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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XI Number 1

FIRST QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1940

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

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United States Department of Justice
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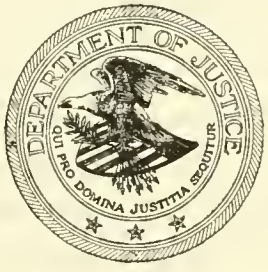

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XI | April 1940 | Number 1

SUMMARY

Annual Crime Trends, January–March, 1939–40.

Reports from 69 of the larger cities in the United States for the first 3 months of 1939 and 1940 reveal that with the exception of negligent manslaughter substantial decreases were seen in the number of offenses against the person. The decrease in murder (including nonnegligent manslaughter) amounted to 20.2 percent; rape, 6.5 percent; and aggravated assault, 3.9 percent. The increase in negligent manslaughter amounted to 7.2 percent.

The trend for property crimes was somewhat different, robbery being the only one to show a decrease, which amounted to 5.9 percent. However, auto thefts showed a 6-percent increase, while burglaries and larcenies increased only slightly, less than 1 percent in each case.

Crime Rates, 1940.

With few exceptions, the average city with over 100,000 inhabitants experienced more crime per unit of population during the first quarter of this year than the average smaller community. The bulletin contains crime rates for cities divided by location and size in order that interested persons may compare local crime data with average figures for cities of the same size throughout the country or for those similarly situated geographically. Figures for individual cities with over 100,000 inhabitants are presented, showing the number of offenses committed during the first quarter of this year.

Distribution of Crimes by Type, 1940.

Offenses of larceny represented 56.9 percent of the total crimes reported; 23.8 percent were burglaries; 11.8 percent were auto thefts; and 3.8 percent were robberies. The remaining 3.7 percent of the crimes reported consisted of criminal homicides, rapes, and aggravated assaults. Residences were involved in 45.7 percent of the burglaries, and 52.7 percent of the robberies were classified as highway robberies. Of the larcency cases, 88.5 percent involved property valued at less than $50. Less than half (45.6 percent) of the offenses of rape were forcible in nature. Ninety-seven percent of the stolen automobiles and 22.1 percent of other types of stolen property were recovered.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1939.

Annual reports covering the calendar year 1939 forwarded by 1,214 cities indicated the following proportion of offenses cleared by arrest: Murder, 87.4 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 87.7 percent; rape, 81.8 percent; aggravated assault, 76.5 percent; robbery, 41.9 percent; burglary, 34.0 percent; larcency, 25.1 percent; and auto theft, 24.4 percent.

Persons Charged, 1939.

For offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) the number of persons charged in most instances was equal to or in excess of the number of offenses cleared by arrest. However, for offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) the number of offenses cleared last year was generally considerably in excess of the number of persons charged with those crimes.

Of the persons charged by the police during 1939, the following figures represent those found guilty: Auto theft, 81.9 percent; larceny, 81.1 percent; robbery, 79.6 percent; burglary, 77.9 percent; rape, 62.6 percent; murder, 62 percent; aggravated assault, 59.8 percent; and manslaughter by negligence, 35.5 percent.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police departments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

The number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first quarter of 1940 is contained in the following table. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures for cities in excess of 10,000 are estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1933. However, since no estimates were available for the smaller cities, the 1930 decennial census figures were used for places under 10,000 in population.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	982	903	92.0	60,406,254	58,949,803	97.6
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	101	97.1	7,045,274	6,844,174	97.1
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	184	96.3	6,714,212	6,459,112	96.2
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	593	524	88.4	9,100,956	8,100,705	89.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,652 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,244,584. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated by the following tabulation. These figures were compiled for the first 3 months of 1932–40.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,476	49,368,231	1937	2,166	64,196,843
1933	1,561	53,295,629	1938	2,342	65,497,026
1934	1,593	61,715,079	1939	2,541	66,588,280
1935	1,833	62,304,616	1940	2,555	67,194,387
1936	2,111	63,766,619			

The additional 14 cities shown in the above tabulation for the first quarter of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939, increased the population represented in the uniform crime reporting project by 606,107, bringing the aggregate population to 67,194,387.

There were 4,030 contributors of one or more crime reports during the first quarter of 1940. These consisted of 2,555 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,454 sheriffs, 8 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Generally the larger cities experience the higher crime rates. During the first 3 months of 1940 offenses of criminal homicide, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft occurred with more frequency in the cities with over 100,000 inhabitants than in the smaller communities. The crime rate for offenses of rape was highest in the cities with over 250,000 inhabitants, and the next highest rate for this crime is seen in the cities with between 2,500 and 10,000 inhabitants. Aggravated assaults occurred with greatest frequency in group III cities (50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants), followed by group II cities (100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants), and group I cities (over 250,000 inhabitants), respectively.

More than half (56.9 percent) of all the offenses reported were cases of larceny, 23.8 percent were burglaries, 3.8 percent were robberies, and 11.8 percent were auto thefts. Thus, it will be seen that these crimes against property constituted 96.3 percent of all the offenses listed in table 1, while crimes classified as offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) represented 3.7 percent of the total offenses.

These figures are based on reports received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 2,046 cities with over 2,500 inhabitants, representing a total population of 62,925,042. The information is presented in table 1 in such a manner that interested persons may compare crime conditions in a particular community with average figures for all cities in the United States of approximately the same size. The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped not only as to size but also by geographic divisions is presented in table 4.

TABLE 1.—*Offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,375,600:								
Number of offenses known	370	[1] 414	800	5,994	3,096	[2] 20,948	[2] 48,110	15,009
Rate per 100,000	1.3	1.5	2.7	20.4	10.5	103.5	237.6	51.1
GROUP II								
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known	99	[1] 90	126	1,185	874	7,975	20,437	4,124
Rate per 100,000	1.3	1.2	1.6	15.1	11.1	101.6	260.3	52.5
GROUP III								
94 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,315,171:								
Number of offenses known	76	51	79	600	921	6,058	14,597	2,456
Rate per 100,000	1.2	0.8	1.3	9.5	14.6	95.9	231.1	38.9
GROUP IV								
168 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,817,505:								
Number of offenses known	52	40	91	495	463	4,652	12,726	2,481
Rate per 100,000	0.9	0.7	1.6	8.5	8.0	80.0	218.8	42.6
GROUP V								
474 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,356,879:								
Number of offenses known	71	39	103	468	509	4,823	12,610	2,015
Rate per 100,000	1.0	0.5	1.4	6.4	6.9	65.6	171.4	27.4
GROUP VI								
1,217 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,209,575:								
Number of offenses known	69	42	107	357	423	3,974	8,285	1,595
Rate per 100,000	1.1	0.7	1.7	5.7	6.8	64.0	133.4	25.7
Total 2,046 cities; total population, 62,925,042:								
Number of offenses known	737	[1] 676	1,306	9,099	6,286	[2] 49,137	[2] 117,528	27,680
Rate per 100,000	1.2	1.1	2.1	14.5	10.0	91.3	218.5	44.0

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,021,500; group II, 56 cities, total population, 7,742,112; groups I–VI, 2,044 cities, total population, 61,462,742.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,248,600; groups I–VI, 2,044 cities, total population, 53,798,042.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–40.

In comparing the reports from 69 of the larger cities in the United States for the first 3 months of 1939 and 1940, it was found that with the exception of manslaughter by negligence substantial decreases were seen in the number of offenses against the person. The decrease in murder (including nonnegligent manslaughter) amounted to 20.2 percent; rape, 6.5 percent; and aggravated assault, 3.9 percent. The increase in negligent manslaughter amounted to 7.2 percent.

With reference to offenses against property, robbery is the only one in which a decrease is shown. These offenses during the first 3 months of this year showed a decrease of 5.9 percent from the figure for the first quarter of 1939. Burglaries and larcenies increased only slightly, less than 1 percent in each case. However, auto thefts showed a 6-percent increase. This is interesting in view of the fact that auto thefts have generally shown a rather steady decrease during 1931–39.

The figures reflecting annual trends in crime are presented in table 2 and are based on the reports of 69 cities each with more than 100,000 inhabitants representing a total population of 19,237,302. These cities forwarded a complete set of reports during the first 3 months of each of the years 1931–40.

As already indicated, the reports from the 69 cities showed an increase in auto theft amounting to 6 percent. However, in examining the 1939 and 1940 crime rates for all urban communities, regardless of size, it is noted that a slight decrease in auto thefts occurred in 1940. A similar comparison of the crime rates for aggravated assault discloses an increase for the larger group of cities, whereas a decrease in these crimes is reflected in the reports of the 69 cities over 100,000 included in table 2. (See table 1 of this issue and the corresponding table in vol. X, No. 1 of this bulletin.)

TABLE 2.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 69 cities over 100,000 in population, January to March, inclusive, 1931–40*

[Total population, 19,237,302, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Number of offenses known:								
1931	359	352	280	5,811	2,254	17,786	36,429	21,909
1932	367	303	288	5,320	1,977	19,512	37,001	18,728
1933	382	229	305	5,217	2,304	19,275	39,017	17,181
1934	317	216	303	3,985	2,183	18,860	39,951	15,440
1935	334	230	333	3,660	2,162	18,785	41,164	14,578
1936	293	188	312	3,193	2,218	16,183	36,907	11,687
1937	324	293	407	3,643	2,282	17,349	42,317	12,861
1938	301	202	409	4,034	2,069	18,782	45,516	11,172
1939	312	194	432	3,518	1,921	17,481	45,105	9,854
1940	249	208	404	3,309	1,846	17,495	45,483	10,443
Daily average:								
1931	4.0	3.9	3.1	64.6	25.0	197.6	404.8	243.4
1932	4.0	3.3	3.2	58.5	21.7	214.4	406.6	205.8
1933	4.2	2.5	3.4	58.0	25.6	214.2	433.5	190.9
1934	3.5	2.4	3.4	44.3	24.3	209.6	443.9	171.6
1935	3.7	2.6	3.7	40.7	24.0	208.7	457.4	162.0
1936	3.2	2.1	3.4	35.1	24.4	177.8	405.6	128.4
1937	3.6	3.3	4.5	40.5	25.4	192.8	470.2	142.9
1938	3.3	2.2	4.5	44.8	23.0	208.7	505.7	124.1
1939	3.5	2.2	4.8	39.1	21.3	194.2	501.2	109.5
1940	2.7	2.3	4.4	36.4	20.3	192.3	499.8	114.8

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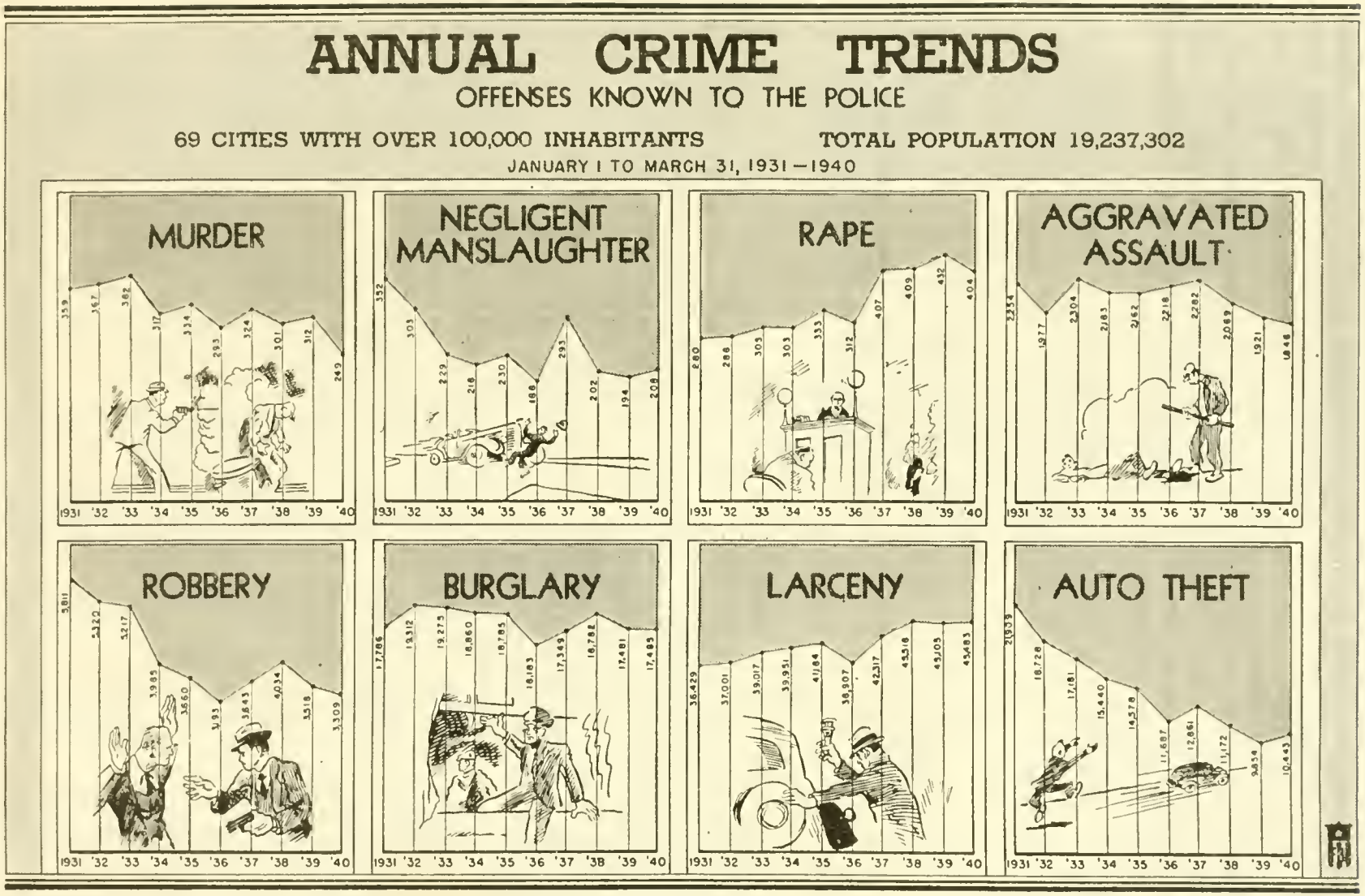

FIGURE 1.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Marked variances are found in crime rates in the different sections of the United States. This is only to be expected in view of the many factors affecting the extent of crime. Comments concerning this subject may be found in the text preceding table 5 of this bulletin. Individuals interested in comparing local crime conditions with averages of other cities of the same size in the same section of the country may refer to the figures presented in table 4.

The data presented in tables 1 and 4 are supplemented by the information shown in table 3 wherein there is indicated the number of police departments whose reports were employed in preparing the crime rates for each of the subgroups shown in tables 1 and 4.

TABLE 3.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to March, inclusive, 1940*

Division	Population						
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 172 cities; total population, 5,613,972	2	12	10	26	61	61	172
Middle Atlantic: 508 cities; total population, 18,786,581	6	11	22	30	128	311	508
East North Central: 498 cities; total population, 16,140,619	9	10	23	49	104	303	498
West North Central: 234 cities; total population, 5, 023,861	4	5	7	10	52	156	234
South Atlantic:[1] 167 cities; total population, 4,785,837	3	6	13	18	31	96	167
East South Central: 75 cities; total population, 2,205,745	3	3	4	5	23	37	75
West South Central: 129 cities; total population, 3,582,691	3	5	7	11	26	77	129
Mountain: 85 cities; total population, 1,283,719	1	1	2	6	15	60	85
Pacific: 178 cities; total population, 5,502,017	5	4	6	13	34	116	178
Total: 2,046 cities; total population, 62,925,042	36	57	94	168	474	1, 217	2, 046

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

New England:
- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hamsphire.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Michigan.
- Ohio.
- Wisconsin.

West North Central:
- Iowa.
- Kansas.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- North Dakota.
- South Dakota.

South Atlantic:[1]
- Delaware.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

East South Central:
- Alabama.
- Kentucky.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.

West South Central:
- Arkansas.
- Louisiana.
- Oklahoma.
- Texas.

Mountain:
- Arizona.
- Colorado.
- Idaho.
- Montana.
- Nevada.
- New Mexico.
- Utah.
- Wyoming.

Pacific:
- California.
- Oregon.
- Washington.

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to March, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	0.4	9.6	5.1	41.3	86.4	92.8
Group II	.1	6.2	3.2	89.3	158.1	48.6
Group III	.1	2.8	2.2	78.5	99.8	29.1
Group IV	.2	2.7	2.8	63.1	113.3	26.0
Group V	.4	1.7	.2	45.4	106.0	12.3
Group VI		.8	3.1	49.9	64.5	11.5
Total, groups I–VI	.2	4.7	2.8	64.4	114.6	41.8
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	.8	8.9	8.5	[1] 78.7	[1] 101.0	40.1
Group II	.5	5.3	4.4	62.4	116.4	36.5
Group III	.1	7.0	6.1	69.8	108.9	35.5
Group IV	.4	5.1	4.0	52.1	102.9	29.7
Group V	.4	3.9	3.7	49.7	79.0	23.0
Group VI	.8	3.7	3.5	41.1	58.1	15.9
Total, groups I–VI	.6	8.0	5.6	[2] 59.8	[2] 93.2	35.0
East North Central:						
Group I	1.2	31.0	8.3	89.5	200.7	34.6
Group II	.9	14.6	10.4	82.0	242.5	54.0
Group III	.5	10.2	4.1	69.2	161.7	30.6
Group IV	.4	7.8	3.2	61.5	164.8	39.5
Group V	.8	9.1	2.9	57.4	144.8	26.8
Group VI	.3	5.7	2.9	55.9	87.4	24.2
Total, groups I–VI	.9	20.6	6.5	77.5	180.2	34.6

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 506 cities.

TABLE 4.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to March, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups*—Contd.

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
West North Central:						
Group I	1.1	16.1	3.0	57.8	235.6	33.5
Group II	.3	10.6	4.8	75.2	182.9	41.1
Group III	1.2	6.6	1.6	101.3	276.9	48.6
Group IV	.3	4.5	2.1	80.2	195.5	55.0
Group V	.3	4.0	3.5	56.5	195.0	27.9
Group VI	.6	3.9	2.8	53.0	104.4	16.7
Total, groups I–VI	.7	10.0	3.1	65.1	204.3	34.2
South Atlantic:						
Group I [3]	2.9	31.0	18.5	116.9	243.5	88.4
Group II	3.6	35.5	31.9	177.9	527.4	82.2
Group III	4.0	18.8	47.4	145.8	352.3	43.0
Group IV	3.4	19.1	28.4	135.8	363.3	51.6
Group V	3.2	8.9	40.3	94.1	240.1	30.5
Group VI	3.0	10.6	32.1	94.4	209.4	35.5
Total, groups I–VI	3.3	23.8	30.6	129.9	320.7	63.6
East South Central:						
Group I	3.9	40.1	64.5	198.6	300.0	55.1
Group II	5.1	29.5	33.3	84.6	241.1	50.7
Group III	3.1	18.3	54.4	127.8	290.2	38.9
Group IV	5.3	12.2	37.1	121.3	361.8	63.6
Group V	6.3	13.4	24.2	107.7	214.6	29.0
Group VI	4.2	8.5	29.7	87.8	104.8	26.0
Total, groups I–VI	4.5	26.7	46.4	140.8	265.5	46.8
West South Central:						
Group I	3.6	20.8	15.1	115.8	433.7	49.4
Group II	2.2	24.8	21.0	147.8	463.4	52.0
Group III	2.9	13.9	35.2	109.1	420.6	41.7
Group IV	1.4	9.1	15.0	99.5	331.4	36.0
Group V	.7	10.9	15.9	99.2	275.3	26.8
Group VI	5.2	9.5	11.2	88.3	181.8	22.4
Total, groups I–VI	2.8	17.2	18.6	115.9	380.9	41.9
Mountain:						
Group I	1.7	9.5	2.7	61.4	304.6	39.2
Group II	.7	18.7	1.4	126.2	240.6	70.7
Group III	2.0	16.6	10.8	146.8	569.5	63.6
Group IV	----	7.8	8.7	103.0	584.5	63.2
Group V	.5	7.8	4.1	108.3	492.1	61.3
Group VI	.9	8.4	4.4	84.7	252.5	33.6
Total, groups I–VI	.9	10.3	4.8	95.9	382.0	50.9
Pacific:						
Group I	1.0	30.0	10.7	177.0	391.0	116.4
Group II	1.5	18.6	3.9	150.0	405.6	73.6
Group III	.7	18.2	6.6	155.3	494.1	65.8
Group IV	.5	18.5	4.0	131.9	421.5	87.0
Group V	.6	8.7	1.6	105.8	401.9	57.4
Group VI	.5	8.1	5.0	109.9	386.9	66.3
Total, groups I–VI	.9	22.7	7.7	155.4	403.9	95.0

[3] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the first 3 months of 1940 is shown in table 5. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 1 and 4 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 5.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	3	32	34	255	49	406	117
Albany, N. Y	1	2	3	68	14	132	43
Atlanta, Ga	19	110	74	648	178	1,242	281
Baltimore, Md	16	139	138	564	139	627	664
Birmingham, Ala	11	40	82	463	70	554	89
Boston, Mass	3	96	45	315	161	566	865
Bridgeport, Conn	1	8		106	41	284	77
Buffalo, N. Y	1	29	36	177	65	240	139
Cambridge, Mass		13	6	130	13	119	111
Camden, N. J		15	19	18	54	143	58
Canton, Ohio		17	20	46	(1)	208	14
Chattanooga, Tenn	6	36	50	140	25	400	58
Chicago, Ill	46	1,616	313	2,716	928	2,303	740
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	97	43	538	146	1,202	150
Cleveland, Ohio	14	241	26	782	70	2,458	234
Columbus, Ohio	6	86	15	648	101	806	178
Dallas, Tex	13	62	39	477	49	2,291	110
Dayton, Ohio	2	21	4	150	15	499	71
Denver, Colo	5	28	8	180	83	810	115
Des Moines, Iowa		21	5	129	38	281	72
Detroit, Mich	21	381	181	1,389	223	4,676	825
Duluth, Minn		7	2	85	18	249	44
Elizabeth, N. J		9	2	63	19	130	35
El Paso, Tex		22	6	92	5	265	47
Erie, Pa	1	10	2	68	10	124	75
Evansville, Ind		10	12	88	12	305	81
Fall River, Mass		5	2	164	11	61	21
Flint, Mich	1	16	27	150	62	424	111
Fort Wayne, Ind	2	13	2	102	32	356	135
Fort Worth, Tex	4	27	5	267	19	925	56
Gary, Ind	4	39	34	141	31	246	46
Grand Rapids, Mich		6	2	142	19	451	93
Hartford, Conn		12	17	199	49	469	122
Honolulu, T. H	4	3	4	274	41	542	56
Houston, Tex	17	103	35	629	57	1,741	214
Indianapolis, Ind	1	97	52	665	186	1,451	367
Jacksonville, Fla	9	75	44	310	132	826	81
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Kansas City, Kans	2	27	9	171	(1)	244	38
Kansas City, Mo	7	116	31	365	131	857	148
Knoxville, Tenn	7	1	21	55	42	223	44
Long Beach, Calif	1	34	7	318	67	711	108
Los Angeles, Calif	15	577	177	2,656	1,115	5,172	2,159
Louisville, Ky	9	102	101	689	277	706	302
Lowell, Mass		1		77	7	52	37
Lynn, Mass		7	9	88	44	156	22
Memphis, Tenn	13	200	367	541	123	827	79
Miami, Fla	11	83	53	374	191	730	111
Milwaukee, Wis	2	10	12	160	61	821	134
Minneapolis, Minn	2	56	9	286	180	562	272
Nashville, Tenn	7	78	59	135	(1)	251	96
Newark, N. J	3	90	104	686	91	918	273
New Bedford, Mass		10	2	171	19	208	28
New Haven, Conn		20	2	201	70	261	107
New Orleans, La	8	57	87	130	151	338	196
New York, N. Y	54	437	634	2,131	(1)	4,710	2,393
Norfolk, Va	2	41	26	189	36	507	152
Oakland, Calif	6	28	31	343	61	1,050	163
Oklahoma City, Okla	5	34	31	365	56	698	96
Omaha, Nebr		17	16	100	19	203	108
Paterson, N. J	2	4	15	162	9	75	58
Peoria, Ill	1	15	9	68	10	166	32
Philadelphia, Pa	24	280	121	707	281	482	1,115
Pittsburgh, Pa	7	148	52	607	88	285	463
Portland, Oreg	1	87	7	753	172	1,245	226
Providence, R. I	1	4	8	116	29	145	102
Reading, Pa		9	3	134	18	159	22
Richmond, Va	3	61	77	235	75	795	142
Rochester, N. Y		7	6	139	33	343	92
St. Louis, Mo	12	119	16	329	(1)	2,516	179
St. Paul, Minn	1	31	3	176	46	416	71
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	27	2	182	16	331	102
San Antonio, Tex	7	67	129	305	76	1,117	168
San Diego, Calif	3	29	5	170	31	646	117
San Francisco, Calif	6	139	91	704	198	1,694	622
Scranton, Pa		7	6	133	30	137	60
Seattle, Wash	3	66	13	835	75	904	310

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

TABLE 5.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to March, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population*— Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Somerville, Mass		3	2	28	12	42	28
South Bend, Ind	1	12		89	19	212	37
Spokane, Wash	1	25	8	207	23	505	75
Springfield, Mass		1	7	87	16	199	66
Syracuse, N. Y		2	2	93	19	189	66
Tacoma, Wash	3	13	1	118	10	205	99
Tampa, Fla	2	9	28	165	33	487	92
Toledo, Ohio	4	38	22	338	72	838	152
Trenton, N. J	1	14	10	121	27	234	61
Tulsa, Okla	5	65	11	254	80	781	84
Utica, N. Y	1	2		32	14	110	19
Washington, D. C	11	245	83	649	150	1,542	463
Waterbury, Conn		1		67	18	76	67
Wichita, Kans		3	2	46	3	236	28
Wilmington, Del	1	6	19	105	28	246	59
Worcester, Mass		17	3	95	33	242	83
Yonkers, N. Y	1	3	3	21	6	49	36
Youngstown, Ohio	2	53	33	156	28	253	125

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1940.

In compiling national crime statistics, the F B I distinguishes between crimes committed in urban communities and those occurring in rural areas. The preceding tables in this bulletin have dealt with urban crimes. In table 6, there is presented information compiled from the reports received during the first 3 months of 1940 from 1,037 sheriffs, 7 State police organizations, and 99 village officers.

TABLE 6.—*Offenses known, January to March, inclusive, 1940, as reported by 1,037 sheriffs, 7 State police organizations, and 99 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	295	198	443	883	1,271	6,976	10,941	2,161

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

Available crime data for the Territories and possessions of the United States are presented in table 7, which includes reports from three judicial divisions in Alaska; Honolulu City and the counties of Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui, in the Territory of Hawaii; Isthmus of Panama, C. Z.; and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based upon the number of offenses known to law-enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas, with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 7.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to March, inclusive, 1940*

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 19,304; number of offenses known			3	10	9	11	
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 10,127; number of offenses known					3	1	
Third judicial division (Valdez), population, 16,309; number of offenses known			3	1		10	
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known	4	3	4	274	41	542	56
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known	1		4	32	5	61	8
Kauai County, population, 35,942; number of offenses known			8	2		16	2
Maui County, population, 56,146; number of offenses known		1	3	23	3	52	1
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,467; number of offenses known		1	1	11	6	108	1
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	73	12	539	248	39	716	20

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

During the first 3 months of this year, 45.7 percent of the burglaries involved residences, and the balance occurred in offices, stores, warehouses, and other business places. The great majority of all burglaries (78.3 percent) were committed during the night. However, of the residence burglaries, only 64.1 percent were committed during the night as compared with 90.2 percent of the burglaries perpetrated in nonresidence structures.

Highway robberies constituted 52.7 percent of all the robbery offenses. Less than one-fifth of 1 percent were bank robberies; 9.4 percent involved oil stations; 1.1 percent, chain stores; and 29.2 percent, other types of commercial houses.

In 63.8 percent of the larceny cases the value of the property stolen was between $5 and $50; in 24.7 percent, the property was valued at less than $5; and only 11.5 percent of the thefts involved property valued in excess of $50. Thefts of automobile accessories and other types of personal property from automobiles parked in public places represented 39.6 percent of the larcenies reported, and bicycle thefts constituted 9.8 percent.

More than half (54.4 percent) of the offenses of rape were classified as statutory (not forcible—victim under age of consent) in character.

These figures represent an analysis of supplementary offense reports forwarded to the F B I during the first 3 months of 1940 by 52 police departments in cities with populations in excess of 100,000, and the figures upon which the percentages are based are presented in table 8.

TABLE 8.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to March, inclusive, 1940; 52 cities over 100,000 in population.*

[Total population, 16,543,138, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:			
Forcible	155	Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Statutory	185	Over $50	4,845
Total	340	$5 to $50	26,814
		Under $5	10,364
Robbery:		Total	42,023
Highway	2,155		
Commercial house	1,193		
Oil station	386		
Chain store	44	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Residence	158	Pocket-picking	559
Bank	8	Purse-snatching	1,632
Miscellaneous	142	Shoplifting	1,262
Total	4,086	Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	8,804
		Auto accessories	7,828
Burglary—breaking or entering:		Bicycles	4,129
Residence (dwelling):		All other	17,809
Committed during night	5,210	Total	42,023
Committed during day	2,923		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	8,721		
Committed during day	948		
Total	17,802		

The large majority (97.3 percent) of automobiles stolen are recovered, according to the offense reports received during the first 3 months of this year from the 52 cities represented in table 8. As will be seen in the following tabulation, 8,795 automobiles were stolen, and during the same period 8,560 were recovered.

TABLE 9.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to March, inclusive, 1940; 52 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 16,543,138, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	8,795
Number of automobiles recovered	8,560
Percentage recovered	97.3

Exclusive of automobiles, property stolen in the 52 cities represented in table 8 was valued at $2,762,029.88, and the value of recovered property was $610,287.65, or 22.1 percent. Stolen automobiles were valued at $3,830,051.40, and during the first quarter of the year recoveries of this type of property amounted to $3,704,526.25, or 96.7 percent. In table 10 there are presented figures relative to the value of property stolen and recovered, divided by types of property, which show that for all types of property stolen, including automobiles, 65.5 percent was recovered.

TABLE 10.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to March, inclusive, 1940; 52 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 16,543,138, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$635,128.16	$65,140.70	10.3
Jewelry and precious metals	686,462.51	133,750.41	19.5
Furs	153,486.70	17,130.63	11.2
Clothing	361,379.49	76,919.77	21.3
Locally stolen automobiles	3,830,051.40	3,704,526.25	96.7
Miscellaneous	925,573.02	317,346.14	34.3
Total	6,592,081.28	4,314,813.90	65.5

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During 1939, 79.1 percent of the offenses committed against persons were cleared by the arrest of the offenders. Likewise, in 27.7 percent of the offenses against property, one or more of the offenders were arrested. The highest percentage of clearances was seen in cases of criminal homicide (manslaughter by negligence, 87.7 percent, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, 87.4 percent). On an average, 81.8 percent of the offenses of rape, and 76.5 percent of other felonious assaults were cleared by arrest. The individual figures for the predatory crimes against property cleared were as follows: Robbery, 41.9 percent; burglary, 34.0 percent; larceny, 25.1 percent; and auto theft, 24.4 percent.

Offenses of the types referred to in the first paragraph occurring in 1,214 cities in the United States (total population, 39,147,097) last year totaled 562,616. Of the 20,066 offenses against the person, 15,872 were cleared by the arrest of 17,276 individuals; and of the 542,553 offenses against property, 150,373 were cleared by the arrest of 115,568 persons.

Monthly and annual crime reports are received from police agencies throughout the country by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the system of uniform crime reporting. Information concerning the number of crimes known to have been committed during 1939, based on the monthly reports, has been presented in volume X, No. 4, of this publication. Supplementing this type of information, the annual crime reports include data concerning the number of offenses disposed of by arrest, and the number of persons arrested, as well as figures indicating the number of persons found guilty.

The annual reports received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation were all scrutinized, and only those reports were included in the following tables which apparently had been compiled according to the uniform crime reporting system. For record purposes, it is noted here that letters were written to police departments whose reports were included in the tabulations in this issue of the bulletin in a large number of instances in an effort to obtain the highest possible degree of accuracy and uniformity in the reports used. Letters were written to the police departments in 18 of the 25 cities having a population in excess of 250,000; in 24 of the 38 cities with a population of 100,000 to 250,000; in 45 of the 69 cities between 50,000 and 100,000; and in 77 of the 106 cities with from 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants. In addition, a questionnaire accompanied the annual return forms, and in practically all instances the questionnaire bore appropriate entries. In some instances the nature of the entries on the questionnaire was responsible for the communications subsequently forwarded to the contributing agency. The questionnaire related to the several phases of the annual returns and was found of considerable assistance in obtaining uniformly compiled figures.

All of the agencies whose reports are included in the following tabulations indicated that the figures concerning offenses known to the police were based on records of crimes and complaints of crimes, and included all cases brought to the attention of the police. Similarly, all of the law-enforcement agencies indicated that figures concerning offenses cleared by arrest represented the number of crimes disposed of by arrests, or through other specified exceptional circumstances, and did not represent the number of persons arrested.

With reference to the compilations showing persons charged (held for prosecution) all but 5 of the police departments in cities with populations in excess of 25,000 represented in the following tables stated that the figures reflected the number of persons arrested rather than the number of charges placed against the persons arrested. In other words, if on the occasion of a single arrest a person was charged with robbery and auto theft, he was counted as only 1 person arrested, the entry being made opposite robbery. Of course, if the same person was arrested on different occasions, each case was counted as a separate arrest.

In connection with reports dealing with persons arrested perhaps the greatest lack of uniformity appeared in connection with the policy as to the inclusion of juveniles taken into custody. The replies received from the police departments of cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants indicated that 91 percent of the reports forwarded included all or part of the juveniles taken into custody. All juveniles were said to be included in the reports of 79 percent of the cities.

A further problem with reference to juveniles is whether juveniles listed in the reports were shown opposite the classification embracing the violation (i. e., burglary, larceny, etc.) for which they were taken into custody, regardless of the nature of the technical charge (i. e., "juvenile delinquent," etc.) placed against the juvenile at the time of arrest. The response to this item indicated that 95 percent of the departments including juveniles in their reports properly listed them opposite the classification embracing the violation involved. The remaining departments listed arrests of juveniles opposite "All other offenses."

An additional problem with reference to the tabulation concerning persons arrested appeared in connection with the figures relative to the number found guilty. A careful examination of the reports indicated in a large number of instances that entries which purported to represent the final disposition of the charges placed against persons arrested in fact merely represented disposition at preliminary hearing. Accordingly, there have been included in tables 16 and 17 only the reports from a limited number of police departments which appeared to have been properly compiled with reference to persons found guilty.

Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1939.

In examining the data presented in the tabulations which follow, it should be borne in mind that there is a distinct difference, under the system of uniform crime reporting, between offenses cleared by arrest and persons arrested. An offense is considered cleared by arrest generally when one or more of the offenders involved in its commission have been taken into custody and made available for prosecution. It is not necessary that all persons involved be arrested. There are certain other exceptional circumstances by which an offense is considered cleared, such as the suicide of the offender, responsible person in custody in another jurisdiction and not available for local prosecution, etc. The general requisites of an "exceptional clearance" are that the identity and whereabouts of the offender are known to the police, but for some reason beyond their control it is not possible to make him available for prosecution in the local jurisdiction.

An examination of the individual reports revealed a considerable range of variation in the percentage of offenses listed as cleared by individual police departments. This is, of course, entirely reasonable, inasmuch as some cities have more police per unit of population, better record practices, etc., than other cities. It is probably true that more crimes are cleared by arrest than are shown in table 11, because of instances wherein an offender is arrested and charged with a single crime, although in fact he had committed two or more crimes, but this was not known to the police.

There are presented in table 11 figures concerning the number of offenses committed, the number cleared by arrest, and the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest as reflected in the annual returns of all the cities represented. The data are presented for six different groups of cities divided according to size, in order that interested individuals may compare available local data of this type with national averages for cities of any population group, as well as with averages for cities of all sizes.

The figures for the groups of smaller cities reveal that the percentage of offenses of auto theft listed as cleared by arrest is somewhat higher than for the groups of larger cities. This may accurately represent the relative proportion of auto thefts cleared by arrest, but on the other hand, it is possible that the reports received from police departments in the smaller cities are less accurate in this regard than those representing the larger communities. In a very limited number of instances it has been detected that in cases where the automobiles have been recovered the offenses have been listed as cleared by arrest even though the offenders have not been taken into custody. The recovery of property does not render an offense cleared under the system of uniform crime reporting, and efforts have been made to eliminate all such instances from the reports used in the tabulations.

It will be seen generally that the smallest percentage of offenses cleared by arrest is reflected in connection with auto thefts. This is to a large extent undoubtedly due to the many so-called "joy-riding" cases, the circumstances of which make it extremely difficult to effect arrests. However, the reports received from police departments for several years have consistently reflected that more than 90 percent of all stolen automobiles have been recovered by the police. Detailed tabulations concerning the recovery of stolen property for last year may be found in volume X, No. 4, of this publication.

TABLE 11.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
25 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,055,000:								
Number of offenses known	1,172	479	1,627	15,589	6,759	50,884	140,767	28,769
Number cleared by arrest	1,005	407	1,239	6,664	4,798	19,171	32,307	6,574
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.8	85.0	76.2	42.7	71.0	37.7	23.0	22.9
GROUP II								
38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,382,215:								
Number of offenses known	237	265	394	2,255	2,158	22,051	53,270	11,837
Number cleared by arrest	216	224	329	834	1,542	6,274	13,546	2,767
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.1	84.5	83.5	37.0	71.5	28.5	25.4	23.4
GROUP III								
69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,716,590:								
Number of offenses known	232	134	351	1,777	1,824	17,256	44,253	7,330
Number cleared by arrest	211	126	335	684	1,524	5,107	11,337	1,569
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.9	94.0	95.4	38.5	83.6	29.6	25.6	21.4
GROUP IV								
106 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,623,552:								
Number of offenses known	159	82	267	1,090	1,144	12,107	35,595	5,595
Number cleared by arrest	147	79	233	459	1,032	3,971	9,241	1,362
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.5	96.3	87.3	42.1	90.2	32.8	26.0	24.3
GROUP V								
310 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 4,835,725:								
Number of offenses known	134	117	289	1,134	1,113	13,051	38,970	5,887
Number cleared by arrest	120	102	253	466	986	4,352	10,783	1,810
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.6	87.2	87.5	41.1	88.6	33.3	27.7	30.7
GROUP VI								
666 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,534,015:								
Number of offenses known	88	90	298	748	650	8,634	20,467	3,237
Number cleared by arrest	68	85	251	354	560	3,231	6,292	1,218
Percentage cleared by arrest	77.3	94.4	84.2	47.3	86.2	37.4	30.7	37.6
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
1,214 cities; total population, 39,147,097:								
Number of offenses known	2,022	1,167	3,226	22,593	13,648	123,983	333,322	62,655
Number cleared by arrest	1,767	1,023	2,640	9,461	10,442	42,106	83,506	15,300
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.4	87.7	81.8	41.9	76.5	34.0	25.1	24.4

In table 12 there are presented data showing the relationship between offenses committed, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons arrested and held for prosecution. To indicate the manner in which the data in the table should be interpreted, it may be noted that for group I cities, in examining an average group of 100 offenses of rape, 76 were found to have been cleared by the arrest of 75 persons. Likewise, of each 100 offenses of burglary—breaking or entering, 37 were cleared by the arrest of 23 persons.

For offenses against persons (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) the number of persons charged generally equals or exceeds the number of offenses cleared by arrest. For manslaughter by negligence it is seen that in several instances the number of persons arrested exceeds the number of crimes committed. This is undoubtedly due in part to the practice of some police departments to arrest

and formally charge all drivers of vehicles involved in traffic fatalities. This would include some cases in which the police investigation later determined the death was the result of negligence on the part of the victim, rather than the driver, and was therefore not scored as an actual offense of negligent manslaughter.

For offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) the number of offenses cleared is generally considerably in excess of the number of persons charged with the crimes. Quite often the police department will arrest one individual, and by questioning him and through investigation of his activities, clear a number of previously unsolved cases.

TABLE 12.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, by population groups—number per 100 known offenses*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
25 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,055,000:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	85.8	85.0	76.2	42.7	71.0	37.7	23.0	22.9
Persons charged	83.4	158.7	75.2	33.4	77.1	23.0	18.5	19.2
GROUP II								
38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,382,215:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	91.1	84.5	83.5	37.0	71.5	28.5	25.4	23.4
Persons charged	101.3	75.5	97.0	41.1	76.3	18.9	19.3	14.1
GROUP III								
69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,716,590:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	90.9	94.0	95.4	38.5	83.6	29.6	25.6	21.4
Persons charged	94.0	101.5	98.6	33.2	101.3	20.2	21.3	16.3
GROUP IV								
106 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,623, 552:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	92.5	96.3	87.3	42.1	90.2	32.8	26.0	24.3
Persons charged	95.6	90.2	96.6	52.1	86.1	23.0	21.6	19.4
GROUP V								
310 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 4,835,725:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	89.6	87.2	87.5	41.1	88.6	33.3	27.7	30.7
Persons charged	95.5	84.6	99.3	53.4	101.3	26.5	21.2	27.6
GROUP VI								
666 cities under 10,000; total population, 3,534,015:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	77.3	94.4	84.2	47.3	86.2	37.4	30.7	37.6
Persons charged	77.3	93.3	79.5	55.7	91.4	32.2	24.2	36.0
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
1 214 cities; total population, 39,147,097:								
Offenses known	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses cleared by arrest	87.4	87.7	81.8	41.9	76.5	34.0	25.1	24.4
Persons charged	88.2	115.9	84.7	36.8	83.6	22.9	20.0	19.6

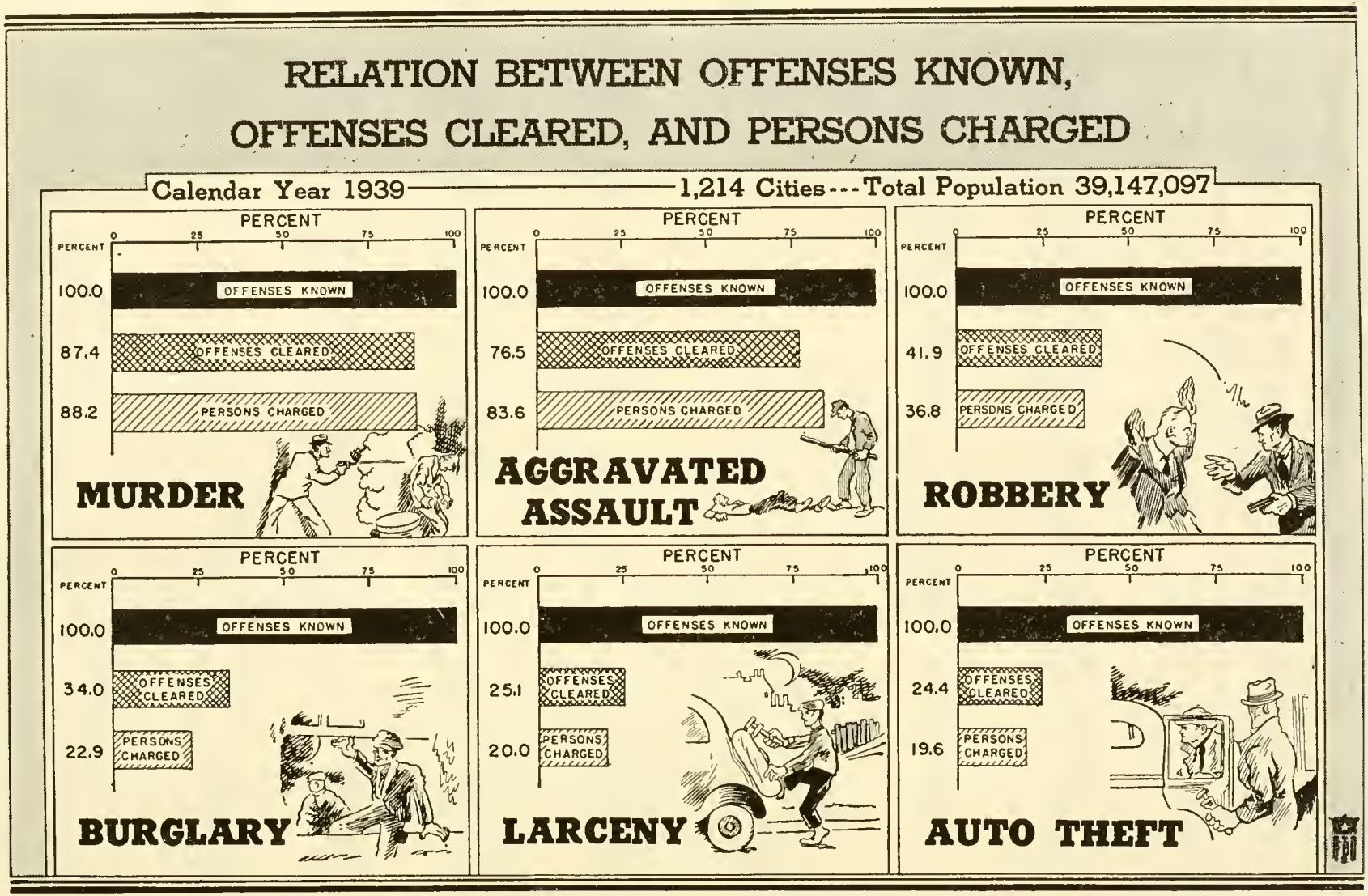
RELATION BETWEEN OFFENSES KNOWN,
OFFENSES CLEARED, AND PERSONS CHARGED
Calendar Year 1939
1,214 Cities---Total Population 39,147,097
PERCENT
0
25
50
75
100
PERCENT
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
87.4
OFFENSES CLEARED
88.2
PERSONS CHARGED
MURDER
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
76.5
OFFENSES CLEARED
83.6
PERSONS CHARGED
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
41.9
OFFENSES CLEARED
36.8
PERSONS CHARGED
ROBBERY
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
34.0
OFFENSES CLEARED
22.9
PERSONS CHARGED
BURGLARY
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
25.1
OFFENSES CLEARED
20.0
PERSONS CHARGED
LARCENY
100.0
OFFENSES KNOWN
24.4
OFFENSES CLEARED
19.6
PERSONS CHARGED
AUTO THEFT

FIGURE 2.

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1939.

More than 69 percent of all persons formally charged by the police in 1939 were held because of a violation of some motor-vehicle or traffic law. This includes persons who were issued parking tickets or police summonses and responded thereto. Over 13 percent of all persons taken into custody were charged with drunkenness.

One section of the annual returns forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation deals with persons arrested by the police, and there is presented in tables 13 and 14 information concerning the number of persons formally charged and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for 6 groups of cities divided according to size. These tables make it possible for interested persons to compare local figures concerning persons arrested with national averages for cities of the same size. In addition, the tabulation furnishes some basis for estimating the number of minor crimes committed; however, it should be borne in mind that the rules for scoring the number of items to be recorded concerning persons charged are not the same as for scoring the number of offenses known to have been committed. To illustrate: If two persons acting jointly rob a business place and both of the offenders are arrested and charged with robbery, the offense report (annual return B) will show 1 robbery committed and 1 robbery cleared by arrest, while the arrest report (annual return C) will show 2 persons arrested and charged with robbery. Similarly, if 1 person steals 4 automobiles, 4 offenses of this type will be reported on the annual offense report; and if he is taken into custody, the offense report will show 4 auto thefts cleared by arrest, and the arrest report will reflect 1 person arrested and held for prosecution opposite the auto-theft classification.

Although a large majority of the 4,364,420 persons arrested (including persons who responded to traffic tickets) by the police departments represented in table 14 were proceeded against for comparatively minor violations, it may be noted that many arrests were for serious crimes, as reflected in the following figures:

Murder	1,783	Embezzlement and fraud	8,952
Manslaughter by negligence	1,353	Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3,945
Robbery	8,311	Forgery and counterfeiting	4,606
Aggravated assault	11,407	Rape	2,733
Burglary	28,410	Narcotic drug laws	2,472
Larceny	66,586	Weapons (carrying, etc.)	5,495
Auto theft	12,261		

As indicated in table 14 these figures are based on the reports received from the police departments in only 1,214 cities with a combined population of 39,147,097.

In a very small number of the reports received from police agencies, the data for two or more classifications were presented in a single figure. In such instances the arrests were distributed among the several classifications in the ratio in which they appeared in the reports received from the remaining police agencies in the same population group.

As previously shown, 9 to 21 percent of the police departments in cities with a population in excess of 25,000 indicated that their annual arrest reports did not include all or part of the juveniles arrested. Since youthful offenders were frequently involved in offenses against property, it is apparent that the figures in table 13 showing arrests for those violations are quite conservative.

TABLE 13.—*Percentage distribution of persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939 (1,214 cities; total population, 39,147,097)*

Offense charged	Percent	Offense charged	Percent
Criminal homicide:		Prostitution and commercialized vice	0.71
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	0.04	Other sex offenses	.25
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	.03	Narcotic drug laws	.05
Robbery	.18	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	.12
Aggravated assault	.25	Offenses against the family and children	.46
Other assaults	1.16	Liquor laws	.49
Burglary—breaking or entering	.63	Driving while intoxicated	.92
Larceny—theft	1.48	Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	69.08
Auto theft	.27	Disorderly conduct	3.52
Embezzlement and fraud	.20	Drunkenness	13.06
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	.09	Vagrancy	1.75
Forgery and counterfeiting	.10	Gambling	1.37
Rape	.06	All other offenses	3.73
		Total	100.00

TABLE 14.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 25 cities over 250,000; population, 17,055,000	Group II 38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,382,215	Group III 69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,716,590	Group IV 106 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,623,552	Group V 310 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,835,725	Group VI 666 cities under 10,000; population, 3,534,015	Total, 1,214 cities; total population, 39,147,097
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	977	240	218	152	128	68	1,783
Rate per 100,000	5.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	2.6	1.9	4.6
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	760	200	136	74	99	84	1,353
Rate per 100,000	4.5	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.5
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	5,204	926	590	568	606	417	8,311
Rate per 100,000	30.5	17.2	12.5	15.7	12.5	11.8	21.2
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	5,208	1,646	1,847	985	1,127	594	11,407
Rate per 100,000	30.5	30.6	39.2	27.2	23.3	16.8	29.1
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	22,233	8,308	6,823	6,409	6,179	2,814	52,766
Rate per 100,000	130.4	154.4	144.7	176.9	127.8	79.6	134.8
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	11,723	4,173	3,486	2,790	3,458	2,780	28,410
Rate per 100,000	68.7	77.5	73.9	77.0	71.5	78.7	72.6
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	25,972	[1] 10,294	9,418	7,675	8,276	4,951	[2] 66,586
Rate per 100,000	152.3	202.6	199.7	211.8	171.1	140.1	171.4
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	5,520	1,670	1,195	1,087	1,623	1,166	12,261
Rate per 100,000	32.4	31.0	25.3	30.0	33.6	33.0	31.3
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	4,769	1,208	[3] 1,053	629	866	427	[4] 8,952
Rate per 100,000	28.0	22.4	22.6	17.4	17.9	12.1	22.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	1,762	608	[5] 511	336	469	259	3,945
Rate per 100,000	10.3	11.3	11.0	9.3	9.7	7.3	10.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	1,269	815	741	524	698	559	4,606
Rate per 100,000	7.4	15.1	15.7	14.5	14.4	15.8	11.8
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	1,223	382	346	258	287	237	2,733
Rate per 100,000	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.1	5.9	6.7	7.0

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE 14.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 25 cities over 250,000; population, 17,055,000	Group II 38 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 5,382,215	Group III 69 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 4,716,590	Group IV 106 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 3,623,552	Group V 310 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 4,835,725	Group VI 666 cities under 10,000; population, 3,534,015	Total, 1,214 cities; total population, 39,147,097
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	[7] 23,011	4,555	2,033	1,260	814	331	[8] 32,004
Rate per 100,000	137.5	84.6	43.1	34.8	16.8	9.4	82.4
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	4,558	1,838	1,809	1,295	1,098	551	11,149
Rate per 100,000	26.7	34.1	38.4	35.7	22.7	15.6	28.5
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,830	256	126	66	111	83	2,472
Rate per 100,000	10.7	4.8	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.3	6.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	2,571	753	739	519	553	360	5,495
Rate per 100,000	15.1	14.0	15.7	14.3	11.4	10.2	14.0
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	10,445	[9] 3,709	[6] 1,878	2,396	1,638	828	[10] 20,894
Rate per 100,000	61.2	70.5	40.4	66.1	33.9	23.4	53.6
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	6,037	5,538	4,867	2,318	2,222	1,134	22,116
Rate per 100,000	35.4	102.9	103.2	64.0	45.9	32.1	56.5
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	11,489	4,857	5,348	5,510	7,171	7,121	41,496
Rate per 100,000	67.4	90.2	113.4	152.1	148.3	201.5	106.0
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[11] 1,614,829	[12]448,824	[13]327,300	[14]211,331	222,852	138,000	[15] 2,963,136
Rate per 100,000	10,493.5	8,883.4	7,045.5	5,929.8	4,608.5	3,904.9	8,004.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	79,155	19,479	16,504	12,211	18,232	13,836	159,417
Rate per 100,000	464.1	361.9	349.9	337.0	377.0	391.5	407.2
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	254,078	102,150	61,669	57,233	70,788	46,592	592,510
Rate per 100,000	1,489.8	1,897.9	1,307.5	1,579.5	1,463.9	1,318.4	1,513.5
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	25,771	16,479	13,521	7,136	10,427	6,156	79,490
Rate per 100,000	151.1	306.2	286.7	196.9	215.6	174.2	203.1
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	38,903	7,759	7,047	3,643	3,206	1,552	62,110
Rate per 100,000	228.1	144.2	149.4	100.5	66.3	43.9	158.7
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	78,049	24,223	22,803	16,992	16,282	10,669	169,018
Rate per 100,000	457.6	450.1	483.5	468.9	336.7	301.9	431.8

[1–15] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	36	5,079,915	6	1,213	39,081,397	11	24	15,388,900
2	1,212	38,844,797	7	24	16,737,100	12	36	5,052,415
3	68	4,657,090	8	1,213	38,829,197	13	68	4,645,490
4	1,213	39,087,597	9	37	5,264,615	14	104	3,563,852
5	68	4,650,890	10	1,212	38,963,797	15	1,208	37,020,397

Of the persons formally charged by police departments with traffic violations, 59 percent had violated some parking regulation. Thirty-one percent of the persons charged with traffic infractions were proceeded against for violations of road and driving laws with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle in order to avoid accidents, such as failure to obey traffic signal, improper speed, reckless driving, and operating with unsafe equipment. The remaining 10 percent were

charged with violating some other type of traffic or motor-vehicle law, including failure to secure proper license for car or driver, leaving scene of an accident, lack of title, and obscured or defective markers.

Figures concerning persons charged with traffic violations and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for 6 different groups of cities divided according to size are presented in table 15.

TABLE 15.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1939; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I 18 cities over 250,000; population, 11,234,800	Group II 24 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 3,358,107	Group III 48 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,278,034	Group IV 73 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,509,833	Group V 218 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,456,110	Group VI 508 cities under 10,000; population, 2,758,675	Total, 889 cities; total population, 26,595,559
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons charged	376,179	55,343	61,493	29,505	47,707	39,561	609,788
Rate per 100,000	3,348.3	1,648.0	1,875.9	1,175.6	1,380.4	1,434.1	2,292.8
Parking violations:							
Number of persons charged	493,659	262,392	141,293	106,783	110,335	44,095	1,158,557
Rate per 100,000	4,394.0	7,813.7	4,310.3	4,254.6	3,192.5	1,598.4	4,356.2
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	125,488	18,016	19,417	10,779	9,958	12,322	195,980
Rate per 100,000	1,117.0	536.5	592.3	429.5	288.1	446.7	736.9

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Found Guilty.

Last year 76.9 percent of the persons held for prosecution for part I classes of offenses (homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) were found guilty by the courts, according to the reports received from 78 police departments in cities over 25,000 in population. These reports showed that of the 36,222 persons formally charged, 23,755 (65.6 percent) were found guilty as charged, and 4,096 (11.3 percent) were found guilty of a lesser offense.

The detailed figures for the individual offenses are presented in table 16 and show not only the offenses known and the offenses cleared by arrest for the cities represented, but also the number of persons formally charged by the police and the number that were found guilty.

For the part II offense classes, 79.0 percent of the persons held for prosecution were found guilty. The police departments in the cities represented charged 1,173,642 persons with the violations shown in table 17. Of these, 921,718, or 78.6 percent, were found guilty of the offense charged, and 4,969, or 0.4 percent, were found guilty of lesser offenses.

The figures for the part II offense classes presented in table 17 indicate only the number of persons arrested and the number of persons found guilty, inasmuch as the annual reports provide for the listing of offenses committed only for the part I classes.

In several instances the offense classes shown in table 17 are not identical with those shown in table 14. This is due to the fact that some of the reports did not include separate figures for the offense classes which have been consolidated in table 17.

The figures in tables 16 and 17 are limited to the reports received from 78 police departments, inasmuch as a careful examination of them indicated that they had been properly compiled with reference to this particular type of information. For record purposes, it may be noted that if all persons listed as found guilty were indicated as having been found guilty of the offense charged, the report was not included in the tabulation. Similarly the reports showing an unusually low or exceedingly high proportion of persons found guilty were excluded, on the assumption that they were probably not correct. An additional requirement for inclusion of the report in these compilations was that it be accompanied by a statement indicating affirmatively that the figures concerning persons found guilty represented the final disposition of the charge as distinguished from the disposition at some intermediate judicial stage.

TABLE 16.—*Offenses known, offenses cleared by arrest, and number of persons found guilty, 1939; 78 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 12,801,421, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense (Part I classes)	Number of offenses known to the police	Number of offenses cleared by arrest	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	771	667	635	315	79	394	62.0
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence	379	305	465	144	21	165	35.5
Rape	1,335	958	834	355	167	522	62.6
Robbery	12,185	4,629	3,034	1,597	819	2,416	79.6
Aggravated assault	5,197	3,335	3,688	1,792	412	2,204	59.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	40,587	14,084	7,061	4,061	1,438	5,499	77.9
Larceny—theft (except auto theft)	115,785	25,849	18,018	13,719	894	14,613	81.1
Auto theft	17,475	3,717	2,487	1,772	266	2,038	81.9

TABLE 17.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution) and number found guilty, 1939; 78 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 12,801,421, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense (Part II classes)	Number of persons charged (held for prosecution)	Number found guilty of offense charged	Number found guilty of lesser offense	Total found guilty (of offense charged or of lesser offense)	Percentage found guilty
Other assaults	14,022	8,667	242	8,909	63.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	988	695	104	799	80.9
Embezzlement and fraud	3,985	2,164	267	2,431	61.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,309	709	111	820	62.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,604	1,191	76	1,267	79.0
Sex offenses (including prostitution and commercialized vice)	17,755	7,528	156	7,684	43.3
Offenses against the family and children	[1] 8,205	[1] 4,424	[1] 192	[1] 4,616	[1] 56.3
Narcotic drug laws	804	495	14	509	63.3
Liquor laws	6,516	5,113	148	5,261	80.7
Drunkenness; disorderly conduct and vagrancy	206,475	133,785	938	134,723	65.2
Gambling	17,531	8,702	233	8,935	51.0
Driving while intoxicated	8,533	6,522	813	7,335	86.0
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws	[2] 843,054	[2] 718,379	[2] 915	[2] 719,294	[2] 85.3
All other offenses	42,861	23,344	760	24,104	56.2

[1] Based on reports of 77 cities with a total population of 12,683,821.
[2] Based on reports of 77 cities with a total population of 11,135,321.

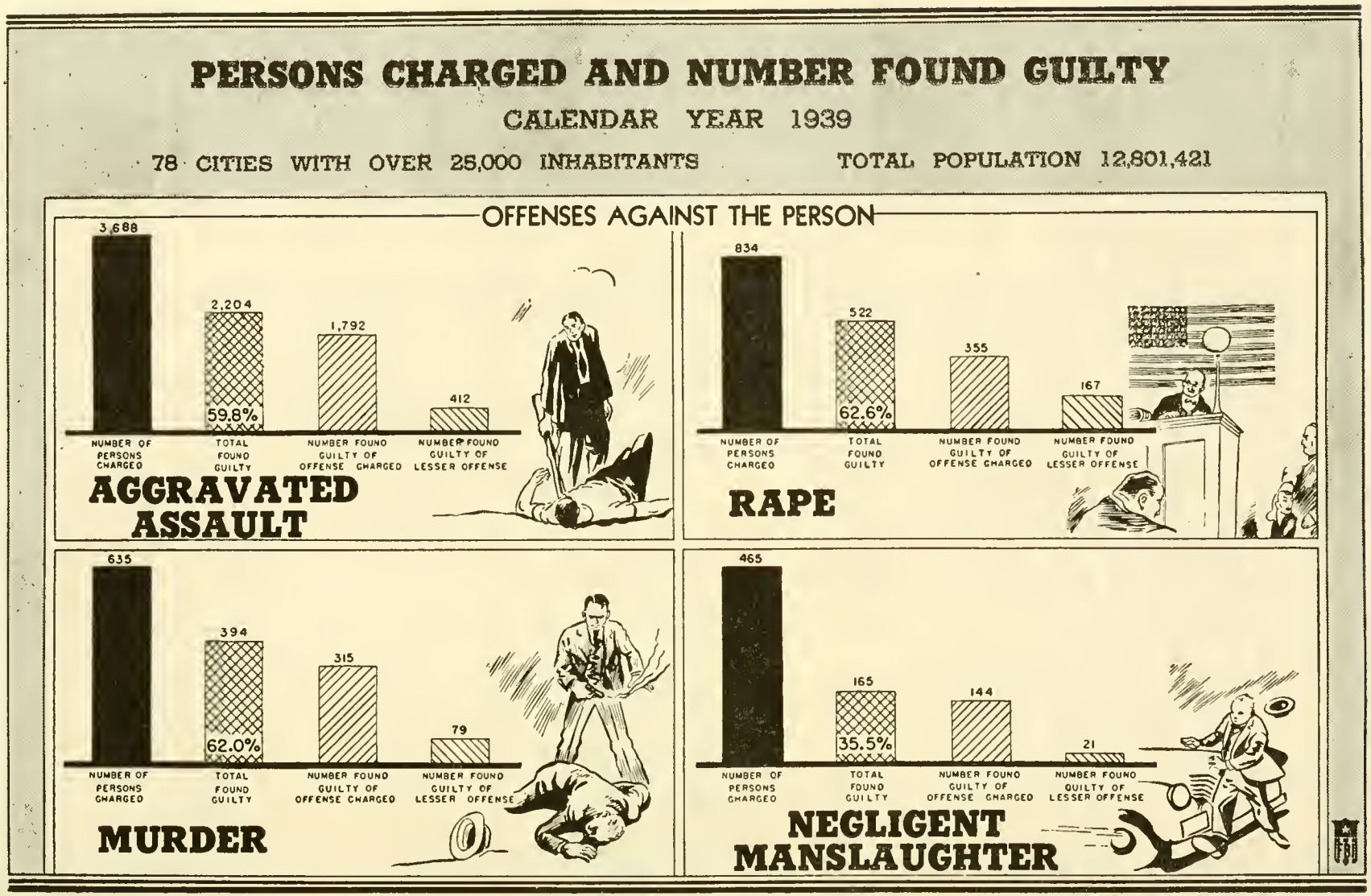
PERSONS CHARGED AND NUMBER FOUND GUILTY
CALENDAR YEAR 1939
78 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 12,801,421
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
3,688
2,204
59.8%
1,792
412
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
834
522
62.6%
355
167
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
RAPE
635
394
62.0%
315
79
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
MURDER
465
165
35.5%
144
21
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

FIGURE 3.

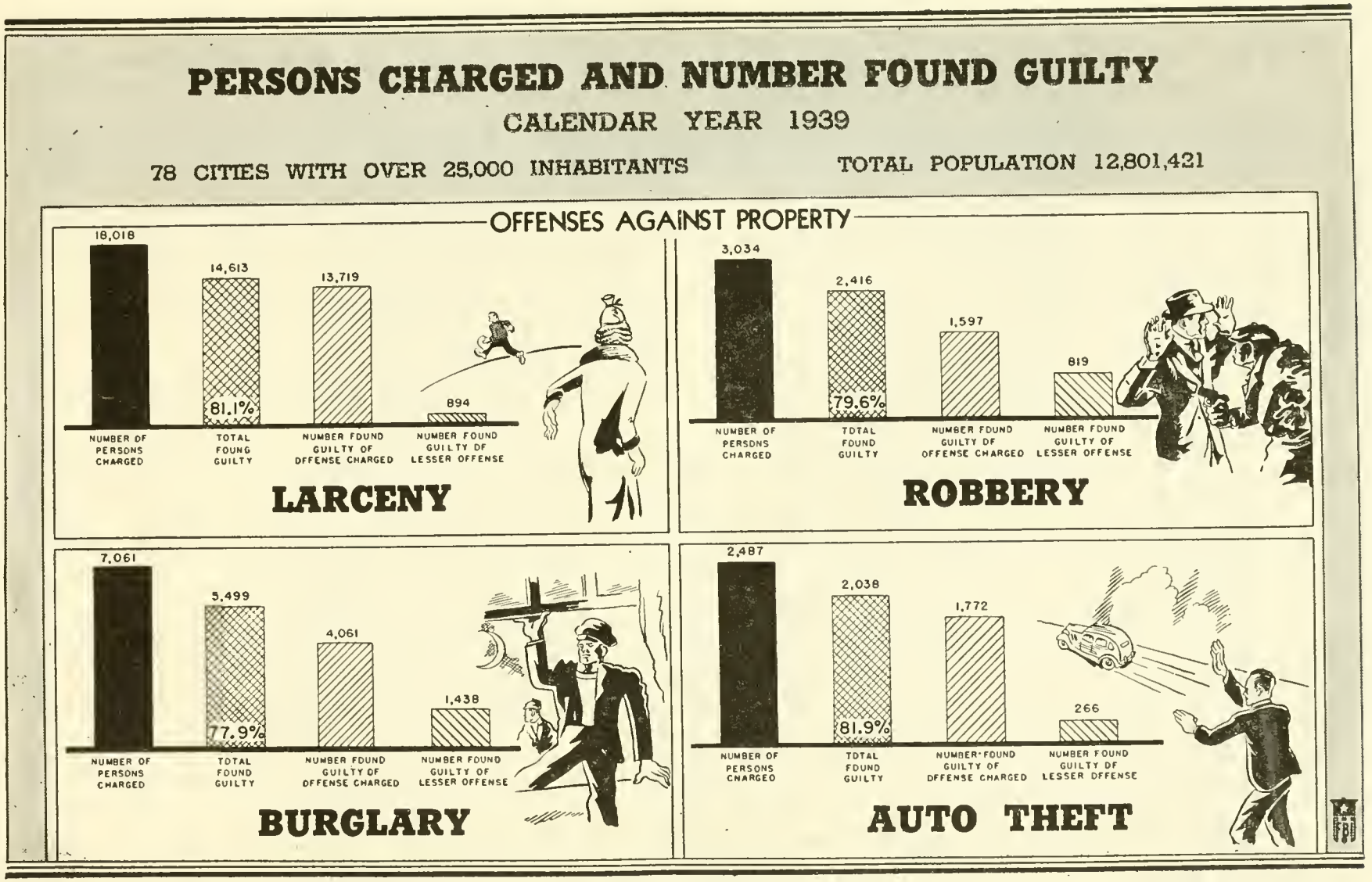
PERSONS CHARGED AND NUMBER FOUND GUILTY
CALENDAR YEAR 1939
78 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 12,801,421
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY
18,018
14,613
13,719
894
81.1%
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
LARCENY
3,034
2,416
1,597
819
79.6%
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
ROBBERY
7,061
5,499
4,061
1,438
77.9%
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
BURGLARY
2,487
2,038
1,772
266
81.9%
NUMBER OF PERSONS CHARGED
TOTAL FOUND GUILTY
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF OFFENSE CHARGED
NUMBER FOUND GUILTY OF LESSER OFFENSE
AUTO THEFT

FIGURE 4.

Persons Released (Not Held for Prosecution), 1939.

The annual report concerning persons dealt with by the police provides for a listing of the number of persons taken into custody who were released without any formal charge having been placed against them. Information of this type based on reports received from police departments of 872 cities with a total population of 23,955,440 is presented in table 18. The number of cities represented is substantially less than in table 14 because the reports were excluded if there were no entries in the column devoted to persons released, or if the entries appeared to be incomplete, or otherwise incorrect. Reports listing persons released opposite only the classification "suspicion" were included in the compilation.

The figures in the following table include persons who were taken into custody because it was thought they had been involved in the commission of crimes and who were later released either because it was found that they were innocent or because of insufficient evidence. Also, the table includes instances in which youthful persons were taken into custody but were released because the complaining witnesses refused to prosecute when they learned of the youth of the offender. Likewise, the compilation includes individuals who were taken into custody and released with a reprimand or on the "golden rule" principle. Persons summoned, notified, or cited to appear in court or at a police traffic bureau because of alleged violations, who failed to appear in response thereto, and who were not subsequently arrested, are also represented in table 18. Warning tags issued in some cities for minor violations of traffic regulations are also represented in the following tabulation.

With reference to the classification "suspicion," it should be noted that if a person was taken into custody because it was suspected that he had been involved in the commission of a specific offense, his arrest and subsequent release without being held for prosecution should be listed opposite the offense class involved. Entries in table 18 opposite "suspicion" should be limited to instances in which persons were taken into custody because of circumstances which caused the police to believe that they had been involved in criminal activities of some nature, although they were not taken into custody in connection with some specific offense. From an examination of the reports received, it appears probable that in some instances the entries were placed opposite "suspicion" when they would have been more properly listed opposite some other offense class in accordance with the foregoing explanation.

TABLE 18.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1939; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense	Group I 16 cities over 250,000; population, 8,982,500	Group II 21 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,957,797	Group III 46 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,113,258	Group IV 74 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,620,064	Group V 234 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,646,611	Group VI 481 cities under 10,000; population, 2,635,210	Total, 872 cities; total population, 23,955,440
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons released	115	6	21	23	12	9	186
Rate per 100,000	1.3	.2	.7	.9	.3	.3	.8
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons released	90	12	24	10	9	12	157
Rate per 100,000	1.0	.4	.8	.4	.2	.5	.7
Robbery:							
Number of persons released	745	135	126	84	173	139	1,402
Rate per 100,000	8.3	4.6	4.0	3.2	4.7	5.3	5.9
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons released	615	139	115	22	83	79	1,053
Rate per 100,000	6.8	4.7	3.7	.8	2.3	3.0	4.4
Other assaults:							
Number of persons released	2,309	271	304	149	539	367	3,939
Rate per 100,000	25.7	9.2	9.8	5.7	14.8	13.9	16.4
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons released	1,321	453	486	317	802	838	4,217
Rate per 100,000	14.7	15.3	15.6	12.1	22.0	31.8	17.6
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons released	3,249	673	1,435	677	1,650	1,321	9,005
Rate per 100,000	36.2	22.8	46.1	25.8	45.2	50.1	37.6
Auto theft:							
Number of persons released	471	204	136	123	248	259	1,441
Rate per 100,000	5.2	6.9	4.4	4.7	6.8	9.8	6.0
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons released	347	73	117	18	138	68	761
Rate per 100,000	3.9	2.5	3.8	.7	3.8	2.6	3.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons released	161	38	[1] 80	27	105	105	[2] 516
Rate per 100,000	1.8	1.3	2.6	1.0	2.9	4.0	2.2
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons released	78	37	82	32	93	83	405
Rate per 100,000	.9	1.3	2.6	1.2	2.6	3.1	1.7
Rape:							
Number of persons released	202	39	63	16	35	45	400
Rate per 100,000	2.2	1.3	2.0	.6	1.0	1.7	1.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons released	5,389	346	91	17	45	82	5,970
Rate per 100,000	60.0	11.7	2.9	.6	1.2	3.1	24.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons released	192	77	138	77	91	74	649
Rate per 100,000	2.1	2.6	4.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.7
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons released	200	38	37	3	19	23	320
Rate per 100,000	2.2	1.3	1.2	.1	.5	.9	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons released	166	34	47	4	27	[1] 35	313
Rate per 100,000	1.8	1.1	1.5	.2	.7	1.3	1.3
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons released	184	[3] 13	[1] 95	57	306	230	[4] 885
Rate per 100,000	2.0	.5	3.1	2.2	8.4	8.7	3.7
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons released	532	254	198	46	95	100	1,225
Rate per 100,000	5.9	8.6	6.4	1.8	2.6	3.8	5.1
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons released	63	48	86	67	143	233	640
Rate per 100,000	.7	1.6	2.8	2.6	3.9	8.8	2.7
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	[5] 128,727	[6] 87,515	[7] 26,276	[8] 50,131	59,956	33,818	[9] 386,423
Rate per 100,000	1,864.6	3,330.1	858.5	1,935.6	1,644.2	1,283.3	1,800.3
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons released	2,587	600	967	555	1,560	1,515	7,784
Rate per 100,000	28.8	20.3	31.1	21.2	42.8	57.5	32.5

For footnotes, see end of table.

TABLE 18.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, 1939; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

Offense	Group I 16 cities over 250,000; population, 8,982,500	Group II 21 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 2,957,797	Group III 46 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 3,113,258	Group IV 74 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 2,620,064	Group V 234 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 3,646,611	Group VI 481 cities under 10,000; population, 2,635,210	Total, 872 cities; total population, 23,955,440
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons released	37,396	4,871	15,454	3,090	5,664	6,960	73,435
Rate per 100,000	416.3	164.7	496.4	117.9	155.3	264.1	306.5
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons released	205	1,251	1,012	1,746	2,449	5,358	12,021
Rate per 100,000	2.3	42.3	32.5	66.6	67.2	203.3	50.2
Gambling:							
Number of persons released	12,869	141	283	29	171	182	13,675
Rate per 100,000	143.3	4.8	9.1	1.1	4.7	6.9	57.1
Suspicion:							
Number of persons released	66,437	12,460	20,040	7,909	13,401	6,960	127,207
Rate per 100,000	739.6	421.3	643.7	301.9	367.5	264.1	531.0
All other offenses:							
Number of persons released	7,304	2,999	2,789	2,592	4,447	2,394	22,525
Rate per 100,000	81.3	101.4	89.6	98.9	121.9	90.8	94.0

[1-9] The number of persons released and the rate are based on the reports from the number of cities indicated below:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	45	3,047,558	4	870	23,772,140	7	45	3,060,758
2	871	23,889,740	5	14	6,903,800	8	73	2,589,964
3	20	2,840,197	6	19	2,627,997	9	866	21,464,340

The figures in table 18 opposite the classification traffic and motor-vehicle laws include all types of violations of traffic laws, inasmuch as more detailed information was not included on many of the reports used. The reports of 605 cities, however, did present detailed figures of this type, and the available data are shown in table 19 for 6 different groups of cities.

It is noted that 74.6 percent of the persons released were shown opposite the classification parking violations, and the corresponding percentages for road and driving laws and other traffic and motor-vehicle laws were 17.7 and 7.7 percent, respectively. The high percentage of "persons released" for parking violations undoubtedly is the result of the issuance of parking tickets without the subsequent response of the offender or his arrest by the police, and the practice employed in some jurisdictions of issuing warning tags.

TABLE 19.—*Persons released without being held for prosecution, traffic violations, except driving while intoxicated, 1939; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 605 cities; total population, 13,938,112
	9 cities over 250,000; population, 3,801,600	15 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,968,397	30 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 2,125,058	47 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,661,068	167 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 2,507,609	337 cities under 10,000; population, 1,874,380	
Road and driving laws:							
Number of persons released	22,633	11,707	2,047	2,696	2,842	5,665	47,590
Rate per 100,000	595.4	594.7	96.3	162.3	113.3	302.2	341.4
Parking violations:							
Number of persons released	22,443	68,364	22,327	19,474	46,746	21,035	200,389
Rate per 100,000	590.4	3,473.1	1,050.7	1,172.4	1,864.2	1,122.2	1,437.7
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons released	3,158	7,444	2,978	3,479	1,312	2,183	20,554
Rate per 100,000	83.1	378.2	140.1	209.4	52.3	116.5	147.5

Percentage of Offenses Cleared by Arrest, 1934–39.

Annual trends in the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest are shown in table 20. With the exception of auto theft the compilation does not show for any of the types of crimes a regular annual improvement in the proportion of cases cleared. It is interesting to note, however, that the reports of the 47 cities representing a total population of 16,490,615 have shown a rather steady increase over the period of 1934–39 in the percentage of auto thefts cleared by arrest. The proportion of offenses of auto theft cleared increased from 13.4 percent in 1934 to 22.5 percent in 1939. For all the other crimes except larceny slight decreases were seen in the percentage of offenses cleared during 1939 as compared with 1938 in the cities represented.

TABLE 20.—*Percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1934–39*

[47 cities over 100,000, total population 16,490,615, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Year	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft [1]	Auto theft [2]
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
1934	80.0	80.8	77.7	35.6	64.5	29.0	24.0	13.4
1935	84.7	74.3	69.7	47.6	60.8	33.6	24.8	17.2
1936	81.0	80.7	71.2	44.8	62.7	37.6	23.9	19.2
1937	80.0	81.3	72.1	35.8	65.0	32.8	22.7	23.5
1938	89.3	81.9	76.3	42.9	70.2	36.7	21.2	21.4
1939	86.6	81.4	75.1	41.0	69.2	35.6	21.4	22.5

[1] The data for larceny—theft are based on reports of 45 cities with a total population of 16,091,481.
[2] The data for auto theft are based on reports of 43 cities with a total population of 12,099,915.

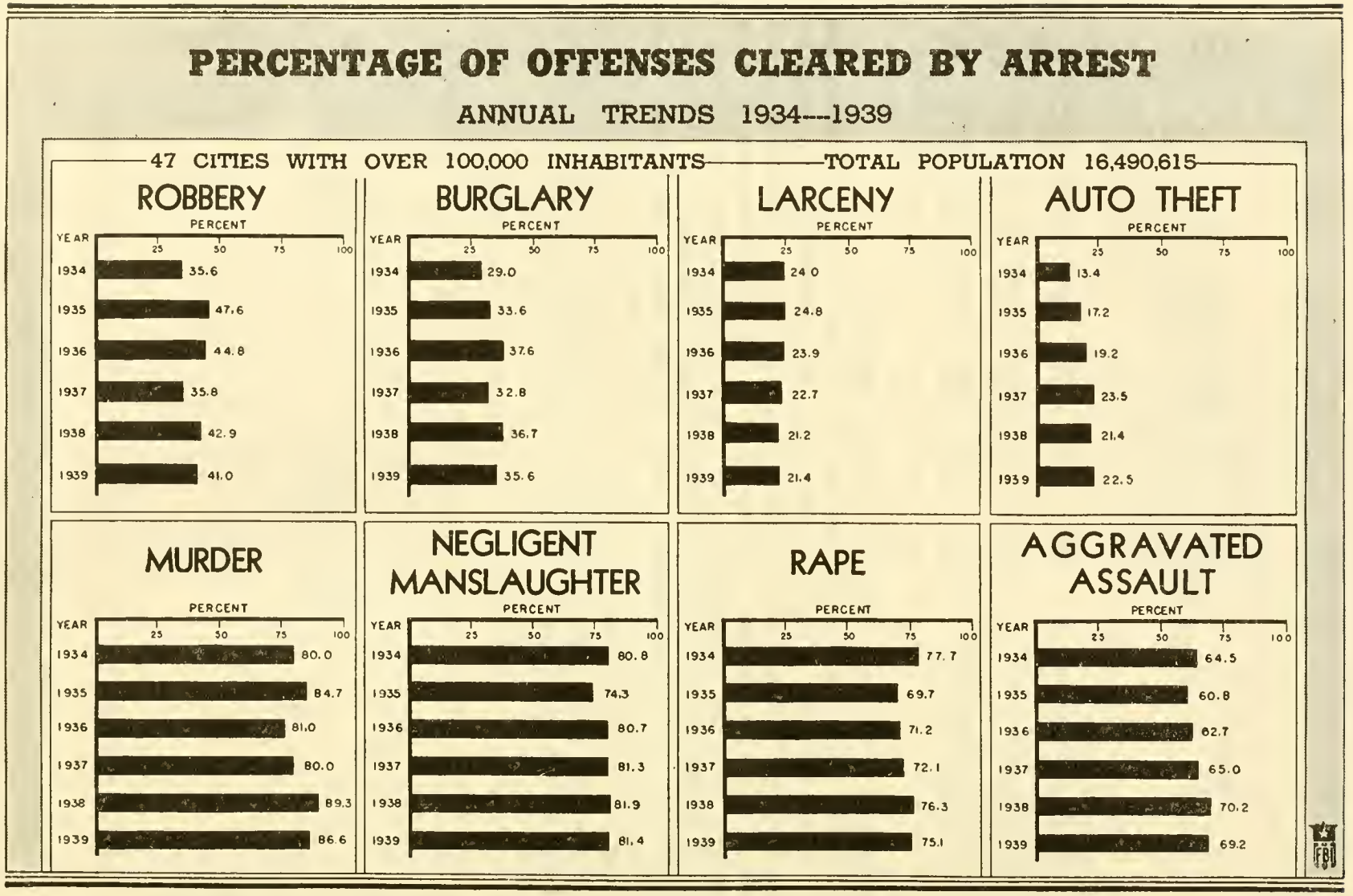
PERCENTAGE OF OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST
ANNUAL TRENDS 1934---1939
47 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL POPULATION 16,490,615
ROBBERY
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 35.6
1935 47.6
1936 44.8
1937 35.8
1938 42.9
1939 41.0
BURGLARY
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 29.0
1935 33.6
1936 37.6
1937 32.8
1938 36.7
1939 35.6
LARCENY
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 24.0
1935 24.8
1936 23.9
1937 22.7
1938 21.2
1939 21.4
AUTO THEFT
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 13.4
1935 17.2
1936 19.2
1937 23.5
1938 21.4
1939 22.5
MURDER
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 80.0
1935 84.7
1936 81.0
1937 80.0
1938 89.3
1939 86.6
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 80.8
1935 74.3
1936 80.7
1937 81.3
1938 81.9
1939 81.4
RAPE
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 77.7
1935 69.7
1936 71.2
1937 72.1
1938 76.3
1939 75.1
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
PERCENT
YEAR
25 50 75 100
1934 64.5
1935 60.8
1936 62.7
1937 65.0
1938 70.2
1939 69.2
FBI

FIGURE 5.

Offenses Known, Offenses Cleared by Arrest, and Persons Charged, by Geographic Divisions, 1939.

Many persons studying average figures concerning offenses committed, offenses cleared by arrest, and persons charged, will undoubtedly be interested in such data for a particular locality or geographic division. In the preceding tables, the figures are for the various groups of cities divided according to size only; and the information presented in tables 21–38 is based on the same reports. However, the cities have been divided into nine geographic divisions, and within each division the cities have been further subdivided according to size. This makes it possible to compare local figures concerning offenses cleared by arrest and persons charged with average figures for cities of the same size in the same section of the United States.

In tables such as those which follow, where the cities are divided according to size within each geographic division, in some of the groups the total number of cities represented is necessarily small. Under such circumstances considerable variation in the proportion of offenses cleared by arrest is to be expected. Unusually low figures may be partially attributable to a failure to maintain a complete record of offenses cleared. Likewise, inadequate personnel would cause a tendency toward low figures. On the other hand, figures showing an unusually high proportion of offenses cleared may indicate a failure to maintain a complete record of all crimes committed, particularly thefts involving property of comparatively small value. Such incompleteness in the record of offenses committed would tend to result in an artificially high figure concerning the percentage of offenses cleared by arrest.

Figures for prostitution and commercialized vice may be considered conservative, inasmuch as in many jurisdictions, persons taken into custody for such violations are charged with vagrancy or disorderly conduct, and such arrests would of course be listed opposite those offense classes.

For a list of the States included in the nine geographic divisions, reference may be made to the data immediately preceding table 4 of this issue of the bulletin.

TABLE 21.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—2 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,042,500:								
Number of offenses known	8	51	127	375	201	1,637	4,033	3,255
Number cleared by arrest	7	50	125	258	195	983	2,680	795
Percentage cleared by arrest	87.5	98.0	98.4	68.8	97.0	60.0	66.5	24.4
Group II.—10 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 1,378,105:								
Number of offenses known	15	24	74	302	197	5,320	9,959	2,998
Number cleared by arrest	13	24	73	112	153	1,387	2,209	627
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.7	100.0	98.6	37.1	77.7	26.1	22.2	20.9
Group III.—7 cities, 50,000 to 100,000, total population, 479,699:								
Number of offenses known	2	10	38	55	19	1,260	2,719	575
Number cleared by arrest	2	10	33	28	20	337	645	115
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	86.8	50.9	105.3	26.7	23.7	20.0
Group IV.—19 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 686,892:								
Number of offenses known	4	10	32	99	70	2,017	4,439	766
Number cleared by arrest	4	10	30	59	53	651	1,332	211
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	93.8	59.6	75.7	32.3	30.0	27.5
Group V.—45 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 722,606:								
Number of offenses known	3	18	39	66	41	1,479	3,443	432
Number cleared by arrest	1	16	37	39	35	437	930	144
Percentage cleared by arrest	33.3	88.9	94.9	59.1	85.4	29.5	27.0	33.3
Group VI.—36 cities under 10,000; total population, 232,255:								
Number of offenses known	----------	5	25	14	4	502	789	117
Number cleared by arrest	----------	5	23	6	3	234	258	60
Percentage cleared by arrest	----------	100.0	92.0	42.9	75.0	46.6	32.7	51.3
Total, 119 cities; total population, 4,542,057:								
Number of offenses known	32	118	335	911	532	12,215	25,382	8,143
Number cleared by arrest	27	115	321	502	459	4,029	8,054	1,952
Percentage cleared by arrest	84.4	97.5	95.8	55.1	86.3	33.0	31.7	24.0

TABLE 22.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

NEW ENGLAND STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 119 cities; total population, 4,542,057
	2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,042,500	10 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,378,105	7 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 479,699	19 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 686,892	45 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 722,606	36 cities under 10,000; population, 232,255	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	9	9	1	3	1	----------	23
Rate per 100,000	.9	.7	.2	.4	.1	----------	0.5
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	83	27	10	7	16	5	148
Rate per 100,000	8.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.2	2.2	3.3
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	399	142	37	66	49	11	704
Rate per 100,000	38.3	10.3	7.7	9.6	6.8	4.7	15.5
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	193	163	27	68	44	5	500
Rate per 100,000	18.5	11.8	5.6	9.9	6.1	2.2	11.0

TABLE 22.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

NEW ENGLAND STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,042,500	Group II 10 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 1,378,105	Group III 7 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 479,699	Group IV 19 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 686,892	Group V 45 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 722,606	Group VI 36 cities under 10,000; population, 232,255	Total, 119 cities; total population, 4,542,057
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	1,386	1,319	426	638	535	232	4,536
Rate per 100,000	132.9	95.7	88.8	92.9	74.0	99.9	99.9
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,606	1,095	237	452	373	166	3,929
Rate per 100,000	154.1	79.5	49.4	65.8	51.6	71.5	86.5
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,580	2,115	534	1,165	818	236	7,448
Rate per 100,000	247.5	153.5	111.3	169.6	113.2	101.6	164.0
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	779	449	99	167	170	54	1,718
Rate per 100,000	74.7	32.6	20.6	24.3	23.5	23.3	37.8
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	149	164	24	36	52	22	447
Rate per 100,000	14.3	11.9	5.0	5.2	7.2	9.5	9.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	240	138	28	41	49	24	520
Rate per 100,000	23.0	10.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	10.3	11.4
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	65	83	13	22	13	12	208
Rate per 100,000	6.2	6.0	2.7	3.2	1.8	5.2	4.6
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	127	85	35	23	41	22	333
Rate per 100,000	12.2	6.2	7.3	3.3	5.7	9.5	7.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	221	186	8	46	8	----	469
Rate per 100,000	21.2	13.5	1.7	6.7	1.1	----	10.3
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	1,496	842	240	259	221	83	3,141
Rate per 100,000	143.5	61.1	50.0	37.7	30.6	35.7	69.2
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	202	41	----	8	1	----	252
Rate per 100,000	19.4	3.0	----	1.2	.1	----	5.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	171	73	16	27	25	10	322
Rate per 100,000	16.4	5.3	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.3	7.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	903	1,471	341	564	465	149	3,893
Rate per 100,000	86.6	106.7	71.1	82.1	64.4	64.2	85.7
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	179	283	23	92	58	28	663
Rate per 100,000	17.2	20.5	4.8	13.4	8.0	12.1	14.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	543	838	283	560	883	389	3,496
Rate per 100,000	52.1	60.8	59.0	81.5	122.2	167.5	77.0
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	60,982	70,792	[1] 3,795	16,786	9,771	2,361	[2] 164,487
Rate per 100,000	5,849.6	5,136.9	928.8	2,443.8	1,352.2	1,016.6	3,679.0
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	408	2,164	314	529	382	140	3,937
Rate per 100,000	39.1	157.0	65.5	77.0	52.9	60.3	86.7
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	43,893	25,262	8,899	7,745	7,617	2,090	95,506
Rate per 100,000	4,210.4	1,833.1	1,855.1	1,127.5	1,054.1	899.9	2,102.7
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	164	1,027	202	388	538	66	2,385
Rate per 100,000	15.7	74.5	42.1	56.5	74.5	28.4	52.5
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	1,487	932	297	363	212	47	3,338
Rate per 100,000	142.6	67.6	61.9	52.8	29.3	20.2	73.5
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	6,798	6,866	1,025	1,949	2,210	652	19,500
Rate per 100,000	652.1	498.2	213.7	283.7	305.8	280.7	429.3

[1-2] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows: (1) 6 cities, 408,599 population; (2) 118 cities, 4,470,957 population.

TABLE 23.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 2,890,600:								
Number of offenses known	148	48	154	926	777	3,872	7,121	3,914
Number cleared by arrest	137	46	147	546	680	1,893	2,922	589
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.6	95.8	95.5	59.0	87.5	48.9	41.0	15.0
Group II.—7 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 968,000:								
Number of offenses known	9	46	62	151	154	2,158	5,127	1,415
Number cleared by arrest	9	43	56	68	128	790	1,759	243
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	93.5	90.3	45.0	83.1	36.6	34.3	17.2
Group III.—15 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 1,098,800:								
Number of offenses known	28	9	77	237	337	3,435	6,341	1,536
Number cleared by arrest	27	6	81	127	291	950	1,575	269
Percentage cleared by arrest	96.4	66.7	105.2	53.6	86.4	27.7	24.8	17.5
Group IV.—20 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 660,700:								
Number of offenses known	9	26	75	121	154	1,479	3,451	695
Number cleared by arrest	5	25	62	55	146	504	884	146
Percentage cleared by arrest	55.6	96.2	82.7	45.5	94.8	34.1	25.6	21.0
Group V.—78 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 1,260,063:								
Number of offenses known	20	43	68	154	235	2,529	5,702	1,126
Number cleared by arrest	19	35	63	68	195	843	1,534	349
Percentage cleared by arrest	95.0	81.4	92.6	44.2	83.0	33.3	26.9	31.0
Group VI.—202 cities under 10,000; total population, 1,036,114:								
Number of offenses known	15	39	75	110	122	1,598	3,060	547
Number cleared by arrest	12	38	65	66	120	635	996	236
Percentage cleared by arrest	80.0	97.4	86.7	60.0	98.4	39.7	32.5	43.1
Total, 325 cities; total population, 7,914,277:								
Number of offenses known	229	211	511	1,699	1,779	15,071	30,802	9,233
Number cleared by arrest	209	193	474	930	1,560	5,615	9,670	1,832
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.3	91.5	92.8	54.7	87.7	37.3	31.4	19.8

TABLE 24.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 325 cities, total population, 7,914,277
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 2,890,600	7 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 968,000	15 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,098,800	20 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 660,700	78 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,260,063	202 cities under 10,000; population, 1,036,114	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	136	8	26	5	20	11	206
Rate per 100,000	4.7	.8	2.4	.8	1.6	1.1	2.6
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	43	49	17	27	39	37	212
Rate per 100,000	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.1	3.1	3.6	2.7
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	431	71	130	76	82	98	888
Rate per 100,000	14.9	7.3	11.8	11.5	6.5	9.5	11.2

TABLE 24.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 325 cities; total population, 7,914,277
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 2,890,600	7 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 968,000	15 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,098,800	20 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 660,700	78 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,260,063	202 cities under 10,000; population, 1,036,114	
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	740	159	307	153	234	129	1,722
Rate per 100,000	25.6	16.4	27.9	23.2	18.6	12.5	21.8
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	4,414	1,288	852	1,296	1,439	700	9,989
Rate per 100,000	152.7	133.1	77.5	196.2	114.2	67.6	126.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,861	466	664	420	664	589	4,664
Rate per 100,000	64.4	48.1	60.4	63.6	52.7	56.8	58.9
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	2,780	997	1,502	977	1,347	1,012	8,615
Rate per 100,000	96.2	103.0	136.7	147.9	106.9	97.7	108.9
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	1,011	153	256	131	272	234	2,057
Rate per 100,000	35.0	15.8	23.3	19.8	21.6	22.6	26.0
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	150	112	189	152	199	171	973
Rate per 100,000	5.2	11.6	17.2	23.0	15.8	16.5	12.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	292	28	78	40	59	48	545
Rate per 100,000	10.1	2.9	7.1	6.1	4.7	4.6	6.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	98	61	66	38	98	53	414
Rate per 100,000	3.4	6.3	6.0	5.8	7.8	5.1	5.2
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	151	65	92	66	72	64	510
Rate per 100,000	5.2	6.7	8.4	10.0	5.7	6.2	6.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	5,721	436	432	91	88	6	6,774
Rate per 100,000	197.9	45.0	39.3	13.8	7.0	0.6	85.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	435	90	191	121	221	110	1,168
Rate per 100,000	15.0	9.3	17.4	18.3	17.5	10.6	14.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	167	17	24	4	14	9	235
Rate per 100,000	5.8	1.8	2.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	3.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	420	51	105	50	79	38	743
Rate per 100,000	14.5	5.3	9.6	7.6	6.3	3.7	9.4
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,153	293	343	386	407	217	2,799
Rate per 100,000	39.9	30.3	31.2	58.4	32.3	20.9	35.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	972	93	169	97	128	68	1,527
Rate per 100,000	33.6	9.6	15.4	14.7	10.2	6.6	19.3
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,020	318	465	341	643	494	3,281
Rate per 100,000	35.3	32.9	42.3	51.6	51.0	47.7	41.5
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	123,552	74,801	48,861	46,298	56,223	34,465	384,200
Rate per 100,000	4,274.3	7,727.4	4,446.8	7,007.4	4,461.9	3,326.4	4,854.5
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	10,782	2,449	3,328	2,862	5,138	4,145	28,704
Rate per 100,000	373.0	253.0	302.9	433.2	407.8	400.1	362.7
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	38,694	10,976	10,204	5,743	8,404	4,624	78,645
Rate per 100,000	1,338.6	1,133.9	928.6	869.2	667.0	446.3	993.7
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	3,563	822	1,475	485	1,094	1,135	8,574
Rate per 100,000	123.3	84.9	134.2	73.4	86.8	109.5	108.3
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	1,763	286	387	290	348	244	3,318
Rate per 100,000	61.0	29.5	35.2	43.9	27.6	23.5	41.9
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	14,256	2,179	3,712	2,530	3,406	2,338	28,421
Rate per 100,000	493.2	225.1	337.8	382.9	270.3	225.7	359.1

TABLE 25.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—9 cities over 250,000; total population, 8,370,200:								
Number of offenses known	499	234	953	11,010	3,315	29,252	76,017	11,026
Number cleared by arrest	409	175	629	4,116	1,688	9,015	12,754	2,108
Percentage cleared by arrest	82.0	74.8	66.0	37.4	50.9	30.8	16.8	19.1
Group II.—6 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 871,100:								
Number of offenses known	37	52	89	381	305	3,529	9,905	1,965
Number cleared by arrest	35	28	67	142	201	1,158	1,994	457
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.6	53.8	75.3	37.3	65.9	32.8	20.1	23.3
Group III.—21 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 1,383,300:								
Number of offenses known	24	33	109	664	245	4,148	11,024	1,952
Number cleared by arrest	22	33	95	215	205	1,388	2,842	538
Percentage cleared by arrest	91.7	100.0	87.2	32.4	83.7	33.5	25.8	27.6
Group IV.—32 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 1,088,668:								
Number of offenses known	40	19	72	340	137	3,224	9,478	1,673
Number cleared by arrest	38	17	61	112	126	1,019	2,509	452
Percentage cleared by arrest	95.0	89.5	88.9	32.9	92.0	31.6	26.5	27.0
Group V.—75 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 1,156,068:								
Number of offenses known	22	10	74	366	119	3,120	8,348	1,319
Number cleared by arrest	19	9	58	117	108	929	2,048	370
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.4	90.0	78.4	32.0	90.8	29.8	24.5	28.1
Group VI.—174 cities under 10,000; total population, 954,670:								
Number of offenses known	22	15	70	245	122	2,243	4,435	812
Number cleared by arrest	13	12	51	107	99	840	1,366	296
Percentage cleared by arrest	59.1	80.0	72.9	43.7	81.1	37.4	30.8	36.5
Total, 317 cities; total population, 13,824,006:								
Number of offenses known	644	363	1,367	13,006	4,243	45,516	119,207	18,747
Number cleared by arrest	536	274	964	4,809	2,427	14,349	23,513	4,221
Percentage cleared by arrest	83.2	75.5	70.5	37.0	57.2	31.5	19.7	22.5

TABLE 26.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 317 cities; total population, 13,824,006
	9 cities over 250,000; population, 8,370,200	6 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 871,100	21 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,383,300	32 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,088,668	75 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,156,068	174 cities under 10,000; population, 954,670	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	379	35	19	32	30	12	507
Rate per 100,000	4.5	4.0	1.4	2.9	2.6	1.3	3.7
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	318	23	32	14	6	13	406
Rate per 100,000	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.3	0.5	1.4	2.9
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	2,430	141	139	132	148	99	3,089
Rate per 100,000	29.0	16.2	10.0	12.1	12.8	10.4	22.3
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	1,895	181	229	126	131	85	2,647
Rate per 100,000	22.6	20.8	16.6	11.6	11.3	8.9	19.1
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	8,114	1,125	1,081	1,051	727	561	12,659
Rate per 100,000	96.9	129.1	78.1	96.5	62.9	58.8	91.6

TABLE 26.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 9 cities over 250,000; population, 8,370,200	Group II 6 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 871,100	Group III 21 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 1,383,300	Group IV 32 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 1,088,668	Group V 75 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 1,156,068	Group VI 174 cities under 10,000; population, 954,670	Total, 317 cities; total population, 13,824,006
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	4,090	672	594	561	769	649	7,335
Rate per 100,000	48.9	77.1	42.9	51.5	66.5	68.0	53.1
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	9,758	1,245	1,701	1,682	1,364	992	16,742
Rate per 100,000	116.6	142.9	123.0	154.5	118.0	103.9	121.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	1,246	251	282	336	335	260	2,710
Rate per 100,000	14.9	28.8	20.4	30.9	29.0	27.2	19.6
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	3,291	231	270	212	187	77	4,268
Rate per 100,000	39.3	26.5	19.5	19.5	16.2	8.1	30.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	708	76	98	85	89	51	1,107
Rate per 100,000	8.5	8.7	7.1	7.8	7.7	5.3	8.0
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	420	115	164	154	108	109	1,070
Rate per 100,000	5.0	13.2	11.9	14.1	9.3	11.4	7.7
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	568	76	94	81	67	49	935
Rate per 100,000	6.8	8.7	6.8	7.4	5.8	5.1	6.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	9,731	303	426	252	157	35	10,904
Rate per 100,000	116.3	34.8	30.8	23.1	13.6	3.7	78.9
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	1,832	160	312	281	230	151	2,966
Rate per 100,000	21.9	18.4	22.6	25.8	19.9	15.8	21.5
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	582	15	7	5	4	9	622
Rate per 100,000	7.0	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	4.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	889	57	118	71	73	58	1,266
Rate per 100,000	10.6	6.5	8.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	9.2
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	5,643	330	479	533	353	189	7,527
Rate per 100,000	67.4	37.9	34.6	49.0	30.5	19.8	54.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	2,057	434	267	427	141	85	3,411
Rate per 100,000	24.6	49.8	19.3	39.2	12.2	8.9	24.7
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	4,765	730	1,929	1,668	1,742	1,962	12,796
Rate per 100,000	56.9	83.8	139.4	153.2	150.7	205.5	92.6
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 597,557	[2] 91,563	108,959	[3] 50,679	41,044	31,275	[4] 921,077
Rate per 100,000	8,913.3	13,112.3	7,876.7	4,925.2	3,550.3	3,276.0	7,723.7
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	22,061	2,072	3,912	2,851	3,336	2,411	36,643
Rate per 100,000	263.6	237.9	282.8	261.9	288.6	252.5	265.1
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	89,924	7,208	10,956	11,850	9,720	7,142	136,800
Rate per 100,000	1,074.3	827.5	792.0	1,088.5	840.8	748.1	989.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	7,125	1,767	1,946	953	749	484	13,024
Rate per 100,000	85.1	202.8	140.7	87.5	64.8	50.7	94.2
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	24,393	286	1,090	586	407	273	27,035
Rate per 100,000	291.4	32.8	78.8	53.8	35.2	28.6	195.6
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	23,019	2,309	7,065	4,173	3,260	2,411	42,267
Rate per 100,000	275.4	265.1	510.7	383.3	282.0	252.5	305.8

[1–4] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	8	6,704,100	3	30	1,028,968
2	5	698,300	4	313	11,925,406

TABLE 27.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—4 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,998,500:								
Number of offenses known	122	43	130	1,458	407	5,414	20,846	3,390
Number cleared by arrest	106	39	113	861	372	2,915	6,433	1,310
Percentage cleared by arrest	86.9	90.7	86.9	59.1	91.4	53.8	30.9	38.6
Group II.—4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 582,600:								
Number of offenses known	17	31	15	211	119	1,695	3,887	1,215
Number cleared by arrest	18	30	12	70	104	479	1,342	386
Percentage cleared by arrest	105.9	96.8	80.0	33.2	87.4	28.3	34.5	31.8
Group III.—6 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 405,600:								
Number of offenses known	13	6	22	179	40	1,934	5,292	861
Number cleared by arrest	13	6	22	57	30	465	1,052	188
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	100.0	31.8	75.0	24.0	19.9	21.8
Group IV.—6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 202,900:								
Number of offenses known	5	----------	9	58	9	621	2,406	388
Number cleared by arrest	5	----------	9	31	8	180	711	152
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	----------	100.0	53.4	88.9	29.0	29.6	39.2
Group V.—40 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 560,023:								
Number of offenses known	11	11	36	126	61	1,592	5,093	836
Number cleared by arrest	9	9	33	47	56	610	1,381	345
Percentage cleared by arrest	81.8	81.8	91.7	37.3	91.8	38.3	27.1	41.3
Group VI.—88 cities under 10,000; total population, 422,140:								
Number of offenses known	9	8	32	85	31	995	2,055	373
Number cleared by arrest	8	7	28	38	25	315	690	140
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.9	87.5	87.5	44.7	80.6	31.7	33.6	37.5
Total, 148 cities; total population, 4,171,763:								
Number of offenses known	177	99	244	2,117	667	12,251	39,579	7,063
Number cleared by arrest	159	91	217	1,104	595	4,964	11,609	2,521
Percentage cleared by arrest	89.8	91.9	88.9	52.1	89.2	40.5	29.3	35.7

TABLE 28.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 148 cities; total population, 4,171,763
	4 cities over 250,000; population, 1,998,500	4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 582,600	6 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 405,600	6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 202,900	40 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 560,023	88 cities under 10,000; population, 422,140	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	110	19	10	2	10	6	157
Rate per 100,000	5.5	3.3	2.5	1.0	1.8	1.4	3.8
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	69	4	5	--------	9	8	95
Rate per 100,000	3.5	0.7	1.2	--------	1.6	1.9	2.3
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	910	66	34	24	68	50	1,152
Rate per 100,000	45.5	11.3	8.4	11.8	12.1	11.8	27.6
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	556	59	24	9	54	26	728
Rate per 100,000	27.8	10.1	5.9	4.4	9.6	6.2	17.5
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	2,903	553	205	65	367	177	4,270
Rate per 100,000	145.3	94.9	50.5	32.0	65.5	41.9	102.4

TABLE 28.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 4 cities over 250,000; population, 1,998,500	Group II 4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 582,600	Group III 6 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 405,600	Group IV 6 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 202,900	Group V 40 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 560,023	Group VI 88 cities under 10,000; population, 422,140	Total, 148 cities; total population, 4,171,763
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,476	334	281	134	439	293	2,957
Rate per 100,000	73.9	57.3	69.3	66.0	78.4	69.4	70.9
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	3,399	[1] 1,192	585	372	1,137	529	[2] 7,214
Rate per 100,000	170.1	272.6	144.2	183.3	203.0	125.3	179.2
Auto theft:							
Number per persons charged	1,064	152	101	76	230	132	1,755
Rate per 100,000	53.2	26.1	24.9	37.5	41.1	31.3	42.1
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	610	151	[3] 111	12	79	35	[4] 998
Rate per 100,000	30.5	25.9	32.1	5.9	14.1	8.3	24.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	149	61	[5] 9	21	54	26	[6] 320
Rate per 100,000	7.5	10.5	2.6	10.3	9.6	6.2	7.8
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	199	114	91	20	105	70	599
Rate per 100,000	10.0	19.6	22.4	9.9	18.7	16.6	14.4
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	114	13	20	8	34	25	214
Rate per 100,000	5.7	2.2	4.9	3.9	6.1	5.9	5.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	4,780	199	79	7	33	40	5,138
Rate per 100,000	239.2	34.2	19.5	3.4	5.9	9.5	123.2
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	381	138	300	30	65	25	939
Rate per 100,000	19.1	23.7	74.0	14.8	11.6	5.9	22.5
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	399	7	46	7	19	21	499
Rate per 100,000	20.0	1.2	11.3	3.4	3.4	5.0	12.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	184	72	29	5	32	19	341
Rate per 100,000	9.2	12.4	7.1	2.5	5.7	4.5	8.2
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,354	[7] 32	[8] 103	54	74	84	[9] 1,701
Rate per 100,000	67.8	6.9	30.3	26.6	13.2	19.9	42.6
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,120	694	108	85	408	205	2,620
Rate per 100,000	56.0	119.1	26.6	41.9	72.9	48.6	62.8
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	1,345	754	218	218	877	623	4,035
Rate per 100,000	67.3	129.4	53.7	107.4	156.6	147.6	96.7
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	252,296	47,183	16,263	9,012	22,270	11,124	358,148
Rate per 100,000	12,624.3	8,098.7	4,009.6	4,441.6	3,976.6	2,635.1	8,585.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	10,915	1,092	817	320	1,328	898	15,370
Rate per 100,000	546.2	187.4	201.4	157.7	237.1	212.7	368.4
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	18,320	12,688	5,744	2,396	7,938	4,920	52,006
Rate per 100,000	916.7	2,177.8	1,416.2	1,180.9	1,417.4	1,165.5	1,246.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	5,910	3,061	880	615	1,107	391	11,964
Rate per 100,000	295.7	525.4	217.0	303.1	197.7	92.6	286.8
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	2,764	612	1,157	89	250	100	4,972
Rate per 100,000	138.3	105.0	285.3	43.9	44.6	23.7	119.2
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	8,269	1,377	538	387	1,185	1,021	12,777
Rate per 100,000	413.8	236.4	132.6	190.7	211.6	241.9	306.3

[1–9] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities, as follows:

Footnote	Cities	Population	Footnote	Cities	Population
1	3	437,300	6	147	4,106,063
2	147	4,026,463	7	3	465,000
3	5	346,100	8	5	339,900
4	147	4,112,263	9	146	3,988,463
5	5	339,900			

TABLE 29.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I—2 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,097,500:								
Number of offenses known	173	28	120	898	1,013	4,148	8,177	3,959
Number cleared by arrest	147	26	107	375	981	1,468	2,544	441
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.0	92.9	89.2	41.8	96.8	35.4	31.1	11.1
Group II.—3 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 453,510:								
Number of offenses known	98	52	88	491	766	3,504	9,528	1,599
Number cleared by arrest	81	49	75	186	572	732	1,669	263
Percentage cleared by arrest	82.7	94.2	85.2	37.9	74.7	20.9	17.5	16.4
Group III.—6 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 396,524:								
Number of offenses known	70	32	43	167	577	1,692	4,926	622
Number cleared by arrest	69	29	41	71	499	521	1,444	124
Percentage cleared by arrest	98.6	90.6	95.3	42.5	86.5	30.8	29.3	19.9
Group IV.—10 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 350,368:								
Number of offenses known	70	14	38	182	578	1,690	5,165	617
Number cleared by arrest	65	15	39	82	512	653	1,844	125
Percentage cleared by arrest	92.9	107.1	102.6	45.1	88.6	38.6	35.7	20.3
Group V.—15 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 237,759:								
Number of offenses known	27	7	8	80	296	619	2,128	300
Number cleared by arrest	24	8	7	47	256	316	1,087	118
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.9	114.3	87.5	58.8	86.5	51.1	51.1	39.3
Group VI.—29 cities under 10,000; total population, 164,842:								
Number of offenses known	19	3	10	41	111	605	1,145	224
Number cleared by arrest	16	3	8	27	93	191	371	75
Percentage cleared by arrest	84.2	100.0	80.0	65.9	83.8	31.6	32.4	33.5
Total, 65 cities; total population, 2,700,503:								
Number of offenses known	457	136	307	1,859	3,341	12,258	31,069	7,321
Number cleared by arrest	402	130	277	788	2,913	3,881	8,959	1,146
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.0	95.6	90.2	42.4	87.2	31.7	28.8	15.7

TABLE 30.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 65 cities; total population, 2,700,503
	2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,097,500	3 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 453,510	6 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 396,524	10 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 350,368	15 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 237,759	29 cities under 10,000; population, 164,842	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	161	108	79	82	19	17	466
Rate per 100,000	14.7	23.8	19.9	23.4	8.0	10.3	17.3
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	197	59	31	14	9	3	313
Rate per 100,000	17.9	13.0	7.8	4.0	3.8	1.8	11.6

TABLE 30.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 2 cities over 250,000; population, 1,097,500	Group II 3 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 453,510	Group III 6 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 396,524	Group IV 10 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 350,368	Group V 15 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 237,759	Group VI 29 cities under 10,000; population, 164,842	Total, 65 cities; total population, 2,700,503
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	526	262	82	98	57	31	1,056
Rate per 100,000	47.9	57.8	20.7	28.0	24.0	18.8	39.1
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	1,054	789	744	438	302	109	3,436
Rate per 100,000	96.0	174.0	187.6	125.0	127.0	66.1	127.2
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	3,887	3,370	2,957	2,282	1,709	631	14,836
Rate per 100,000	354.2	743.1	745.7	651.3	718.8	382.8	549.4
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	1,361	751	555	548	354	231	3,800
Rate per 100,000	124.0	165.6	140.0	156.4	148.9	140.1	140.7
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	3,277	2,290	1,662	1,665	984	416	10,294
Rate per 100,000	298.6	505.0	419.1	475.2	413.9	252.4	381.2
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	628	221	124	123	161	76	1,333
Rate per 100,000	57.2	48.7	31.3	35.1	67.7	46.1	49.4
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	137	423	187	147	128	19	1,041
Rate per 100,000	12.5	93.3	47.2	42.0	53.8	11.5	38.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	158	183	103	83	62	34	623
Rate per 100,000	14.4	40.4	26.0	23.7	26.1	20.6	23.1
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	152	86	160	53	45	38	534
Rate per 100,000	13.8	19.0	40.4	15.1	18.9	23.1	19.8
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	130	103	43	37	12	9	334
Rate per 100,000	11.8	22.7	10.8	10.6	5.0	5.5	12.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	574	1,197	679	124	85	15	2,674
Rate per 100,000	52.3	263.9	171.2	35.4	35.8	9.1	99.0
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	161	486	215	386	136	76	1,460
Rate per 100,000	14.7	107.2	54.2	110.2	57.2	46.1	54.1
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	17	15	17	11	1	----	61
Rate per 100,000	1.5	3.3	4.3	3.1	0.4	----	2.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	504	217	266	261	138	101	1,487
Rate per 100,000	45.9	47.8	67.1	74.5	58.0	61.3	55.1
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	1,071	1,299	507	638	205	66	3,786
Rate per 100,000	97.6	286.4	127.9	182.1	86.2	40.0	140.2
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	1,506	1,849	3,489	1,467	541	428	9,280
Rate per 100,000	137.2	407.7	879.9	418.7	227.5	259.6	343.6
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	2,330	484	855	941	773	667	6,050
Rate per 100,000	212.3	106.7	215.6	268.6	325.1	404.6	224.0
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	163,349	49,073	22,525	27,169	15,961	5,984	284,061
Rate per 100,000	14,883.7	10,820.7	5,680.6	7,754.4	6,713.1	3,630.1	10,518.8
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	20,401	7,644	4,944	3,729	2,765	3,022	42,505
Rate per 100,000	1,858.9	1,685.5	1,246.8	1,064.3	1,162.9	1,833.3	1,574.0
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	28,672	14,967	10,393	14,571	10,671	7,107	86,381
Rate per 100,000	2,612.5	3,300.3	2,621.0	4,158.8	4,488.2	4,311.4	3,198.7
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	1,276	2,107	460	792	659	110	5,404
Rate per 100,000	116.3	464.6	116.0	226.0	277.2	66.7	200.1
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	2,511	3,010	2,426	1,728	975	364	11,014
Rate per 100,000	228.8	663.7	611.8	493.2	410.1	220.8	407.8
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	16,004	3,529	4,661	4,546	1,687	702	31,129
Rate per 100,000	1,458.2	778.2	1,175.5	1,297.5	709.5	425.9	1,152.7

TABLE 31.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.[1]								
Group II.—1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 110,600:								
Number of offenses known	26	21	1	30	166	307	850	250
Number cleared by arrest	26	20	1	24	117	173	409	121
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	95.2	100.0	80.0	70.5	56.4	48.1	48.4
Group III.—3 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 186,900:								
Number of offenses known	37	17	6	64	161	1,004	1,647	279
Number cleared by arrest	29	16	6	26	112	278	683	34
Percentage cleared by arrest	78.4	94.1	100.0	40.6	69.6	27.7	41.5	12.2
Group IV.—1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 32,824:								
Number of offenses known	1	----------	3	15	15	144	308	69
Number cleared by arrest	1	----------	2	10	14	63	74	18
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	----------	66.7	66.7	93.3	43.8	24.0	26.1
Group V.—6 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 96,800:								
Number of offenses known	12	9	3	27	70	321	882	130
Number cleared by arrest	12	9	3	15	64	111	331	33
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.6	91.4	34.6	37.5	25.4
Group VI.—8 cities under 10,000; total population, 35,651:								
Number of offenses known	5	3	3	13	33	114	116	30
Number cleared by arrest	5	4	3	6	31	44	66	19
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	133.3	100.0	46.2	93.9	38.6	56.9	63.3
Total, 19 cities; total population, 462,775:								
Number of offenses known	81	50	16	149	445	1,890	3,803	758
Number cleared by arrest	73	49	15	81	338	669	1,563	225
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.1	98.0	93.8	54.4	76.0	35.4	41.1	29.7

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 32.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 19 cities; total population, 462,775
	(1)	1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 110,600	3 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 186,900	1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 32,824	6 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 96,800	8 cities under 10,000; population, 35,651	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	----------	28	34	1	13	5	81
Rate per 100,000	----------	25.3	18.2	3.0	13.4	14.0	17.5
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	----------	20	17	--------	6	3	46
Rate per 100,000	----------	18.1	9.1	--------	6.2	8.4	9.9
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	----------	22	27	24	33	7	113
Rate per 100,000	----------	19.9	14.4	73.1	34.1	19.6	24.4
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	----------	117	154	17	85	39	412
Rate per 100,000	----------	105.8	82.4	51.8	87.8	109.4	89.0
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	----------	--------	505	37	379	53	974
Rate per 100,000	----------	--------	270.2	112.7	391.5	148.7	210.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 19 cities; total population, 462,775
	(1)	1 city, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 110,600	3 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 186,900	1 city, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 32,824	6 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 96,800	8 cities under 10,000; population, 35,651	
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged		171	224	89	145	53	682
Rate per 100,000		154.6	119.9	271.1	149.8	148.7	147.4
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged		408	968	67	396	62	1,901
Rate per 100,000		368.9	517.9	204.1	409.1	173.9	410.8
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged		118	18	25	43	19	223
Rate per 100,000		106.7	9.6	76.2	44.4	53.3	48.2
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged		2	83	8	15	8	116
Rate per 100,000		1.8	44.4	24.4	15.5	22.4	25.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged		21	67	29	84	7	208
Rate per 100,000		19.0	35.8	88.3	86.8	19.6	44.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged		58	32	18	27	9	144
Rate per 100,000		52.4	17.1	54.8	27.9	25.2	31.1
Rape:							
Number of persons charged		1	10	3	6	3	23
Rate per 100,000		0.9	5.4	9.1	6.2	8.4	5.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged		304	7	67	3	6	387
Rate per 100,000		274.9	3.7	204.1	3.1	16.8	83.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged			6	6	10	12	34
Rate per 100,000			3.2	18.3	10.3	33.7	7.3
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged			5		5	2	12
Rate per 100,000			2.7		5.2	5.6	2.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged		129	69	12	61	19	290
Rate per 100,000		116.6	36.9	36.6	63.0	53.3	62.7
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged		215	6	32	6	3	262
Rate per 100,000		194.4	3.2	97.5	6.2	8.4	56.6
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged		682	529	20	379	93	1,703
Rate per 100,000		616.6	283.0	60.9	391.5	260.9	368.0
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged		198	394	13	229	73	907
Rate per 100,000		179.0	210.8	39.6	236.6	204.8	196.0
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged		5,079	13,362	153	2,310	399	21,303
Rate per 100,000		4,592.2	7,149.3	466.1	2,386.4	1,119.2	4,603.3
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged		560	1,134	264	1,165	304	3,427
Rate per 100,000		506.3	606.7	804.3	1,203.5	852.7	740.5
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged		3,963	3,756	13	4,051	1,702	13,485
Rate per 100,000		3,583.2	2,009.6	39.6	4,184.9	4,774.1	2,913.9
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged		784	521	94	322	45	1,766
Rate per 100,000		708.9	278.8	286.4	332.6	126.2	381.6
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged		206	457	12	173	62	910
Rate per 100,000		186.3	244.5	36.6	178.7	173.9	196.6
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged			2,296	252	536	128	3,212
Rate per 100,000			1,228.5	767.7	553.7	359.0	694.1

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 33.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—3 cities over 250,000; total population, 1,066,900:								
Number of offenses known	200	54	78	588	831	4,406	16,736	2,006
Number cleared by arrest	181	53	70	322	699	1,696	3,222	823
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.5	98.1	89.7	54.8	84.1	38.5	19.3	41.0
Group II.—3 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 476,400:								
Number of offenses known	28	18	25	325	317	2,731	8,345	835
Number cleared by arrest	27	16	19	116	185	1,010	2,810	356
Percentage cleared by arrest	96.4	88.9	76.0	35.7	58.4	37.0	33.7	42.6
Group III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 311,100:								
Number of offenses known	44	15	20	121	371	1,433	4,629	447
Number cleared by arrest	39	14	19	37	297	569	1,252	115
Percentage cleared by arrest	88.6	93.3	95.0	30.6	80.1	39.7	27.0	25.7
Group IV.—4 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 137,900:								
Number of offenses known	19	7	10	61	117	420	1,899	207
Number cleared by arrest	18	7	9	29	112	136	447	48
Percentage cleared by arrest	94.7	100.0	90.0	47.5	95.7	32.4	23.5	23.2
Group V.—18 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 293,230:								
Number of offenses known	21	9	15	125	217	1,220	3,576	413
Number cleared by arrest	18	7	12	56	210	353	1,158	162
Percentage cleared by arrest	85.7	77.7	80.0	44.8	96.8	28.9	32.4	39.2
Group VI.—21 cities under 10,000; total population, 127,483:								
Number of offenses known	6	3	10	30	41	356	911	109
Number cleared by arrest	6	3	10	8	36	163	403	67
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	100.0	26.7	87.8	45.8	44.2	61.5
Total, 54 cities; total population, 2,413,013:								
Number of offenses known	318	106	158	1,250	1,891	10,566	36,096	4,017
Number cleared by arrest	289	100	139	568	1,539	3,927	9,292	1,571
Percentage cleared by arrest	90.9	94.3	88.0	45.4	81.3	37.2	25.7	39.1

TABLE 34.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 54 cities; total population, 2,413,013
	3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,066,900	3 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 476,400	5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 311,100	4 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 137,900	18 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 293,230	21 cities under 10,000; population, 127,483	
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	168	29	40	17	17	6	277
Rate per 100,000	15.7	6.1	12.9	12.3	5.8	4.7	11.5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	31	9	14	5	3	2	64
Rate per 100,000	2.9	1.9	4.5	3.6	1.0	1.6	2.7
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	395	157	46	34	79	8	719
Rate per 100,000	37.0	33.0	14.8	24.7	26.9	6.3	29.8
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	723	117	306	103	204	33	1,486
Rate per 100,000	67.8	24.6	98.4	74.7	69.6	25.9	61.6

TABLE 34.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I 3 cities over 250,000; population, 1,066,900	Group II 3 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 476,400	Group III 5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 311,100	Group IV 4 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 137,900	Group V 18 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 293,230	Group VI 21 cities under 10,000; population, 127,483	Total, 54 cities; total population, 2,413,013
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	1,014	433	434	681	723	146	3,431
Rate per 100,000	95.0	90.9	139.5	493.8	246.6	114.5	142.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	972	453	596	117	271	144	2,553
Rate per 100,000	91.1	95.1	191.6	84.8	92.4	113.0	105.8
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	3,064	1,470	1,341	400	919	233	7,427
Rate per 100,000	287.2	308.6	431.1	290.1	313.4	182.8	307.8
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	536	135	138	47	158	59	1,073
Rate per 100,000	50.2	28.3	44.4	34.1	53.9	46.3	44.5
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	303	108	83	21	90	3	608
Rate per 100,000	28.4	22.7	26.7	15.2	30.7	2.4	25.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	165	74	102	9	55	28	433
Rate per 100,000	15.5	15.5	32.8	6.5	18.8	22.0	17.9
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	244	150	100	29	101	16	640
Rate per 100,000	22.9	31.5	32.1	21.0	34.4	12.6	26.5
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	89	24	20	12	11	9	165
Rate per 100,000	8.3	5.0	6.4	8.7	3.8	7.1	6.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	[1] 577	1,364	40	308	135	45	[2] 2,469
Rate per 100,000	77.0	286.3	12.9	223.4	46.0	35.3	117.8
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	174	56	338	96	90	13	767
Rate per 100,000	16.3	11.8	108.6	69.6	30.7	10.2	31.8
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	396	143	16	4	39	1	599
Rate per 100,000	37.1	30.0	5.1	2.9	13.3	0.8	24.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	330	117	76	53	92	19	687
Rate per 100,000	30.9	24.6	24.4	38.4	31.4	14.9	28.5
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	205	11	3	2	62	4	287
Rate per 100,000	19.2	2.3	1.0	1.5	21.1	3.1	11.9
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	151	852	218	37	322	65	1,648
Rate per 100,000	14.4	178.8	70.1	26.8	109.8	51.0	68.3
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	667	386	180	222	440	163	2,058
Rate per 100,000	62.5	81.0	57.9	161.0	150.1	127.9	85.3
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	343,221	78,083	49,910	13,807	11,885	4,158	501,064
Rate per 100,000	32,169.9	16,390.2	16,043.1	10,012.3	4,053.1	3,261.6	20,765.1
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	12,618	1,898	1,122	584	2,285	437	18,944
Rate per 100,000	1,182.7	398.4	360.7	423.5	779.3	342.8	785.1
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	20,480	12,139	7,205	4,227	10,437	2,883	57,371
Rate per 100,000	1,919.6	2,548.1	2,316.0	3,065.3	3,559.3	2,261.5	2,377.6
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	5,784	3,559	1,039	652	992	97	12,123
Rate per 100,000	542.1	747.1	334.0	472.8	338.3	76.1	502.4
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	4,802	1,735	979	231	578	191	8,516
Rate per 100,000	450.1	364.2	314.7	167.5	197.1	149.8	352.9
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	8,488	3,434	1,076	357	2,110	348	15,813
Rate per 100,000	795.6	720.8	345.9	258.9	719.6	273.0	655.3

[1-2] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows: (1) 2 cities, 749,000 population; (2) 53 cities, 2,095,113 population.

TABLE 35.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

MOUNTAIN STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Group I.—1 city over 250,000; population, 293,200:								
Number of offenses known	10	4	21	114	47	677	3,684	487
Number cleared by arrest	10	4	16	72	45	535	564	330
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	76.2	63.2	95.7	79.0	15.3	67.8
Group II [1]								
Group III.—1 city, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 51,300:								
Number of offenses known	2	2	-------	18	5	237	402	85
Number cleared by arrest	2	2	-------	3	4	51	96	5
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	-------	16.7	80.0	21.5	23.9	5.9
Group IV—3 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 102,500:								
Number of offenses known	4	2	7	43	5	639	2,272	354
Number cleared by arrest	4	2	3	17	5	172	424	46
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	42.9	39.5	100.0	26.9	18.7	13.0
Group V.—8 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 120,500:								
Number of offenses known	8	4	5	67	19	544	2,496	323
Number cleared by arrest	8	3	5	33	18	236	846	43
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	75.0	100.0	49.3	94.7	43.4	33.9	13.3
Group VI.—32 cities under 10,000; total population, 159,241:								
Number of offenses known	1	4	17	50	41	591	1,786	243
Number cleared by arrest	1	4	15	25	33	210	461	77
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	88.2	50.0	80.5	35.5	25.8	31.7
Total, 45 cities; total population, 726,741:								
Number of offenses known	25	16	50	292	117	2,688	10,640	1,492
Number cleared by arrest	25	15	39	150	105	1,204	2,391	501
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	93.8	78.0	51.4	89.7	44.8	22.5	33.6

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

TABLE 36.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

MOUNTAIN STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 45 cities; total population, 726,741
	1 city over 250,000; population, 293,200	(1)	1 city, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 51,300	3 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 102,500	8 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 120,500	32 cities under 10,000; population, 159,241	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	6	-------	1	3	8	2	20
Rate per 100,000	2.0	-------	1.9	2.9	6.6	1.3	2.8
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	9	-------	2	2	5	3	21
Rate per 100,000	3.1	-------	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.9	2.9
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	47	-------	2	21	33	40	143
Rate per 100,000	16.0	-------	3.9	20.5	27.4	25.1	19.7
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	18	-------	4	8	19	43	92
Rate per 100,000	6.1	-------	7.8	7.8	15.8	27.0	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 36.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

MOUNTAIN STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 45 cities; total population, 726,741
	1 city over 250,000; population, 293,200	[1]	1 city, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 51,300	3 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 102,500	8 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 120,500	32 cities under 10,000; population, 159,241	
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	10		24	98	87	76	295
Rate per 100,000	3.4		46.8	95.6	72.2	47.7	40.6
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	163		32	109	135	242	681
Rate per 100,000	55.6		62.4	106.3	112.0	152.0	93.7
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	[2]		85	474	469	421	[3] 1,449
Rate per 100,000	[2]		165.7	462.4	389.2	264.4	331.2
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	157		5	27	51	81	321
Rate per 100,000	53.5		9.7	26.3	42.3	50.9	44.2
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	67		1	16	49	40	173
Rate per 100,000	22.9		1.9	15.6	40.7	25.1	23.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	[2]		2	15	8	12	[3] 37
Rate per 100,000	[2]		3.9	14.6	6.6	7.5	8.5
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	8		17	20	47	55	147
Rate per 100,000	2.7		33.1	19.5	39.0	34.5	20.2
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	19			3	6	15	43
Rate per 100,000	6.5			2.9	5.0	9.4	5.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	[4]		41	149	46	96	[3] 332
Rate per 100,000	[4]		79.9	145.4	38.2	60.3	76.6
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	12		10	26	4	18	70
Rate per 100,000	4.1		19.5	25.4	3.3	11.3	9.6
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	21		3	5	15	7	51
Rate per 100,000	7.2		5.8	4.9	12.4	4.4	7.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	59		18	14	28	30	149
Rate per 100,000	20.1		35.1	13.7	23.2	18.8	20.5
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	4		2	44	11	18	79
Rate per 100,000	1.4		3.9	42.9	9.1	11.3	10.9
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	42		3	28	23	57	153
Rate per 100,000	14.3		5.8	27.3	19.1	35.8	21.1
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	301		70	197	273	289	1,130
Rate per 100,000	102.7		136.5	192.2	226.6	181.5	155.5
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	21,835		1,827	11,576	10,945	4,927	51,110
Rate per 100,000	7,447.1		3,561.4	11,293.7	9,083.0	3,094.1	7,032.8
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	1,742		319	456	760	754	4,031
Rate per 100,000	591.1		621.8	444.9	630.7	473.5	554.7
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	4,741		727	2,083	2,412	3,453	13,416
Rate per 100,000	1,617.0		1,417.2	2,032.2	2,001.7	2,168.4	1,846.0
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	[4]		373	519	2,119	782	[3] 3,793
Rate per 100,000	[4]		727.1	506.3	1,758.5	491.1	874.9
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	209		20	32	45	51	357
Rate per 100,000	71.3		39.0	31.2	37.3	32.0	49.1
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	581		238	1,370	781	295	3,265
Rate per 100,000	198.2		463.9	1,336.6	648.1	185.3	449.3

[1] No cities in this population group represented.

[2] Figures for larceny—theft and stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing, were not separately listed on the report for this city. The combined figure for those classes is 617.

[3] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of 44 cities with a total population of 433,541.

[4] Figures for prostitution and commercialized vice and vagrancy were not separately listed on the report for this city. The combined figure for those classes is 2,394.

TABLE 37.—*Number of offenses known, number and percentage of offenses cleared by arrest, 1939, by population groups*

PACIFIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I.—1 city over 250,000; population, 295,600:								
Number of offenses known	12	17	44	220	168	1,478	4,153	732
Number cleared by arrest	8	14	32	114	138	666	1,188	178
Percentage cleared by arrest	66.7	82.4	72.7	51.8	82.1	45.1	28.6	24.3
GROUP II.—4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 541,900:								
Number of offenses known	7	21	40	364	134	2,807	5,669	1,560
Number cleared by arrest	7	14	26	116	82	545	1,354	314
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	66.7	65.0	31.9	61.2	19.4	23.9	20.1
GROUP III.—5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 403,367:								
Number of offenses known	12	10	36	272	69	2,113	7,273	973
Number cleared by arrest	8	10	38	120	66	548	1,748	181
Percentage cleared by arrest	66.7	100.0	105.6	44.1	95.7	25.9	24.0	18.6
GROUP IV.—11 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 360,800:								
Number of offenses known	7	4	21	171	59	1,873	6,177	826
Number cleared by arrest	7	3	15	64	56	593	1,016	164
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	75.0	71.4	37.4	94.9	31.7	16.4	19.9
GROUP V.—25 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 388,676:								
Number of offenses known	10	6	41	123	55	1,627	7,302	1,008
Number cleared by arrest	10	6	35	44	44	517	1,468	246
Percentage cleared by arrest	100.0	100.0	85.4	35.8	80.0	31.8	20.1	24.4
GROUP VI.—76 cities under 10,000; total population, 401,619:								
Number of offenses known	11	10	56	160	145	1,630	6,170	782
Number cleared by arrest	7	9	48	71	120	599	1,681	248
Percentage cleared by arrest	63.6	90.0	85.7	44.4	82.8	36.7	27.2	31.7
Total, 122 cities; total population, 2,391,962:								
Number of offenses known	59	68	238	1,310	630	11,528	36,744	5,881
Number cleared by arrest	47	56	194	529	506	3,468	8,455	1,331
Percentage cleared by arrest	79.7	82.4	81.5	40.4	80.3	30.1	23.0	22.6

TABLE 38.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

PACIFIC STATES

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 122 cities; total population, 2,391,962
	1 city over 250,000; population, 295,600	4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 541,900	5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 403,367	11 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 360,800	25 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 388,676	76 cities under 10,000; population, 401,619	
Criminal homicide:							
(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter:							
Number of persons charged	8	4	8	7	10	9	46
Rate per 100,000	2.7	0.7	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.9
(*b*) Manslaughter by negligence:							
Number of persons charged	10	9	8	5	6	10	48
Rate per 100,000	3.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.0
Robbery:							
Number of persons charged	66	65	93	93	57	73	447
Rate per 100,000	22.3	12.0	23.1	25.8	14.7	18.2	18.7

TABLE 38.—*Persons charged (held for prosecution), 1939, number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*—Continued

PACIFIC STATES—Continued

Offense charged	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total, 122 cities; total population, 2,391,962
	1 city over 250,000; population, 295,600	4 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population, 541,900	5 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population, 403,367	11 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population, 360,800	25 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; population, 388,676	76 cities under 10,000; population, 401,619	
Aggravated assault:							
Number of persons charged	29	61	52	63	54	125	384
Rate per 100,000	9.8	11.3	12.9	17.5	13.9	31.1	16.1
Other assaults:							
Number of persons charged	505	220	339	261	213	238	1,776
Rate per 100,000	170.8	40.6	84.0	72.3	54.8	59.3	74.2
Burglary—breaking or entering:							
Number of persons charged	194	231	303	360	308	413	1,809
Rate per 100,000	65.6	42.6	75.1	99.8	79.2	102.8	75.6
Larceny—theft:							
Number of persons charged	537	[1] 577	1,040	873	842	1,050	[2] 4,919
Rate per 100,000	181.7	149.9	257.8	242.0	216.6	261.4	220.1
Auto theft:							
Number of persons charged	99	191	172	155	203	251	1,071
Rate per 100,000	33.5	35.2	42.6	43.0	52.2	62.5	44.8
Embezzlement and fraud:							
Number of persons charged	62	17	105	25	67	52	328
Rate per 100,000	21.0	3.1	26.0	6.9	17.2	12.9	13.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing:							
Number of persons charged	10	27	24	13	9	29	112
Rate per 100,000	3.4	5.0	5.9	3.6	2.3	7.2	4.7
Forgery and counterfeiting:							
Number of persons charged	83	148	98	170	154	197	850
Rate per 100,000	28.1	27.3	24.3	47.1	39.6	49.1	35.5
Rape:							
Number of persons charged	25	15	32	25	38	41	176
Rate per 100,000	8.5	2.8	7.9	6.9	9.8	10.2	7.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice:							
Number of persons charged	210	566	321	216	259	88	1,660
Rate per 100,000	71.0	104.4	79.6	59.9	66.6	21.9	69.4
Sex offenses (except rape and prostitution):							
Number of persons charged	67	66	197	90	121	63	604
Rate per 100,000	22.7	12.2	48.8	24.9	31.1	15.7	25.3
Narcotic drug laws:							
Number of persons charged	46	18	8	22	13	34	141
Rate per 100,000	15.6	3.3	2.0	6.1	3.3	8.5	5.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.:							
Number of persons charged	14	37	42	26	25	66	210
Rate per 100,000	4.7	6.8	10.4	7.2	6.4	16.4	8.8
Offenses against family and children:							
Number of persons charged	112	58	94	143	55	98	560
Rate per 100,000	37.9	10.7	23.3	39.6	14.2	24.4	23.4
Liquor laws:							
Number of persons charged	7	651	61	65	222	105	1,111
Rate per 100,000	2.4	120.1	15.1	18.0	57.1	26.1	46.4
Driving while intoxicated:							
Number of persons charged	518	1,149	954	1,350	1,311	2,461	7,743
Rate per 100,000	175.2	212.0	236.5	374.2	337.3	612.8	323.7
Traffic and motor-vehicle laws:							
Number of persons charged	52,037	[1] 32,250	61,798	35,851	52,443	43,307	[2] 277,686
Rate per 100,000	17,603.9	8,378.8	15,320.5	9,936.5	13,492.7	10,783.1	12,424.6
Disorderly conduct:							
Number of persons charged	228	1,600	614	616	1,073	1,725	5,856
Rate per 100,000	77.1	295.3	152.2	170.7	276.1	429.5	244.8
Drunkenness:							
Number of persons charged	9,354	14,947	3,785	8,605	9,538	12,671	58,900
Rate per 100,000	3,164.4	2,758.3	938.4	2,385.0	2,454.0	3,155.0	2,462.4
Vagrancy:							
Number of persons charged	752	3,352	6,625	2,638	2,847	3,046	19,260
Rate per 100,000	254.4	618.6	1,642.4	731.2	732.5	758.4	805.2
Gambling:							
Number of persons charged	974	692	234	312	218	220	2,650
Rate per 100,000	329.5	127.7	58.0	86.5	56.1	54.8	110.8
All other offenses:							
Number of persons charged	604	4,529	2,192	1,428	1,107	2,774	12,634
Rate per 100,000	204.3	835.8	543.4	395.8	284.8	690.7	528.2

[1–2] The number of persons charged and the rate are based on the reports of the number of cities as follows: (1) 3 cities, 384,900 population; (2) 121 cities, 2,234,962 population.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter·includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen who was his intended victim. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor-vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters but not in connection with any specific offense and who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XI Number 2

SECOND QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1940

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XI July, 1940 Number 2

SUMMARY

Annual Crime Trends, January–June, 1939–40.

Offenses of aggravated assault and negligent manslaughter showed increases of 6.5 and 4.2 percent respectively during the first half of 1940 over the corresponding period of 1939 according to crime reports received from 342 cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more. Other crimes against the person showed decreases as follows: Murder, 6.4 percent; rape, 5.4 percent.

Robbery showed a decrease of 3.3 percent. Other crimes against property showed increases as follows: Larceny, 5.2 percent; auto theft, 1.2 percent; and burglary, 0.6 percent.

Crime Rates, 1940.

During the first half of this year cities over 100,000 in population experienced the highest crime rates, except for rapes and other felonious assaults. The highest rate for rape was seen in cities over 250,000, followed by cities between 2,500 and 10,000. Aggravated assaults occurred with most frequency in cities with populations from 50,000 to 100,000, followed by cities over 100,000. Tables are included in this issue of the bulletin presenting crime rates for cities grouped according to size and also by location. The number of offenses reported during the second quarter by individual cities with over 100,000 inhabitants is also presented.

Distribution of Crimes by Type, 1940.

The majority (58.5 percent) of the offenses reported during the first half of this year were classified as larcenies, and more than half of these were thefts of some type of property from automobiles or thefts of bicycles. Burglary offenses made up 22.9 percent of the crimes reported and more than half of such cases involved nonresidence structures. Twenty-one percent of the burglaries were perpetrated during daytime. Auto thefts represented 11.1 percent, and robberies, 3.5 percent of the total crimes reported. The remaining 4.0 percent consisted of criminal homicides, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

Recoveries were effected in 97 percent of the auto thefts; and recoveries of other types of stolen property amounted to 23 percent.

Urban and Rural Crime Rates, 1939.

In studying the urban and rural crime rates for 1939 in several selected States it was found that the number of offenses per 100,000

inhabitants occurring in the cities and towns was generally higher than the crime rates for the rural sections of the States. This is particularly true with reference to crimes against property. In several of the States included in this study it was found that the crime rates for offenses against the person were noticeably higher in the rural areas than in the urban communities.

Police Employees, 1939.

Last year the police departments in cities in the eastern geographic divisions (Middle Atlantic, New England, and South Atlantic) had more police employees per unit of population than the departments in other sections of the country. It was generally found, throughout the Nation, that the police departments in the larger cities had more employees per 1,000 inhabitants than those in the smaller communities.

During 1939 there were 18 police officers killed in 374 cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. This represents a rate of 1.8 for every 5,000,000 inhabitants in the general population.

In this issue of the bulletin tabulations are presented showing the average number of police employees for cities grouped according to size and by location. Figures for individual cities are likewise included.

Persons Arrested.

Of the 298,423 arrest records examined by the F B I during the first half of this year, more represented arrests of persons aged 19 than any other single age group. Persons under 25 years of age represented 33.3 percent of the total. Persons less than 25 years of age numbered 53.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.3 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.1 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.0 percent of those charged with auto theft.

In examining the 298,423 arrest records received during the period of January–June 1940 it was found that 102,589 of these persons had previously been convicted of at least 296,510 violations.

Women were represented by 8.2 percent (24,362) of the 298,423 arrest records examined. During the comparable portion of 1939, women were represented by only 7.1 percent of the records.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the police depart-

ments of contributing cities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

The number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first half of 1940 is contained in the following table. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures for cities in excess of 10,000 are estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1933. However, since no estimates were available for the smaller cities, the 1930 decennial census figures were used for places under 10,000 in population.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	982	922	93.9	60,406,254	59,331,103	98.2
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	102	98.1	7,045,274	6,894,574	97.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	186	97.4	6,714,212	6,531,112	97.3
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	593	540	91.1	9,100,956	8,359,605	91.9

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,722 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,563,142. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated by the following tabulation. These figures were compiled for the first 6 months of 1932–40.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,536	52,692,749	1937	2,278	65,241,398
1933	1,606	54,208,740	1938	2,512	66,659,040
1934	1,645	62,319,945	1939	2,615	67,293,028
1935	1,949	63,270,583	1940	2,644	67,894,245
1936	2,189	64,648,798			

The additional 29 cities shown in the above tabulation for the first half of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939, increased the population represented in the uniform crime reporting project by 601,217, bringing the aggregate population to 67,894,245.

There were 4,197 contributors of one or more crime reports during the first half of 1940. These consisted of 2,644 city and village law enforcement agencies, 1,532 sheriffs, 8 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

With few exceptions, during the first 6 months of 1940 the average city with over 100,000 inhabitants experienced more crime per unit of population than the average smaller community. These larger cities, during the first half of 1940, showed the highest crime rates for offenses of criminal homicide, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft.

More offenses of rape per unit of population occurred during the first 6 months in cities with populations in excess of 250,000, and the next highest rate was seen in cities with populations between 2,500 and 10,000. Aggravated assaults occurred with greatest frequency in cities with populations ranging from 50,000 to 100,000, followed by cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and cities over 250,000, respectively.

Most of the offenses listed on the monthly reports received at the F B I were classified as larcenies. These cases constituted 58.5 percent of all offenses reported during the first 6 months of this year. Burglary offenses made up 22.9 percent of the total; auto thefts, 11.1 percent; and robberies, 3.5 percent. Thus, 96.0 percent of the total crimes reported consisted of offenses against property. Offenses against the person, aggravated assault, rape, and criminal homicide represented only 4.0 percent of the total crimes.

These data are based on crime reports received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1,953 cities with over 2,500 inhabitants, representing a total population of 61,780,182. The information is presented in table 39 in such a manner that interested persons may compare crime conditions in a particular community with average figures for other cities in the United States of approximately the same size. The number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped not only as to size but also by geographic division is presented in table 42.

TABLE 39. *Offenses known to the police, January to June, inclusive, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
35 cities over 250,000; total population, 28,697,100:								
Number of offenses known	830	[1] 799	1,594	10,788	6,810	[2] 39,818	[2] 99,497	28,400
Rate per 100,000	2.9	2.9	5.6	37.6	23.7	203.5	508.4	99.0
GROUP II								
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known	214	173	266	2,119	1,924	15,990	41,125	8,169
Rate per 100,000	2.7	2.2	3.4	27.0	24.5	203.7	523.9	104.1
GROUP III								
93 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,293,713:								
Number of offenses known	144	91	185	1,206	1,828	11,705	29,475	4,967
Rate per 100,000	2.3	1.4	2.9	19.2	29.0	186.0	468.3	78.9
GROUP IV								
164 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,740,860:								
Number of offenses known	107	76	172	866	1,112	9,369	27,370	4,662
Rate per 100,000	1.9	1.3	3.0	15.1	19.4	163.2	476.8	81.2
GROUP V								
470 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,302,403:								
Number of offenses known	138	65	249	893	1,070	9,410	26,411	4,085
Rate per 100,000	1.9	0.9	3.4	12.2	14.7	128.9	361.7	55.9
GROUP VI								
1,134 cities under 10,000; total population, 5,895,794:								
Number of offenses known	121	64	238	669	834	7,356	15,608	2,998
Rate per 100,000	2.1	1.1	4.0	11.3	14.1	124.8	264.7	50.8
Total 1,953 cities; total population, 61,780,182:								
Number of offenses known	1,554	[1] 1,268	2,704	16,541	13,578	[2] 93,648	[2] 239,486	53,281
Rate per 100,000	2.5	2.1	4.4	26.8	22.0	177.9	454.8	86.2

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 27,343,000; groups I–VI, 1,952 cities, total population, 60,426,082.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny-theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 33 cities, total population, 19,570,100; groups I–VI, 1,951 cities, total population, 52,653,182.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1939–40.

According to the monthly reports received from the country's larger cities during the first 6 months of 1939 and 1940 the following increases in crimes were noted: Aggravated assault, 6.5 percent; larceny, 5.2 percent; manslaughter by negligence, 4.2 percent; auto theft, 1.2 percent. A slight increase of 0.6 percent was seen in offenses of burglary.

On the other hand, some offenses showed marked decreases during the first 6 months of this year in comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Murders decreased 6.4 percent, rapes, 5.4 percent, and robberies, 3.3 percent. There is presented in table 40 the number

of offenses known to have been committed during the period of January–June, inclusive, 1939–40, as reported by 342 cities over 25,000 in population. The total population represented is 41,201,385. The data are presented separately for the first and second quarters of each year, as well as for the entire first half of 1939 and 1940.

It is interesting to note that in each instance where an increase in offenses was seen over the 6-month period during 1940 as compared with 1939 the increase was more pronounced during the second quarter of this year. For example, aggravated assaults, which showed an increase of 6.5 percent in comparing the two 6-month periods, increased only 2.8 percent during the first quarter of 1940, but showed an upward trend amounting to 9.6 percent during the second quarter in comparison with the corresponding periods of last year.

On the other hand, in each instance where a decrease was seen in the 6-month period of 1940 in comparison with last year, the decrease was most pronounced during the first quarter. To illustrate, it will be seen that rape offenses during the 6-month period decreased 5.4 percent. However, in comparing the first quarter of 1940 with the first quarter of 1939 a decrease in this offense is seen of 10.5 percent, while offenses of rape during the period of April–June of 1940 showed a decrease of only 0.3 percent when compared with the same period of last year. In other words it appears that, compared with 1939, the second quarter of 1940 was not as favorable as the first quarter of this year.

TABLE 40.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 342 cities over 25,000 in population, January to June, inclusive, 1939–40*

[Total population, 41,201,385, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January–March 1939	609	[1] 354	912	8,094	4,468	[2] 39,267	[2] 93,053	21,301
January–March 1940	525	[1] 366	816	7,711	4,594	[2] 38,911	[2] 94,998	21,122
April–June 1939	644	[1] 309	905	6,554	5,209	[2] 36,764	[2] 93,857	19,312
April–June 1940	648	[1] 325	902	6,454	5,710	[2] 37,582	[2] 101,578	19,974
January–June 1939	1,253	[1] 663	1,817	14,648	9,677	[2] 76,031	[2] 186,910	40,613
January–June 1940	1,173	[1] 691	1,718	14,165	10,304	[2] 76,493	[2] 196,576	41,096

[1] The number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 340 cities with a total population of 39,473,185.

[2] The number of offenses of burglary and larceny is based on reports of 341 cities with a total population of 39,228,685.

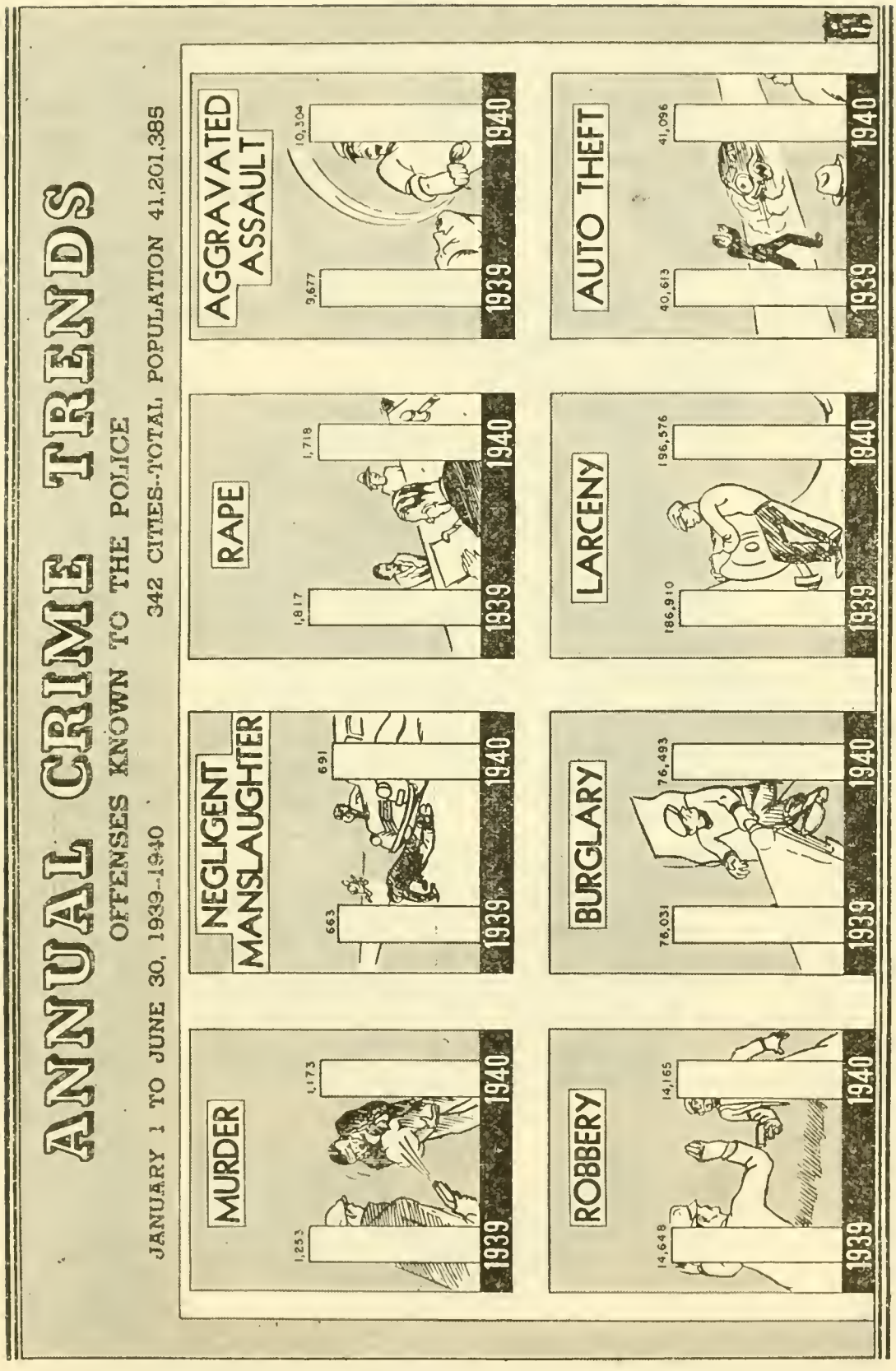
ANNUAL CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1939-1940
342 CITIES--TOTAL POPULATION 41,201,385
MURDER
1,253
1,173
1939
1940
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
663
691
1939
1940
RAPE
1,817
1,718
1939
1940
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
9,677
10,304
1939
1940
ROBBERY
14,648
14,165
1939
1940
BURGLARY
78,031
76,493
1939
1940
LARCENY
186,910
196,576
1939
1940
AUTO THEFT
40,613
41,096
1939
1940

FIGURE 6.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

In order that there may be available to interested individuals data concerning crime conditions in specific sections of the country there is presented in table 42 the number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants during the first 6 months of 1940 for cities grouped not only according to size but also by geographic divisions. In examining the crime rates presented in this table marked variances will be seen in the rates for different sections of the country. Some of the factors affecting the extent of crime in local communities are dealt with in the text preceding table 43.

The information presented in tables 39 and 42 is supplemented by that shown in table 41, wherein may be found the number of police departments whose reports were employed in preparing crime rates for each of the subgroups shown in tables 39 and 42.

TABLE 41.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to June, inclusive, 1940*

Division	Population						
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 173 cities; total population, 5,700,610	2	12	11	26	62	60	173
Middle Atlantic: 492 cities; total population, 18,068,927	5	11	22	29	128	297	492
East North Central: 473 cities; total population, 16,036,960	9	10	23	49	100	282	473
West North Central: 226 cities; total population, 4,976,607	4	5	7	9	53	148	226
South Atlantic:[1] 156 cities; total population, 4,775,757	3	6	13	18	32	84	156
East South Central: 70 cities; total population, 2,151,591	3	3	4	4	22	34	70
West South Central: 113 cities; total population, 3,343,396	3	5	5	10	25	65	113
Mountain: 78 cities; total population, 1,221,578	1	1	2	6	13	55	78
Pacific: 172 cities; total population, 5,504,756	5	4	6	13	35	109	172
Total: 1,953 cities; total population, 61,780,182	35	57	93	164	470	1,134	1,953

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

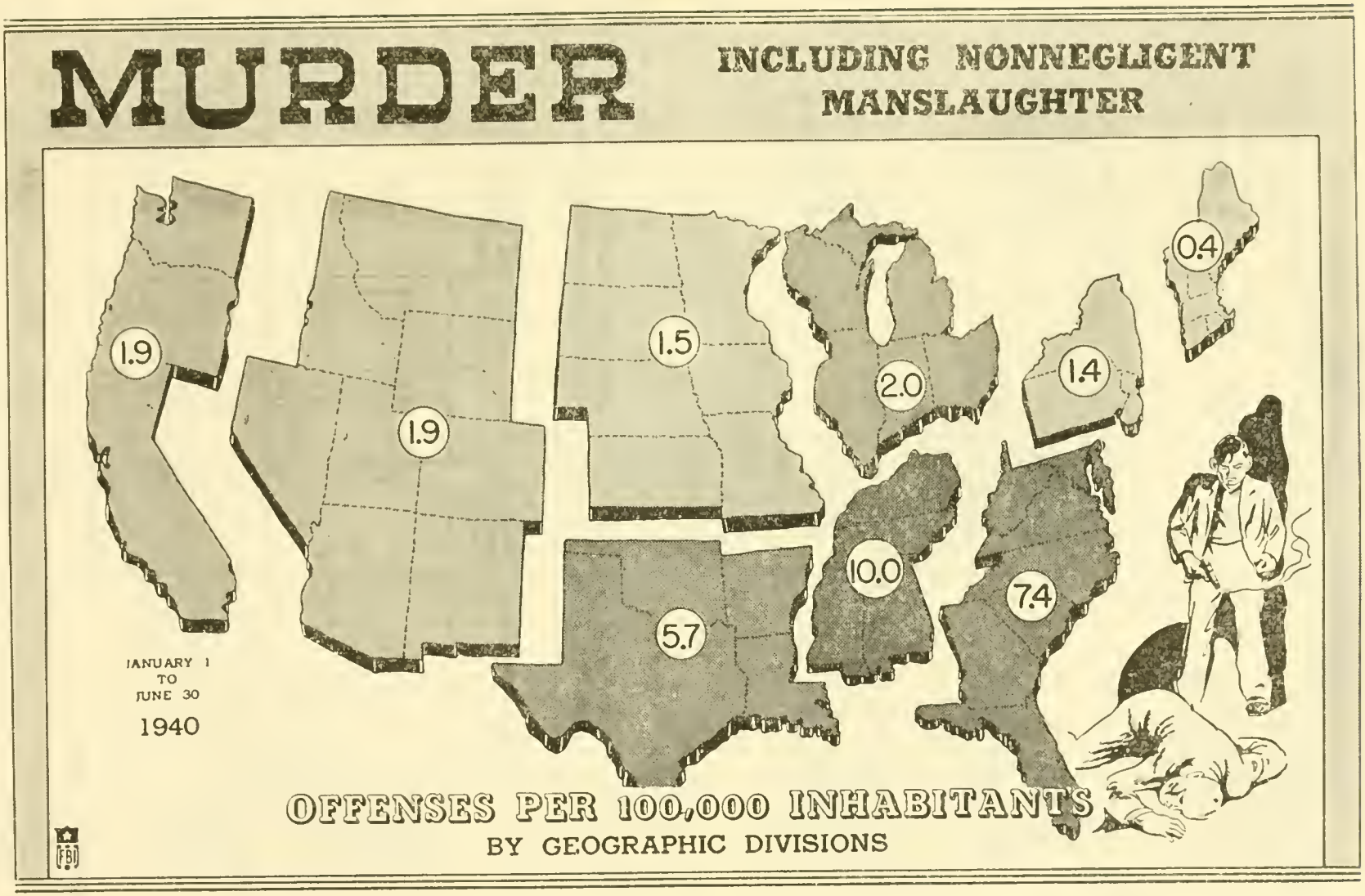
MURDER
INCLUDING NONNEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1.9
1.9
1.5
2.0
1.4
0.4
10.0
7.4
5.7
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30
1940
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
FBI

FIGURE 7.

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

New England:
- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Michigan.
- Ohio.
- Wisconsin.

West North Central:
- Iowa.
- Kansas.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- North Dakota.
- South Dakota.

South Atlantic:[1]
- Delaware.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

East South Central:
- Alabama.
- Kentucky.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.

West South Central:
- Arkansas.
- Louisiana.
- Oklahoma.
- Texas.

Mountain:
- Arizona.
- Colorado.
- Idaho.
- Montana.
- Nevada.
- New Mexico.
- Utah.
- Wyoming.

Pacific:
- California.
- Oregon.
- Washington.

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

TABLE 42.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	0.8	16.5	8.8	87.7	175.8	182.6
Group II	.2	9.7	6.3	180.8	345.3	104.2
Group III	.1	5.3	5.4	162.1	300.5	63.8
Group IV	.3	4.3	4.5	121.3	277.7	55.6
Group V	.6	2.9	3.0	103.0	224.2	27.1
Group VI	----------	2.1	4.2	101.2	146.8	22.4
Total, groups I–VI	.4	7.8	5.6	132.5	262.7	86.2
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	1.8	14.3	18.6	[1] 194.3	[1] 327.8	74.7
Group II	1.1	10.7	10.3	129.7	243.5	72.5
Group III	.4	14.4	13.0	146.2	237.9	70.5
Group IV	.7	8.5	9.3	119.2	255.0	58.9
Group V	1.1	9.0	8.2	100.6	174.5	44.5
Group VI	1.2	7.7	6.5	83.5	123.6	30.0
Total, groups I–VI	1.4	12.5	14.7	[2] 126.7	[2] 220.5	66.1
East North Central:						
Group I	2.7	58.3	19.0	179.5	448.7	70.3
Group II	2.0	28.2	22.1	181.3	547.6	115.1
Group III	1.0	21.1	10.5	140.6	379.2	67.3
Group IV	1.1	13.8	6.9	136.2	377.2	76.5
Group V	1.4	16.6	7.1	116.8	320.5	58.8
Group VI	.8	11.3	7.0	108.8	178.9	46.4
Total, groups I–VI	2.0	39.0	14.9	158.7	405.6	71.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 42.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to June, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups*—Con.

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
West North Central:						
Group I	2.6	31.2	8.8	123.0	507.9	65.0
Group II	.4	22.1	10.1	151.8	422.5	86.7
Group III	1.2	12.3	3.5	197.5	598.8	111.2
Group IV	.6	9.0	4.5	160.3	466.7	91.5
Group V	.9	8.2	6.1	119.6	435.3	57.1
Group VI	.7	7.8	6.5	101.7	225.7	37.6
Total, groups I–VI	1.5	19.8	7.4	133.2	450.8	69.2
South Atlantic:						
Group I [3]	7.3	52.2	40.4	212.5	493.2	165.7
Group II	8.5	59.5	73.8	345.2	945.5	145.5
Group III	7.5	29.6	100.4	254.2	671.6	86.6
Group IV	7.7	34.5	83.4	269.9	755.4	90.9
Group V	6.2	16.3	86.5	172.0	511.1	62.4
Group VI	5.9	15.3	58.8	172.3	372.7	77.4
Total, groups I–VI	7.4	40.0	68.7	241.5	624.7	119.8
East South Central:						
Group I	10.9	74.0	152.2	364.1	605.3	104.9
Group II	11.8	52.3	69.4	178.3	455.3	90.4
Group III	7.8	26.8	107.2	266.5	509.3	73.0
Group IV	8.5	27.3	91.7	234.1	708.2	98.9
Group V	7.9	20.5	44.3	203.2	426.4	53.4
Group VI	10.2	30.0	72.7	159.4	190.0	54.2
Total, groups I–VI	10.0	49.4	104.6	269.0	515.3	86.2
West South Central:						
Group I	7.2	34.4	36.1	227.0	780.9	94.1
Group II	4.5	44.0	46.2	282.2	841.1	92.1
Group III	6.8	18.6	59.8	222.4	803.0	74.3
Group IV	2.4	17.1	31.7	205.9	710.3	65.5
Group V	3.0	21.4	28.1	177.8	532.2	59.1
Group VI	8.9	18.6	29.9	188.8	364.2	39.9
Total, groups I–VI	5.7	30.4	38.9	228.7	716.6	78.8
Mountain:						
Group I	2.4	22.9	5.8	106.8	699.2	93.8
Group II	1.4	27.0	4.2	263.5	513.9	134.5
Group III	3.9	39.1	18.6	313.1	1,007.8	132.1
Group IV	1.5	20.4	14.6	192.9	1,119.4	143.8
Group V	1.1	24.0	5.4	198.7	1,020.1	109.4
Group VI	1.7	16.4	11.6	171.7	512.2	69.8
Total, groups I–VI	1.9	22.9	9.5	186.4	777.4	106.8
Pacific:						
Group I	2.2	57.3	22.0	319.5	739.0	223.0
Group II	2.0	32.8	8.7	268.9	814.2	145.0
Group III	1.1	30.5	11.6	267.8	913.9	116.5
Group IV	.9	27.0	10.1	241.7	868.7	163.6
Group V	1.9	15.1	4.4	187.4	826.3	120.0
Group VI	1.4	16.9	11.3	212.1	745.4	130.7
Total, groups I–VI	1.9	42.1	16.1	280.6	779.9	182.6

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 3 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 490 cities.
[3] Includes the District of Columbia.

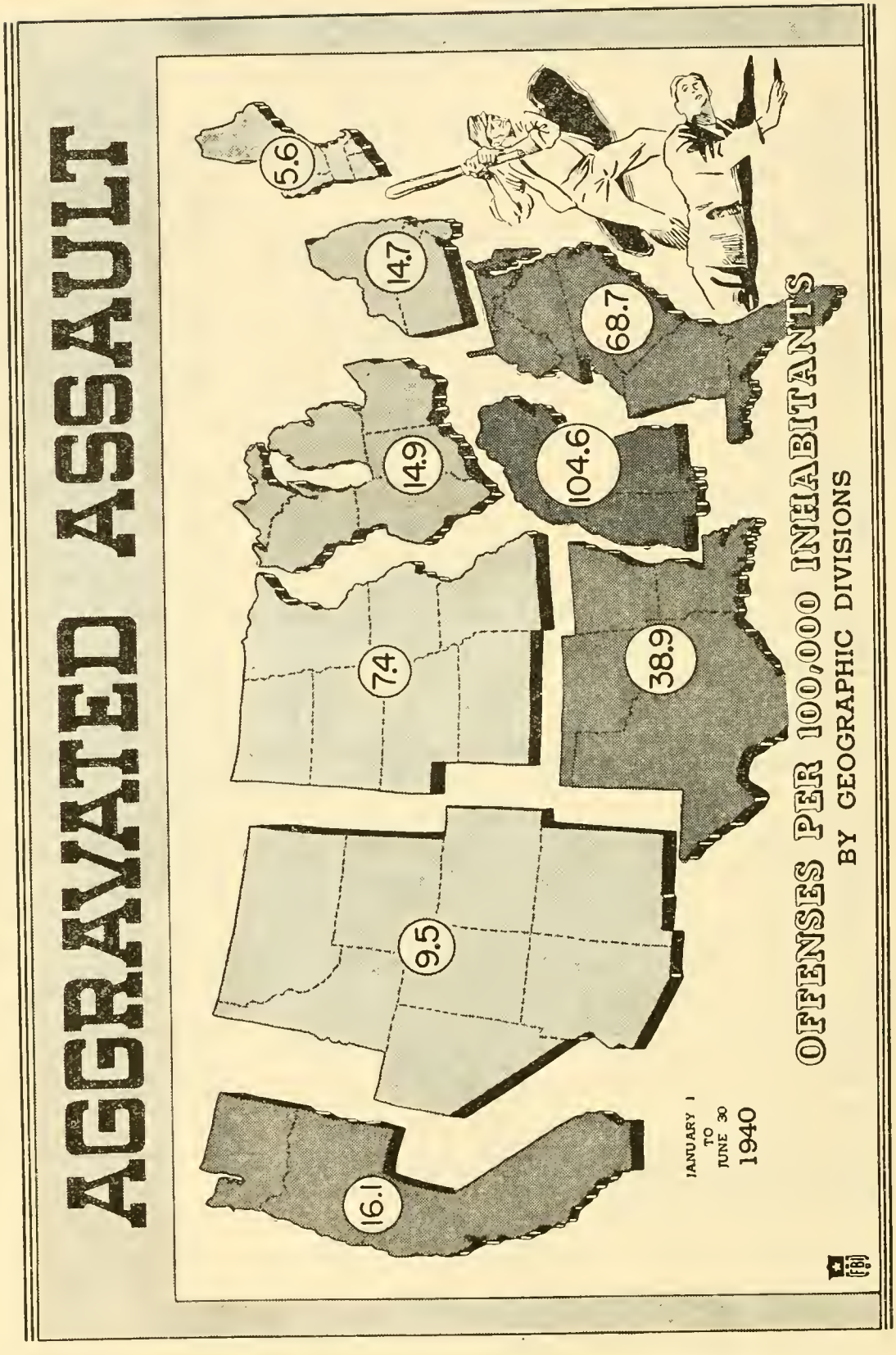
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30 1940
16.1
9.5
7.4
14.9
5.6
14.7
104.6
68.7
38.9
FBI

FIGURE 8.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of April–June 1940 is shown in table 43. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 39 and 42 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 43.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	3	33	23	255	52	486	105
Albany, N. Y	1	8	10	53	23	138	55
Atlanta, Ga	30	80	90	549	108	1,030	251
Baltimore, Md	22	94	188	403	190	753	519
Birmingham, Ala	19	47	157	390	65	406	88
Boston, Mass	4	70	32	342	167	541	830
Bridgeport, Conn		5	1	92	51	359	82
Buffalo, N. Y	7	17	34	204	66	398	142
Cambridge, Mass	1	3	2	93	21	189	94
Camden, N. J	1	22	12	57	49	86	76
Canton, Ohio		17	16	93	(1)	223	11
Chattanooga, Tenn	10	24	66	147	14	362	54
Chicago, Ill	57	1,235	403	2,681	894	2,929	728
Cincinnati, Ohio	20	101	55	500	177	1,297	171
Cleveland, Ohio	15	215	38	780	43	2,803	261
Columbus, Ohio	1	59	19	563	97	952	219
Dallas, Tex	17	46	67	415	31	1,704	121
Dayton, Ohio	3	9	7	203	20	781	82
Denver, Colo	2	39	9	133	62	1,095	160
Des Moines, Iowa		16	9	122	60	417	124
Detroit, Mich	21	440	252	1,444	267	7,156	754
Duluth, Minn		5	1	67	25	307	45
Elizabeth, N. J	1	7	5	66	14	156	39
El Paso, Tex		19	19	90	9	340	42
Erie, Pa		6	2	100	10	186	61
Evansville, Ind	3	12	23	107	9	350	69
Fall River, Mass		4		125	9	80	49
Flint, Mich		15	32	181	49	459	116
Fort Wayne, Ind		15	3	67	19	524	206
Fort Worth, Tex	7	21	9	240	21	791	64
Gary, Ind	3	34	29	175	27	202	61
Grand Rapids, Mich		15	5	127	29	594	80
Hartford, Conn		4	31	217	37	479	166
Honolulu, T. H		4	6	245	27	524	56
Houston, Tex	10	79	52	642	61	1,405	195
Indianapolis, Ind	4	118	55	739	153	1,353	441
Jacksonville, Fla	12	45	40	241	70	630	66
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Kansas City, Kans	1	37	5	184	(1)	324	33
Kansas City, Mo	13	135	66	334	151	1,042	147
Knoxville, Tenn	7	5	35	84	54	188	38
Long Beach, Calif		30	5	235	65	789	116
Los Angeles, Calif	24	498	197	2,221	913	4,332	1,888
Louisville, Ky	16	98	151	598	249	1,090	263
Lowell, Mass		1		77	9	47	34
Lynn, Mass		8		105	53	219	43
Memphis, Tenn	25	144	439	422	109	683	73
Miami, Fla	10	56	77	310	73	356	80
Milwaukee, Wis	2	27	15	162	88	1,213	142
Minneapolis, Minn	3	39	16	332	141	879	211
Nashville, Tenn	9	60	40	135	(1)	218	63
Newark, N. J	6	89	159	714	105	968	327
New Bedford, Mass		5	1	205	16	281	43
New Haven, Conn		14	3	214	68	334	97
New Orleans, La	12	20	105	129	133	370	168
New York, N. Y	61	351	673	1,964	(1)	4,792	2,573
Norfolk, Va	6	21	38	232	40	473	124
Oakland, Calif	1	37	25	333	35	1,065	147
Oklahoma City, Okla	2	47	50	243	31	443	87
Omaha, Nebr		21	17	114	22	233	100
Paterson, N. J	1	10		105	21	62	35
Peoria, Ill		10	14	113	12	187	66
Philadelphia, Pa	27	197	171	603	209	483	645
Pittsburgh, Pa	8	140	83	676	110	523	594
Portland, Oreg	3	67	9	465	161	1,178	183
Providence, R. I		2	7	141	48	176	107
Reading, Pa		2	3	93	16	113	28
Richmond, Va	7	43	93	259	62	835	136
Rochester, N. Y	1	4	16	129	34	521	138
St. Louis, Mo	12	97	21	345	(1)	2,476	216
St. Paul, Minn	2	30	13	292	45	709	56
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	12	4	198	11	383	92
San Antonio, Tex	7	57	113	330	77	900	85
San Diego, Calif		18	7	132	34	547	150
San Francisco, Calif	5	148	83	739	167	1,634	679

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

TABLE 43.—*Number of offenses known to the police, April to June, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Scranton, Pa	1	5	10	154	21	176	45
Seattle, Wash	2	66	26	501	67	852	288
Somerville, Mass		5	1	33	8	49	35
South Bend, Ind		7	2	111	21	361	56
Spokane, Wash	1	20	11	170	16	571	76
Springfield, Mass	1	1	4	95	22	268	94
Syracuse, N. Y		2	3	85	31	226	73
Tacoma, Wash	2	9	3	107	11	181	45
Tampa, Fla	2	7	18	168	19	341	36
Toledo, Ohio	2	57	30	406	92	706	164
Trenton, N. J	1	17	33	220	22	253	46
Tulsa, Okla	2	27	31	263	61	602	69
Utica, N. Y	1	1	2	19	14	175	28
Washington, D. C	19	163	70	571	191	1,704	461
Waterbury, Conn		1	1	91	9	71	58
Wichita, Kans		2	5	54	7	297	20
Wilmington, Del	1	14	33	87	31	310	48
Worcester, Mass		4	6	101	30	253	84
Yonkers, N. Y	2		6	31	6	60	41
Youngstown, Ohio	7	53	31	197	23	324	98

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1940.

In compiling national police statistics under the system of uniform crime reporting a distinction is made between offenses committed in urban communities and those occurring in rural sections of the country. The preceding tables in this issue of the bulletin have dealt entirely with urban offenses. Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available. However, there is presented in table 44 the number of rural offenses reported by 1,014 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 88 village officers.

TABLE 44.—*Offenses known, January to June, inclusive, 1940, as reported by 1,014 sheriffs, 8 State police organizations, and 88 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	561	411	1,081	1,766	2,999	14,144	22,544	4,680

Urban and Rural Crime Rates, 1939.

Generally, it is found that crime rates for offenses against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) are lower in the rural sections of the Nation than in the urban communities. However, it is quite frequently found that the rural crime rates for offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) exceed the rates in the cities and towns. These observations were made from an examination of crime reports received during the calendar year 1939 from law-enforcement agencies policing the urban and rural areas of seven selected States.

In selecting the States to be used for this study an effort was made to have different sections of the Nation represented. Other factors taken into consideration in the selection of the States to be used in this study were (1) the number of cities represented by a complete set of monthly reports during last year; (2) the number of counties represented by a complete set of reports; (3) the percentage of urban and rural populations represented; and (4) the uniformity with which the urban and rural crime reports had apparently been prepared.

The results of the study are presented in table 45, which shows the number of offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants for the urban and rural sections of the States indicated. The following tabulation shows for each State involved the proportion of the total urban and rural population represented in table 45.

State	Percentage of urban population represented	Percentage of rural population represented	State	Percentage of urban population represented	Percentage of rural population represented
California	93.8	76.5	Minnesota	100.0	100.0
Idaho	61.5	61.1	Rhode Island	96.9	100.0
Massachusetts	95.2	100.0	Washington	96.5	64.2
Michigan	96.8	71.4			

The classification of communities as urban or rural by the Bureau of the Census has been employed in preparing the following tabulation. Generally communities classed as urban are incorporated places with populations of 2,500 or more.

TABLE 45.—*Urban and rural offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1939; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, in selected States*

[Both urban and rural population data are from the 1930 census]

State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
CALIFORNIA								
Urban (population represented, 3,904,212):								
Number of offenses known	164	155	642	3,807	1,528	22,489	62,984	16,440
Rate per 100,000	4.2	4.0	16.4	97.5	39.1	576.0	1,613.2	421.1
Rural (population represented, 1,159,571):								
Number of offenses known	79	79	271	479	445	4,582	7,648	1,606
Rate per 100,000	6.8	6.8	23.4	41.3	38.4	395.1	659.6	138.5

TABLE 45.—*Urban and rural offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1939; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, in selected States*—Continued

State	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
IDAHO								
Urban (population represented, 79,611):								
Number of offenses known	5	2	8	37	9	459	1,569	258
Rate per 100,000	6.3	2.5	10.0	46.5	11.3	576.6	1,970.8	324.1
Rural (population represented, 192,782):								
Number of offenses known	7	5	26	26	34	344	778	118
Rate per 100,000	3.6	2.6	13.5	13.5	17.6	178.4	403.6	61.2
MASSACHUSETTS								
Urban (population represented, 3,649,391):								
Number of offenses known	34	93	318	832	341	9,323	18,863	6,441
Rate per 100,000	0.9	2.5	8.7	22.8	9.3	255.5	516.9	176.5
Rural (population represented, 418,188):								
Number of offenses known	6	8	40	26	29	520	750	109
Rate per 100,000	1.4	1.9	9.6	6.2	6.9	124.3	179.3	26.1
MICHIGAN								
Urban (population represented, 3,197,439):								
Number of offenses known	93	80	661	1,914	1,030	10,168	37,786	5,768
Rate per 100,000	2.9	2.5	20.7	59.9	32.2	318.0	1,181.8	180.4
Rural (population represented, 1,099,055):								
Number of offenses known	20	30	128	137	96	1,606	2,965	535
Rate per 100,000	1.8	2.7	11.6	12.5	8.7	146.1	269.8	48.7
MINNESOTA								
Urban (population represented, 1,254,272):[1]								
Number of offenses known	25	20	50	520	128	3,483	10,195	2,436
Rate per 100,000	2.0	1.6	4.0	41.5	10.2	277.7	812.8	194.2
Rural (population represented, 1,309,681):[1]								
Number of offenses known	32	10	82	133	86	1,275	1,626	386
Rate per 100,000	2.4	0.8	6.3	10.2	6.6	97.4	124.2	29.5
RHODE ISLAND								
Urban (population represented, 615,651):								
Number of offenses known	4	11	23	27	60	1,228	3,071	467
Rate per 100,000	0.6	1.8	3.7	4.4	9.7	199.5	498.8	75.9
Rural (population represented, 52,068):								
Number of offenses known		1	1	1	2	162	119	12
Rate per 100,000		1.9	1.9	1.9	3.8	311.1	228.5	23.0
WASHINGTON								
Urban (population represented, 853,443):								
Number of offenses known	21	15	48	517	185	5,224	11,741	2,514
Rate per 100,000	2.5	1.8	5.6	60.6	21.7	612.1	1,375.7	294.6
Rural (population represented, 436,010):								
Number of offenses known	6	13	68	72	118	873	2,073	214
Rate per 100,000	1.4	3.0	15.6	16.5	27.1	200.2	475.4	49.1

[1] Richfield, population 3,344 (including Fort Snelling), treated as rural.

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 46 the available crime data for the Territories and possessions of the United States. The figures are based on reports received from the first three judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City and the Counties of Hawaii, Honolulu, and Maui, in the Territory of Hawaii; Isthmus of Panama, C. Z., and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on the number of offenses known to law-enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 46.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to June, inclusive, 1940*

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 19,304; number of offenses known	----	----	5	22	13	17	----
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 10,127; number of offenses known	----	1	----	3	3	1	----
Third judicial division (Valdez), population, 16,309; number of offenses known	----	----	3	3	3	11	----
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known	4	7	10	519	68	1,066	112
Hawaii County, population, 73,325; number of offenses known	2	2	3	107	8	212	11
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known	1	----	4	78	10	137	19
Maui County, population, 56,146; number of offenses known	----	1	6	53	4	115	5
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,467; number of offenses known	1	3	6	32	17	217	18
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	126	33	1,040	566	62	1,587	45

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

The majority (53.3 percent) of the robberies committed during the first 6 months of 1940 were classified as highway robberies, and 40 percent were robberies of some type of commercial house. Only 4 percent were residence robberies, and 2.7 percent classed as miscellaneous.

More than half (53.9 percent) of the burglaries were perpetrated in nonresidence structures, and 46.1 percent were burglaries of residences. During the first 6 months of this year 21 percent of the burglaries committed were perpetrated during the day. However, the proportion of daytime burglaries is noticeably different when considering only residence burglaries. Only 9.6 percent of the nonresidence burglaries were perpetrated during the day, while a study of the residence burglaries discloses that 34 percent were committed during the day.

Most of the larcenies involved property valued between $5 and $50. During the period January–June 1940, 64.1 percent of the larcenies reported involved property from $5 to $50 in value; 24.9 percent involved property valued at less than $5; and only in 11 percent of the thefts was the property valued in excess of $50. Thefts of automobile accessories and other articles from automobiles represented 37.1 percent of the larcenies reported, and bicycles constituted 13 percent of the total. Thus, thefts of articles from automobiles, and thefts of bicycles constituted one-half of all the larcenies reported during the first 6 months of this year.

More than half (51.3 percent) of the offenses of rape reported were classified as statutory (not forcible—victim under age of consent) in character.

The preceding analysis of offenses committed was made possible by supplementary offense reports forwarded to the FBI by 52 police departments in cities with populations in excess of 100,000, and the figures upon which the percentages are based are presented in table 47.

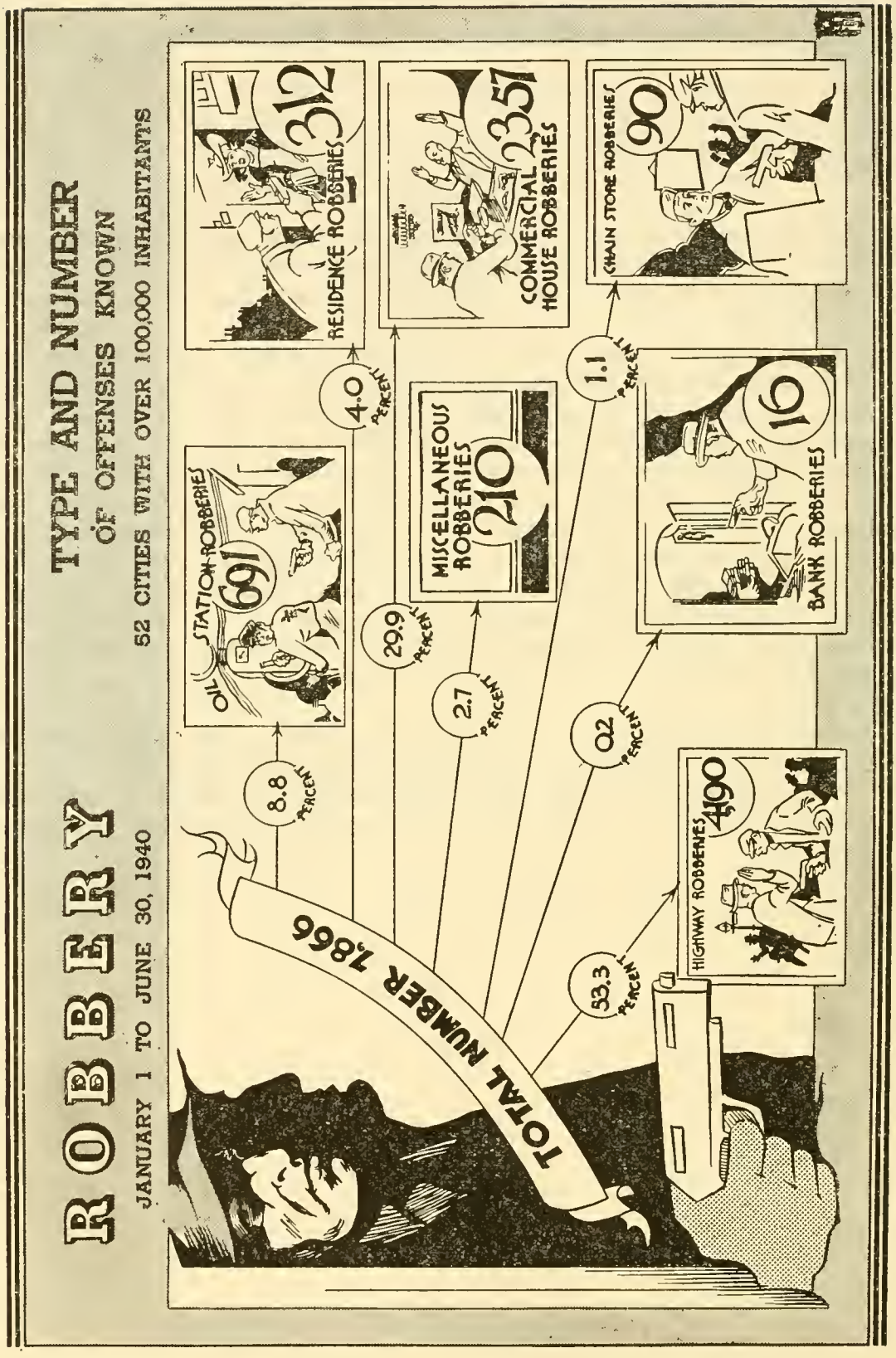
ROBBERY
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
52 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1940
TOTAL NUMBER 1866
OIL STATION ROBBERIES 691
RESIDENCE ROBBERIES 312
COMMERCIAL HOUSE ROBBERIES 357
MISCELLANEOUS ROBBERIES 210
CHAIN STORE ROBBERIES 90
BANK ROBBERIES 16
HIGHWAY ROBBERIES 100
8.8 PERCENT
4.0 PERCENT
29.9 PERCENT
2.7 PERCENT
1.1 PERCENT
.2 PERCENT
33.3 PERCENT

FIGURE 9.

TABLE 47.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission; and value of property stolen, January to June, inclusive, 1940; 52 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 18,252,038, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:		Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Forcible	391	Over $50	9,290
Statutory	412	$5 to $50	54,012
Total	803	Under $5	20,957
Robbery:		Total	84,259
Highway	4,190	Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Commercial house	2,357	Pocket-picking	1,086
Oil station	691	Purse-snatching	2,707
Chain store	90	Shoplifting	2,553
Residence	312	Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	16,268
Bank	16	Auto accessories	14,980
Miscellaneous	210	Bicycles	10,933
Total	7,866	All other	35,732
Burglary—breaking or entering:		Total	84,259
Residence (dwelling):			
Committed during night	10,595		
Committed during day	5,568		
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Committed during night	17,116		
Committed during day	1,809		
Total	35,088		

In further examining the supplementary offense reports forwarded to the Bureau this year it is found that during the first 6 months 97.2 percent of stolen automobiles were recovered. The 52 cities referred to in table 48 reported the theft of 18,631 automobiles and 18,113 were reported recovered.

TABLE 48.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to June, inclusive, 1940; 52 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 18,252,038, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	18,631
Number of automobiles recovered	18,113
Percentage recovered	97.2

Recovered property amounted to 67.1 percent of the value of property reported stolen. Excluding automobiles, the value of property recovered during the first 6 months of 1940 was equal to 23 percent of that stolen during the same period. In table 49 there are presented data taken from the supplementary offense reports received from 52 police departments in cities with populations in excess of 100,000 concerning the value of property stolen and recovered, subdivided by type of property. Exclusive of automobiles, there was stolen in these cities property valued at $5,539,762.57, and during the same period property recovered was valued at $1,274,614.40. Stolen automobiles were valued at $8,214,319.89 and recovered automobiles amounted to $7,949.905.25.

TABLE 49.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to June, inclusive, 1940; 52 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 18,252,038, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$1,352,362.81	$187,130.44	13.8
Jewelry and precious metals	1,249,202.13	249,771.26	20.0
Furs	274,638.18	33,432.23	12.2
Clothing	694,766.69	126,640.73	18.2
Locally stolen automobiles	8,214,319.89	7,949,905.25	96.8
Miscellaneous	1,968,792.76	677,639.74	34.4
Total	13,754,082.46	9,224,519.65	67.1

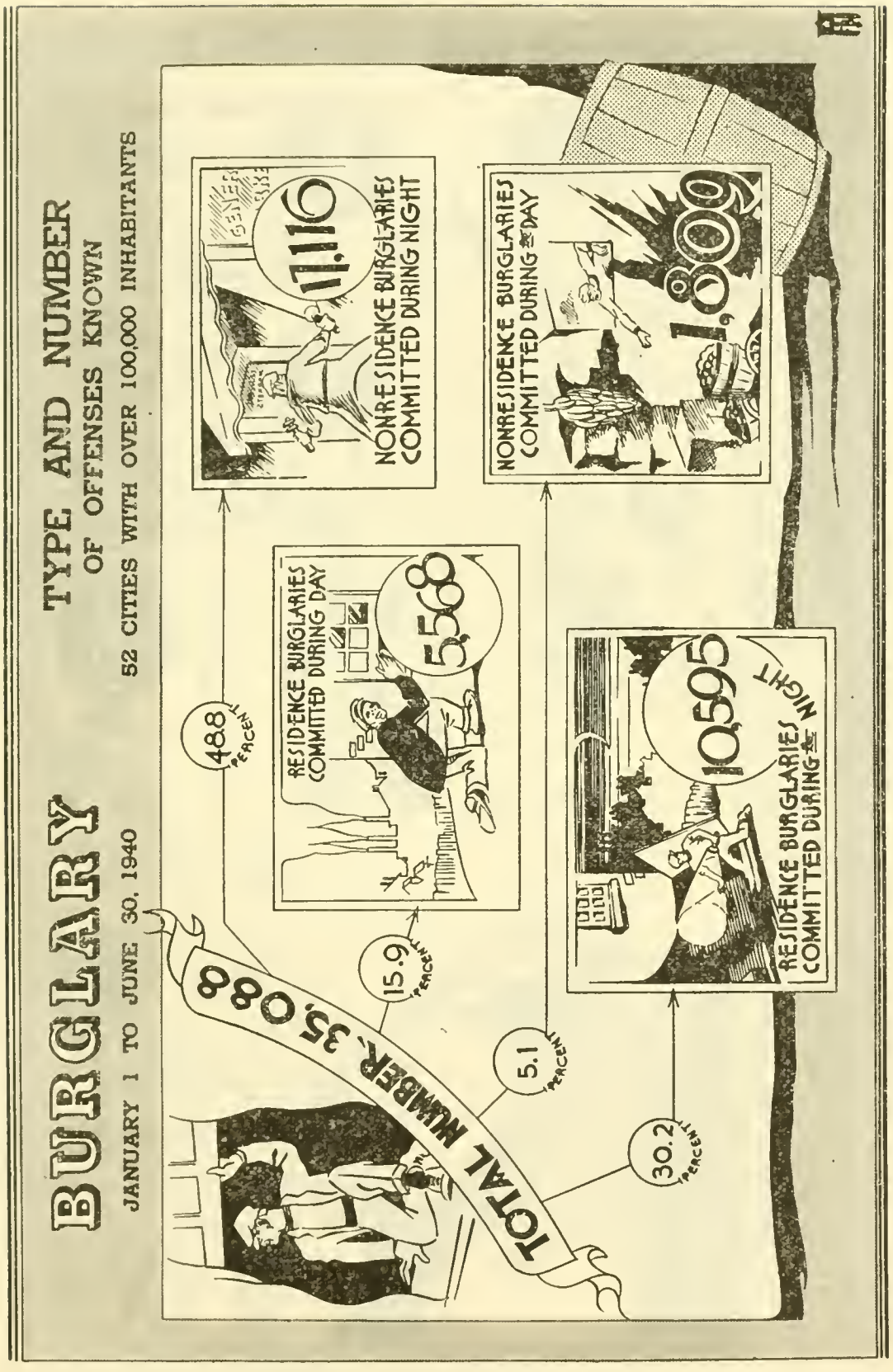
BURGLARY
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1940
52 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 35,088
48.8 PERCENT
15.9 PERCENT
5.1 PERCENT
30.2 PERCENT
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES COMMITTED DURING DAY
5,568
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES COMMITTED DURING NIGHT
17,116
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES COMMITTED DURING DAY
1,809
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES COMMITTED DURING NIGHT
10,595

FIGURE 10.

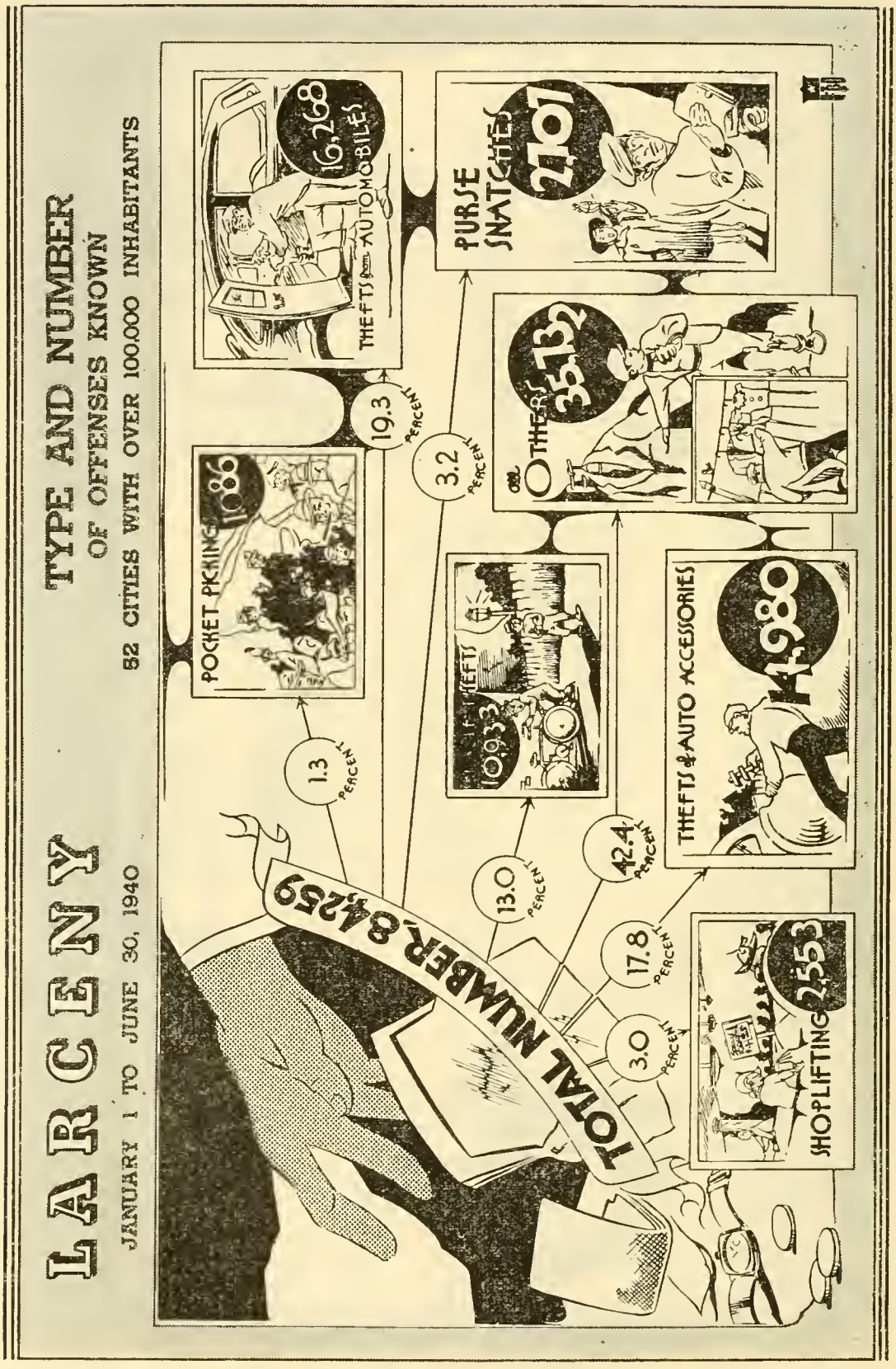
LARCENY
JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1940
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
52 CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 84259
POCKET-PICKING 1086
1.3 PERCENT
THEFTS FROM AUTOMOBILES 16,268
19.3 PERCENT
PURSE SNATCHING 2707
3.2 PERCENT
OTHER THEFTS 35,732
THEFTS 10,933
13.0 PERCENT
42.4 PERCENT
THEFTS OF AUTO ACCESSORIES 14,980
17.8 PERCENT
3.0 PERCENT
SHOPLIFTING 2553

FIGURE 11.

POLICE EMPLOYEE DATA

Police Officers Killed by Criminals, 1939.

There were 18 police officers killed in line of duty last year in 374 cities, with over 25,000 inhabitants, representing a total population of 50,199,054. This constitutes a rate of 1.8 for every 5 million inhabitants.

This information was made available by means of special reports forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation covering the calendar year 1939 and in examining similar data for the 2 preceding years, it is noted that the number of police officers killed by criminals per 5 million inhabitants during 1937 and 1938 was in each instance more than double the rate for 1939. The rate for each of the years 1937 and 1938 was 3.9.

The 1939 data are shown in table 50, with the cities divided into four groups according to size. The data in this tabulation may be compared with similar information presented in table 51 of volume X, No. 2 and table 68 of volume IX, No. 3 of this bulletin for 1938 and 1937 respectively.

TABLE 50.—*Number of policemen killed by criminals, 1939*

Geographic division	Population group					Number per 5,000,000 inhabitants
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Total	
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	Groups I–IV	
New England: 56 cities; total population, 4,529,663; number of policemen killed						
Middle Atlantic: 78 cities; total population, 15,884,872; number of policemen killed	3		1		4	1.3
East North Central: 98 cities; total population, 13,174,178; number of policemen killed	5	1		1	7	2.7
West North Central: 27 cities; total population, 3,562,300; number of policemen killed						
South Atlantic: [1] 36 cities; total population, 3,586,451; number of policemen killed				1	1	1.4
East South Central: 14 cities; total population, 1,531,468; number of policemen killed	2	1			3	9.8
West South Central: 27 cities; total population, 2,772,900; number of policemen killed	1		1		2	3.6
Mountain: 9 cities; total population, 715,732; number of policemen killed						
Pacific: 29 cities; total population, 4,441,490; number of policemen killed	1				1	1.1
Total:						
Number of policemen killed	12	2	2	2	18	
Number killed per 5,000,000 inhabitants	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	
Number of cities	37	54	100	183	374	
Total population of cities	29,695,500	7,413,412	6,728,174	6,361,968	50,199,054	

[1] Includes the District of Columbia.

Number of Police Employees, 1939.

On an average the police departments in cities in the eastern geographic divisions (Middle Atlantic, New England, and South Atlantic) have more police employees per unit of population than do the police departments in other sections of the country, according to reports covering the calendar year 1939 forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by 2,750 cities in the United States. This is particularly true with reference to cities with over 250,000 inhabitants.

It is found generally that the police departments in the larger cities throughout the country have more police employees per 1,000 inhabitants than those in the smaller communities. This is true in each geographic division with the exception of the East South Central States where more employees per unit of population will be found in the police departments in cities between 50,000 and 100,000, followed by cities from 100,000 to 250,000 and those over 250,000 respectively.

In table 52 there is presented the average number of police-department employees per 1,000 inhabitants for the calendar year 1939. The data are shown for the cities grouped according to population and geographic location. The information presented in table 52 is supplemented by that shown in table 51, which indicates the number of cities in each group whose reports showing the number of police employees were used in preparing the summary tabulations.

In examining the data presented in table 52, it will be noted that in several instances there seems to be only a slight difference in the average number of police employees between some of the groups of cities. The significance of the difference is more evident when presented in terms of the number of inhabitants per police officer. The following tabulation shows these data for the six groups of cities divided according to size:

Population group:	*Average number of inhabitants per police officer*
I	457
II	680
III	737
IV	826
V	923
VI	898

The population figures used in preparing the data presented in table 52 were estimates as of July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census for all cities over 10,000 in population. No similar estimates were available, however, for cities with a smaller number of inhabitants, and for them the figures listed in the 1930 decennial census were used.

TABLE 51.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation showing the average number of police-department employees, 1939, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Division	Population						
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
New England: 214 cities; total population, 6,292,471	2	12	13	31	72	84	214
Middle Atlantic: 645 cities; total population, 20,387,261	7	11	24	37	151	415	645
East North Central: 616 cities; total population, 17,163,284	9	10	26	54	117	400	616
West North Central: 312 cities; total population, 5,513,535	4	5	7	11	62	223	312
South Atlantic:[1] 255 cities; total population, 5,423,508	3	6	14	19	44	169	255
East South Central: 130 cities; total population, 2,541,818	3	3	4	6	28	86	130
West South Central: 218 cities; total population, 4,126,823	3	5	7	12	38	153	218
Mountain: 123 cities; total population, 1,461,785	1	1	2	6	17	96	123
Pacific: 237 cities; total population, 5,782,400	5	4	6	15	39	168	237
Total:							
Cities	37	57	103	191	568	1,794	2,750
Population	29,695,500	7,850,312	6,893,474	6,650,168	8,765,546	8,837,885	68,692,885

[1] Includes report of District of Columbia.

TABLE 52.—*Average number of police-department employees, 1939, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Division	Population						
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
New England:							
Number of police employees	2,920	3,016	1,391	1,591	1,392	616	10,926
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.80	1.91	1.60	1.44	1.21	1.16	1.74
Middle Atlantic:							
Number of police employees	30,098	2,517	2,514	1,816	2,884	2,591	42,420
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.62	1.72	1.53	1.40	1.20	1.24	2.08
East North Central:							
Number of police employees	15,673	1,511	2,017	1,904	1,658	2,058	24,821
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.87	1.09	1.19	1.00	0.93	1.01	1.45
West North Central:							
Number of police employees	3,760	812	529	371	886	955	7,313
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.88	1.15	1.09	1.00	0.97	0.92	1.33
South Atlantic:[1]							
Number of police employees	3,903	1,267	1,310	881	772	1,039	9,172
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.45	1.64	1.41	1.34	1.18	1.27	1.69
East South Central:							
Number of police employees	1,009	527	368	255	451	416	3,026
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.18	1.35	1.43	1.16	1.05	1.06	1.19
West South Central:							
Number of police employees	1,582	1,008	497	410	521	693	4,711
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.48	1.16	1.11	1.05	0.88	0.91	1.14
Mountain:							
Number of police employees	411	166	138	217	254	456	1,642
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.40	1.15	1.35	1.05	1.03	0.97	1.12
Pacific:							
Number of police employees	5,574	722	593	605	682	1,019	9,195
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	1.86	1.33	1.30	1.20	1.14	1.46	1.59
Total:							
Number of police employees	64,930	11,546	9,357	8,050	9,500	9,843	113,226
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.19	1.47	1.36	1.21	1.08	1.11	1.65

[1] Includes Washington, D. C.

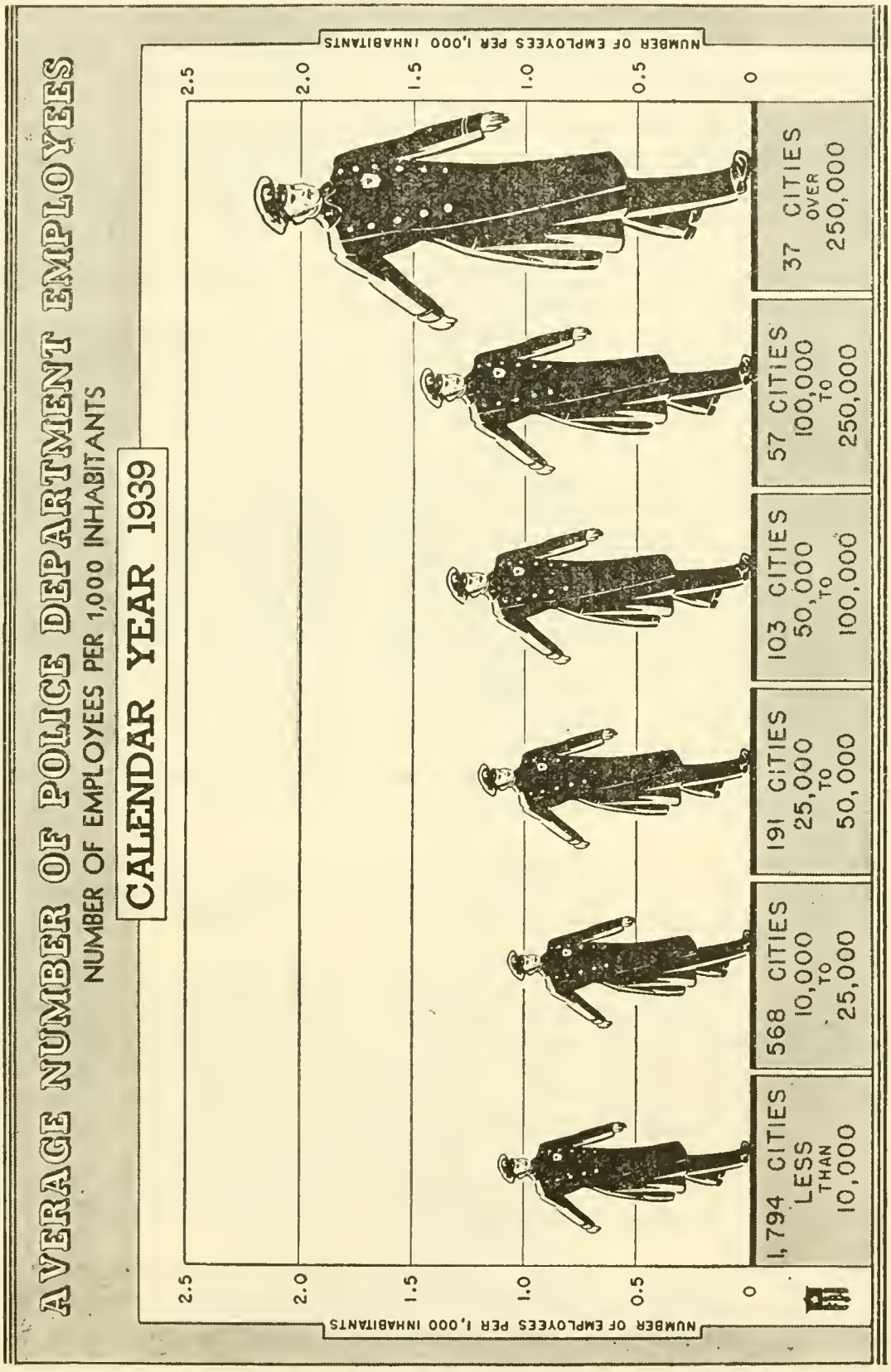
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1939
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 INHABITANTS
2.5
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0
1,794 CITIES LESS THAN 10,000
568 CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000
191 CITIES 25,000 TO 50,000
103 CITIES 50,000 TO 100,000
57 CITIES 100,000 TO 250,000
37 CITIES OVER 250,000

FIGURE 12.

Figures for individual cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants are presented in table 53. The cities are divided into groups according to size, and for each group the cities are listed alphabetically, first by State and then by name of city. For each city separate figures are shown for the number of police officers and the number of civilians employed in the police department. It is observed that 7 percent of the police employees in table 53 were classified as civilians.

Although information concerning the number of police employees is included in the monthly crime reports received from police departments, this item was made the subject of a separate detailed inquiry in order to obtain the highest possible degree of accuracy and uniformity in the figures published.

Table 54 includes figures for individual police departments of cities ranging from 2,500 to 25,000 inhabitants.

In connection with the possibility of making a comparison between the police personnel figures of individual cities, it should be noted that there are several variable factors to be considered which are not in any way represented in the tables which follow. Reference is made to the following facts:

(1) In some cities, when regular police officers are absent due to vacations, days off, sickness, or otherwise, their places are taken by special or reserve officers who are paid only for the time they actually work. This means that the effective strength of the department is not lowered by absences for the reasons mentioned. On the other hand, in many cities, absences due to vacations, days off, sickness, etc., result in a lowering of the effective strength of the department, due to the fact that no reserve officers are used for replacements.

(2) Some police departments operate on two shifts, whereas in other departments the men are distributed among three shifts. Obviously the practice followed in any individual community would have a substantial influence upon the effective strength of the department.

(3) Differences in automobile equipment, radio-communication facilities, and the like are significant and should be considered in any careful comparison of law-enforcement facilities in individual communities.

(4) Some cities use special school-crossing guards to make it unnecessary to detail regular police officers to guide children and regulate traffic at school crossings during hours when children are going to or returning from school. In some instances, the reporting departments had apparently calculated the equivalent number of full-time employees represented by the school-crossing guards and included them in the figure representing the total number of employees. In other cases, it was not clear whether this had been done, and this is pointed out as an item to be considered when comparing figures for individual communities.

(5) In some cities, a heavy volume of traffic requires a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, with a resultant decrease in the number of men available to handle criminal cases.

(6) Differences in police salaries and standards for appointment to the force and their influence on the quality and morale of personnel are significant.

(7) Communities vary also as to the number of private police employed by individuals and organizations.

(8) There is a great variance in cities throughout the United States with reference to the number of inhabitants per square mile.

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities over 25,000 in population*

CITIES WITH OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Birmingham, Ala	237	11	248	Newark, N. J	1,111	106	1,217
Los Angeles, Calif	2,410	360	2,770	Buffalo, N. Y	1,139	137	1,276
Oakland, Calif	395	11	406	New York, N. Y	18,766	1,134	19,900
San Francisco, Calif	1,303	70	1,373	Rochester, N. Y	430	34	464
Denver, Colo	406	5	411	Akron, Ohio	191	23	217
Washington, D. C	1,422	100	1,522	Cincinnati, Ohio	704	28	732
Atlanta, Ga	398	64	462	Cleveland, Ohio	1,420	213	1,633
Chicago, Ill	6,329	293	6,622	Columbus, Ohio	318	------	318
Indianapolis, Ind	520	55	575	Toledo, Ohio	352	50	402
Louisville, Ky	410	18	428	Portland, Oreg	378	72	450
New Orleans, La	844	------	844	Philadelphia, Pa	5,037	225	5,262
Baltimore, Md	1,708	211	1,919	Pittsburgh, Pa	982	56	1,038
Boston, Mass	2,183	184	2,367	Providence, R. I	485	68	553
Detroit, Mich	3,674	279	3,953	Memphis, Tenn	271	62	333
Minneapolis, Minn	471	33	504	Dallas, Tex	270	55	325
St. Paul, Minn	330	22	352	Houston, Tex	367	46	413
Kansas City, Mo	485	177	662	Seattle, Wash	526	49	575
St. Louis, Mo	1,802	440	2,242	Milwaukee, Wis	1,104	117	1,221
Jersey City, N. J	832	109	941				

CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 INHABITANTS

Long Beach, Calif	205	38	243	Omaha, Nebr	253	45	298
San Diego, Calif	201	26	227	Camden, N. J	187	19	206
Bridgeport, Conn	264	2	266	Elizabeth, N. J	199	14	213
Hartford, Conn	339	22	361	Paterson, N. J	241	1	242
New Haven, Conn	339	26	365	Trenton, N. J	221	17	238
Waterbury, Conn	202	8	210	Albany, N. Y	332	28	360
Wilmington, Del	167	3	170	Syracuse, N. Y	299	17	316
Jacksonville, Fla	200	17	217	Utica, N. Y	153	12	165
Miami, Fla	208	44	252	Yonkers, N. Y	290	11	301
Tampa, Fla	83	15	98	Canton, Ohio	100	------	100
Peoria, Ill	117	16	133	Dayton, Ohio	185	20	205
Evansville, Ind	128	13	141	Youngstown, Ohio	158	5	163
Fort Wayne, Ind	123	1	124	Oklahoma City, Okla	241	18	259
Gary, Ind	148	11	159	Tulsa, Okla	127	29	156
South Bend, Ind	99	5	104	Erie, Pa	129	3	132
Des Moines, Iowa	156	18	174	Reading, Pa	159	4	163
Kansas City, Kans	87	6	93	Scranton, Pa	167	14	181
Wichita, Kans	98	11	109	Chattanooga, Tenn	137	------	137
Cambridge, Mass	232	3	235	Knoxville, Tenn	148	32	180
Fall River, Mass	187	12	199	Nashville, Tenn	179	31	210
Lowell, Mass	170	15	185	El Paso, Tex	86	11	97
Lynn, Mass	148	5	153	Fort Worth, Tex	219	10	229
New Bedford, Mass	212	8	220	San Antonio, Tex	208	59	267
Somerville, Mass	150	2	152	Salt Lake City, Utah	164	2	166
Springfield, Mass	283	18	301	Norfolk, Va	225	18	243
Worcester, Mass	348	21	369	Richmond, Va	255	32	287
Flint, Mich	152	25	177	Spokane, Wash	136	4	140
Grand Rapids, Mich	181	24	205	Tacoma, Wash	111	1	112
Duluth, Minn	134	4	138				

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

Mobile, Ala	100	14	114	East St. Louis, Ill	67	9	76
Montgomery, Ala	114	------	114	Evanston, Ill	82	17	99
Phoenix, Ariz	81	8	89	Oak Park, Ill	69	2	71
Little Rock, Ark	81	------	81	Rockford, Ill	84	6	90
Berkeley, Calif	80	2	82	Springfield, Ill	83	19	102
Fresno, Calif	79	17	96	East Chicago, Ind	70	------	70
Glendale, Calif	97	1	98	Hammond, Ind	83	5	88
Pasadena, Calif	91	15	109	Terre Haute, Ind	77	------	77
Sacramento, Calif	125	22	147	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	59	------	59
San Jose, Calif	60	1	61	Davenport, Iowa	68	------	68
Pueblo, Colo	48	1	49	Sioux City, Iowa	78	5	83
New Britain, Conn	97	------	97	Topeka, Kans	65	7	72
Augusta, Ga	102	6	108	Covington, Ky	67	3	70
Macon, Ga	67	3	70	Shreveport, La	(1)	(1)	120
Savannah, Ga	139	10	149	Portland, Maine	102	5	107
Berwyn, Ill	36	3	39	Brockton, Mass	100	4	104
Cicero, Ill	75	1	76	Holyoke, Mass	95	3	98
Decatur, Ill	50	3	53	Lawrence, Mass	128	2	130

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Malden, Mass	113	2	115
Medford, Mass	98	1	99
Newton, Mass	139	5	144
Pittsfield, Mass	56	-------	56
Quincy, Mass	126	1	127
Dearborn, Mich	130	11	141
Hamtramck, Mich	87	6	93
Highland Park, Mich	99	6	105
Jackson, Mich	60	2	62
Kalamazoo, Mich	68	7	75
Lansing, Mich	85	4	89
Pontiac, Mich	59	9	68
Saginaw, Mich	81	11	92
Jackson, Miss	57	13	70
St. Joseph, Mo	94	9	103
Springfield, Mo	61	3	64
Lincoln, Nebr	70	10	80
Manchester, N. H	103	4	107
Atlantic City, N. J	131	10	141
Bayonne, N. J	Complete data not received		
Clifton, N. J	51	-------	51
East Orange, N. J	111	-------	111
Hoboken, N. J	157	-------	157
Irvington, N. J	71	7	78
Passaic, N. J	105	8	113
Union City, N. J	118	-------	118
Binghamton, N. Y	114	7	121
Mount Vernon, N. Y	129	3	132
New Rochelle, N. Y	140	3	143
Niagara Falls, N. Y	120	10	130
Schenectady, N. Y	150	14	164
Troy, N. Y	166	3	169
Asheville, N. C	65	2	67
Charlotte, N. C	101	4	105
Durham, N. C	72	18	90
Greensboro, N. C	73	3	76
Winston-Salem, N. C	102	3	105
Cleveland Heights, Ohio	51	14	65
Hamilton, Ohio	53	-------	53
Lakewood, Ohio	58	7	65
Springfield, Ohio	54	3	57
Allentown, Pa	92	8	100
Altoona, Pa	63	-------	63
Bethlehem, Pa	58	1	59
Chester, Pa	62	4	66
Harrisburg, Pa	131	11	142
Johnstown, Pa	60	1	61
Lancaster, Pa	59	5	64
McKeesport, Pa	74	-------	74
Upper Darby Township, Pa	86	8	94
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	105	2	107
York, Pa	55	1	56
Pawtucket, R. I	124	7	131
Woonsocket, R. I	73	3	76
Charleston, S. C	126	14	140
Columbia, S. C	81	-------	81
Austin, Tex	82	8	90
Beaumont, Tex	60	-------	60
Galveston, Tex	65	2	67
Port Arthur, Tex	25	-------	25
Waco, Tex	54	-------	54
Roanoke, Va	90	1	91
Charleston, W. Va	75	3	78
Huntington, W. Va	71	6	77
Wheeling, W. Va	71	2	73
Kenosha, Wis	66	2	68
Madison, Wis	71	4	75
Racine, Wis	66	2	68

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

Gadsden, Ala	28	2	30
Tucson, Ariz	41	1	42
Fort Smith, Ark	26	-------	26
Alameda, Calif	37	1	38
Alhambra, Calif	36	-------	36
Bakersfield, Calif	54	2	56
Belvedere Township, Calif.[2]	12	-------	12
Huntington Park, Calif	31	-------	31
Inglewood, Calif	34	-------	34
Riverside, Calif	34	2	36
San Bernardino, Calif	40	1	41
Santa Ana, Calif	44	-------	44
Santa Barbara, Calif	42	4	46
Santa Monica, Calif	63	16	79
Stockton, Calif	61	1	62
Colorado Springs, Colo	36	-------	36
Bristol, Conn	19	1	20
Meriden, Conn	41	-------	41
Middletown, Conn	22	-------	22
New London, Conn	53	3	56
Norwalk, Conn	50	-------	50
Stamford, Conn	92	2	94
Torrington, Conn	31	1	32
West Hartford, Conn	40	1	41
West Haven, Conn	28	-------	28
Orlando, Fla	43	10	53
Pensacola, Fla	44	4	48
St. Petersburg, Fla	59	4	63
West Palm Beach, Fla	34	-------	34
Columbus, Ga	69	2	71
Alton, Ill	31	-------	31
Aurora, Ill	42	-------	42
Belleville, Ill	22	1	23
Bloomington, Ill	35	3	38
Danville, Ill	30	1	31
Elgin, Ill	38	3	41
Galesburg, Ill	33	-------	33
Granite City, Ill	13	-------	13
Joliet, Ill	50	1	51
Maywood, Ill	19	-------	19
Moline, Ill	23	-------	23
Quincy, Ill	44	-------	44
Rock Island, Ill	29	-------	29
Waukegan, Ill	25	-------	25
Anderson, Ind	(1)	(1)	42
Elkhart, Ind	37	3	40
Kokomo, Ind	35	-------	35
Lafayette, Ind	37	1	38
Michigan City, Ind	33	-------	33
Mishawaka, Ind	26	2	28
Muncie, Ind	54	-------	54
New Albany, Ind	15	-------	15
Richmond, Ind	30	4	34
Burlington, Iowa	24	1	25
Clinton, Iowa	20	-------	20
Council Bluffs, Iowa	30	-------	30
Dubuque, Iowa	40	-------	40
Ottumwa, Iowa	21	-------	21
Waterloo, Iowa	46	-------	46
Hutchinson, Kans	30	-------	30
Ashland, Ky	25	-------	25
Lexington, Ky	74	7	81
Newport, Ky	43	6	49
Paducah, Ky	32	2	34
Baton Rouge, La	36	6	42
Monroe, La	35	-------	35
Bangor, Maine	46	-------	46
Lewiston, Maine	44	-------	44
Cumberland, Md	46	4	50
Hagerstown, Md	31	5	36
Arlington, Mass	51	4	55

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 53.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees	City	Number of police officers	Number of civilians	Total number of employees
Beverly, Mass	46	1	47	Lorain, Ohio	35	1	36
Brookline, Mass	126	4	130	Mansfield, Ohio	28	1	29
Chelsea, Mass	68	4	72	Marion, Ohio	16		16
Chicopee, Mass	54	4	58	Massillon, Ohio	19		19
Everett, Mass	80		80	Middletown, Ohio	33	1	34
Fitchburg, Mass	41	5	46	Newark, Ohio	27		27
Haverhill, Mass	64		64	Norwood, Ohio	32		32
Revere, Mass	44		44	Portsmouth, Ohio	35	1	36
Salem, Mass	73	4	77	Steubenville, Ohio	37		37
Taunton, Mass	48	4	52	Warren, Ohio	33		33
Waltham, Mass	56	4	60	Zanesville, Ohio	25		25
Watertown, Mass	52	5	57	Enid, Okla	20		20
Ann Arbor, Mich	37		37	Muskogee, Okla	30	2	32
Battle Creek, Mich	49	3	52	Salem, Oreg	21	5	26
Bay City, Mich	65	11	76	Aliquippa, Pa	21		21
Muskegon, Mich	50		50	Easton, Pa	36	1	37
Port Huron, Mich	37	1	38	Hazleton, Pa	27		27
Royal Oak, Mich	25		25	Lebanon, Pa	26		26
Wyandotte, Mich	36	6	42	Lower Merion Township, Pa	112	7	119
Meridian, Miss	36		36	Nanticoke, Pa	17	2	19
Joplin, Mo	36	5	41	New Castle, Pa	42	2	44
University City, Mo	37		37	Norristown, Pa	37		37
Butte, Mont	31		31	Sharon, Pa	23		23
Great Falls, Mont	31		31	Washington, Pa	23		23
Concord, N. H	27		27	Wilkinsburg, Pa	27		27
Nashua, N. H	35		35	Williamsport, Pa	33	1	34
Belleville, N. J	35		35	Central Falls, R. I	34	2	36
Bloomfield, N. J	61	2	63	Cranston, R. I	48		48
Garfield, N. J	34		34	East Providence, R. I	30	6	36
Hackensack, N. J	41	1	42	Newport, R. I	61		61
Kearny, N. J	76	2	78	Greenville, S. C	58	2	60
Montclair, N. J	76	1	77	Spartanburg, S. C	54	1	55
New Brunswick, N. J	45	1	46	Sioux Falls, S. Dak	41	2	43
North Bergen Township, N. J	65	2	67	Abilene, Tex	25	3	28
Orange, N. J	60	1	61	Amarillo, Tex	42		42
Perth Amboy, N. J	67		67	Brownsville, Tex	17	1	18
Plainfield, N. J	59	5	64	Corpus Christi, Tex	45	13	58
West New York, N. J	(1)	(1)	80	Laredo, Tex	36		36
West Orange, N. J	45		45	San Angelo, Tex	24		24
Woodbridge Township, N. J	35		35	Wichita Falls, Tex	45	4	49
Albuquerque, N. Mex	41		41	Ogden, Utah	36		36
Amsterdam, N. Y	35		35	Burlington, Vt	31	1	32
Auburn, N. Y	46		46	Danville, Va	40		40
Elmira, N. Y	80		80	Lynchburg, Va	53		53
Jamestown, N. Y	54	2	56	Newport News, Va	48		48
Kingston, N. Y	34		34	Petersburg, Va	37	3	40
Lackawanna, N. Y	45		45	Portsmouth, Va	43		43
Newburgh, N. Y	47	2	49	Bellingham, Wash	30		30
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	61	3	64	Everett, Wash	34		34
Rome, N. Y	30	2	32	Clarksburg, W. Va	(1)	(1)	21
Watertown, N. Y	38		38	Parkersburg, W. Va	17		17
White Plains, N. Y	105	1	106	Appleton, Wis	28		28
High Point, N. C	41		41	Eau Claire, Wis	26		26
Raleigh, N. C	57	3	60	Fond du Lac, Wis	31	1	32
Wilmington, N. C	45		45	Green Bay, Wis	50	4	54
Fargo, N. Dak	38		38	LaCrosse, Wis	47	1	48
Barberton, Ohio	17		17	Oshkosh, Wis	49		49
East Cleveland, Ohio	37	11	48	Sheboygan, Wis	43		43
Elyria, Ohio	27		27	Superior, Wis	52	1	53
Lima, Ohio	30		30	West Allis, Wis	41	2	43

[1] Not separately reported.

[2] Belvidere Township, Calif., is under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles sheriff's office. Figures listed represent employees of the sheriff's office generally assigned to this city.

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Anniston, Ala	20	Elmwood Park, Ill	9
Bessemer, Ala	16	Forest Park, Ill	16
Fairfield, Ala	9	Freeport, Ill	18
Florence, Ala	8	Harrisburg, Ill	5
Huntsville, Ala	20	Harvey, Ill	12
Phenix City, Ala	10	Highland Park, Ill	16
Selma, Ala	21	Jacksonville, Ill	15
Tuscaloosa, Ala	20	Kankakee, Ill	17
El Dorado, Ark	10	Kewanee, Ill	12
Hot Springs, Ark	24	La Grange, Ill	14
Jonesboro, Ark	10	La Salle, Ill	10
North Little Rock, Ark	26	Lincoln, Ill	7
Pine Bluff, Ark	12	Mattoon, Ill	9
Texarkana, Ark	9	Melrose Park, Ill	17
Anaheim, Calif	12	Mount Vernon, Ill	8
Beverly Hills, Calif	62	Ottawa, Ill	15
Brawley, Calif	12	Park Ridge, Ill	12
Burbank, Calif	26	Pekin, Ill	12
Burlingame, Calif	15	Streator, Ill	10
Compton, Calif	16	Urbana, Ill	11
Eureka, Calif	16	West Frankfort, Ill	5
Fullerton, Calif	11	Wilmette, Ill	26
Modesto, Calif	22	Winnetka, Ill	17
Monrovia, Calif	17	Bedford, Ind	9
Ontario, Calif	19	Bloomington, Ind	18
Palo Alto, Calif	22	Connersville, Ind	11
Pomona, Calif	18	Crawfordsville, Ind	14
Redlands, Calif	15	Elwood, Ind	12
Richmond, Calif	35	Frankfort, Ind	13
Salinas, Calif	19	Goshen, Ind	6
San Leandro, Calif	13	Huntington, Ind	13
San Mateo, Calif	21	Jeffersonville, Ind	9
Santa Cruz, Calif	17	La Porte, Ind	15
Santa Rosa, Calif	13	Logansport, Ind	24
South Gate, Calif	18	Marion, Ind	29
South Pasadena, Calif	12	New Castle, Ind	15
Vallejo, Calif	17	Peru, Ind	14
Ventura, Calif	16	Shelbyville, Ind	9
Whittier, Calif	18	Vincennes, Ind	15
Boulder, Colo	8	Whiting, Ind	21
Fort Collins, Colo	8	Ames, Iowa	10
Grand Junction, Colo	14	Boone, Iowa	12
Greeley, Colo	12	Fort Dodge, Iowa	19
Trinidad, Colo	10	Fort Madison, Iowa	9
Ansonia, Conn	11	Iowa City, Iowa	12
Danbury, Conn	22	Keokuk, Iowa	15
Derby, Conn	10	Marshalltown, Iowa	11
East Hartford, Conn	21	Mason City, Iowa	25
Naugatuck, Conn	29	Muscatine, Iowa	17
Norwich, Conn	38	Newton, Iowa	10
Stratford Town, Conn	19	Oskaloosa, Iowa	8
Wallingford, Conn	13	Arkansas City, Kans	11
Willimantic, Conn	23	Atchison, Kans	15
Daytona Beach, Fla	26	Chanute, Kans	9
Gainesville, Fla	14	Coffeyville, Kans	22
Key West, Fla	12	Dodge City, Kans	8
Lakeland, Fla	24	El Dorado, Kans	9
St. Augustine, Fla	13	Emporia, Kans	11
Sanford, Fla	8	Fort Scott, Kans	8
Tallahassee, Fla	17	Independence, Kans	8
Albany, Ga	18	Lawrence, Kans	13
Athens, Ga	24	Leavenworth, Kans	20
Brunswick, Ga	17	Manhattan, Kans	9
Decatur, Ga	10	Newton, Kans	7
La Grange, Ga	18	Parsons, Kans	11
Rome, Ga	25	Pittsburg, Kans	11
Waycross, Ga	13	Salina, Kans	18
Boise, Idaho	30	Bowling Green, Ky	18
Pocatello, Idaho	23	Fort Thomas, Ky	19
Blue Island, Ill	15	Frankfort, Ky	11
Brookfield, Ill	8	Henderson, Ky	15
Cairo, Ill	12	Hopkinsville, Ky	14
Calumet City, Ill	9	Owensboro, Ky	32
Canton, Ill	8	Alexandria, La	30
Centralia, Ill	14	Bogalusa La	10
Champaign, Ill	17	La Fayette, La	16
Chicago Heights, Ill	22	Lake Charles, La	19
East Moline, Ill	9	Auburn, Maine	18
Elmhurst, Ill	12	Augusta, Maine	19

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Biddeford, Maine	14	Virginia, Minn	29
South Portland, Maine	13	Winona, Minn	20
Waterville, Maine	12	Biloxi, Miss	13
Westbrook, Maine	16	Clarksdale, Miss	19
Annapolis, Md	15	Columbus, Miss	12
Frederick, Md	20	Greenville, Miss	15
Salisbury, Md	16	Greenwood, Miss	13
Adams Town, Mass	12	Gulfport, Miss	15
Amesbury Town, Mass	9	Hattiesburg, Miss	16
Athol Town, Mass	16	Laurel, Miss	13
Attleboro, Mass	28	McComb, Miss	6
Belmont Town, Mass	44	Natchez, Miss	17
Braintree Town, Mass	19	Vicksburg, Miss	30
Clinton, Mass	9	Cape Girardeau, Mo	13
Danvers Town, Mass	10	Columbia, Mo	20
Dedham Town, Mass	19	Hannibal, Mo	22
Easthampton Town, Mass	13	Independence, Mo	14
Fairhaven Town, Mass	9	Jefferson City, Mo	14
Framingham Town, Mass	25	Maplewood, Mo	35
Gardner, Mass	21	Moberly, Mo	12
Gloucester, Mass	48	St. Charles, Mo	12
Greenfield Town, Mass	16	Sedalia, Mo	13
Leominster, Mass	26	Webster Groves, Mo	16
Marlborough, Mass	19	Anaconda, Mont	7
Melrose, Mass	41	Billings, Mont	18
Methuen Town, Mass	28	Helena, Mont	14
Milford Town, Mass	12	Missoula, Mont	14
Milton Town, Mass	35	Beatrice, Nebr	8
Natick Town, Mass	18	Fremont, Nebr	10
Needham Town, Mass	18	Grand Island, Nebr	21
Newburyport, Mass	18	Hastings, Nebr	15
North Adams, Mass	24	Norfolk, Nebr	11
Northampton, Mass	29	North Platte, Nebr	14
North Attleboro Town, Mass	19	Reno, Nev	36
Norwood, Mass	27	Berlin, N. H	24
Peabody, Mass	45	Claremont, N. H	6
Plymouth, Mass	14	Dover, N. H	16
Saugus Town, Mass	26	Keene, N. H	15
Southbridge Town, Mass	15	Laconia, N. H	20
Stoneham Town, Mass	12	Portsmouth, N. H	19
Swampscott Town, Mass	17	Rochester, N. H	9
Wakefield Town, Mass	21	Bridgeton, N. J	12
Webster Town, Mass	11	Burlington, N. J	11
Wellesley Town, Mass	25	Carteret, N. J	22
Westfield, Mass	24	Cliffside Park, N. J	26
West Springfield Town, Mass	24	Collingswood, N. J	17
Winchester Town, Mass	23	Cranford Township, N. J	17
Winthrop, Mass	21	Dover, N. J	9
Woburn, Mass	21	Englewood, N. J	39
Adrian, Mich	12	Gloucester, N. J	19
Alpena, Mich	9	Harrison, N. J	51
Benton Harbor, Mich	15	Hawthorne, N. J	12
Ecorse, Mich	23	Hillside Township, N. J	28
Escanaba, Mich	14	Linden, N. J	59
Ferndale, Mich	24	Lodi, N. J	27
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich	36	Long Branch, N. J	38
Holland, Mich	11	Lyndhurst Township, N. J	24
Iron Mountain, Mich	6	Maplewood Township, N. J	11
Ironwood, Mich	17	Millville, N. J	17
Lincoln Park, Mich	13	Morristown, N. J	25
Marquette, Mich	12	Neptune Township, N. J	19
Menominee, Mich	7	Nutley, N. J	30
Monroe, Mich	18	Pensauken Township, N. J	15
Mount Clemens, Mich	15	Phillipsburg, N. J	15
Muskegon Heights, Mich	39	Pleasantville, N. J	14
Niles, Mich	12	Rahway, N. J	21
Owosso, Mich	12	Red Bank, N. J	19
River Rouge, Mich	24	Ridgefield Park, N. J	13
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	12	Ridgewood, N. J	27
Traverse City, Mich	10	Roselle, N. J	16
Ypsilanti, Mich	16	South Orange, N. J	34
Albert Lea, Minn	8	South River, N. J	13
Austin, Minn	16	Summit, N. J	29
Brainerd, Minn	7	Teaneck Township, N. J	33
Faribault, Minn	10	Union Township, N. J	30
Hibbing, Minn	30	Weehawken Township, N. J	55
Mankato, Minn	16	Westfield, N. J	25
Rochester, Minn	25	Roswell, N. Mex	9
St. Cloud, Minn	21	Santa Fe, N. Mex	12
South St. Paul, Minn	13		

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Batavia, N. Y.	29	New Philadelphia, Ohio	6
Beacon, N. Y.	20	Niles, Ohio	10
Cohoes, N. Y.	29	Painesville, Ohio	9
Corning, N. Y.	16	Parma Village, Ohio	12
Cortland, N. Y.	15	Piqua, Ohio	10
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17	Salem, Ohio	6
Endicott, N. Y.	23	Sandusky, Ohio	17
Floral Park, N. Y.	18	Shaker Heights, Ohio	35
Freeport, N. Y.	32	Struthers, Ohio	10
Fulton, N. Y.	20	Tiffin, Ohio	14
Geneva, N. Y.	20	Wooster, Ohio	7
Glen Cove, N. Y.	32	Xenia, Ohio	10
Glens Falls, N. Y.	28	Ada, Okla.	11
Gloversville, N. Y.	20	Ardmore, Okla.	17
Hempstead, N. Y.	44	Bartlesville, Okla.	15
Herkimer, N. Y.	17	Chickasha, Okla.	12
Hornell, N. Y.	22	Lawton, Okla.	14
Hudson, N. Y.	19	McAlester, Okla.	11
Irondequoit Town, N. Y.	9	Okmulgee, Okla.	11
Ithaca, N. Y.	23	Ponca City, Okla.	16
Johnson City, N. Y.	13	Sapulpa, Okla.	9
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	Shawnee, Okla.	22
Kenmore, N. Y.	18	Wewoka, Okla.	6
Little Falls, N. Y.	8	Astoria, Oreg.	10
Lockport, N. Y.	32	Eugene, Oreg.	16
Lynbrook, N. Y.	31	Klamath Falls, Oreg.	17
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	28	Medford, Oreg.	10
Massena, N. Y.	12	Abington Township, Pa.	24
Middletown, N. Y.	26	Ambridge, Pa.	14
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	25	Arnold, Pa.	7
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	Beaver Falls, Pa.	14
Olean, N. Y.	25	Bellevue, Pa.	12
Oneida, N. Y.	14	Berwick, Pa.	5
Oneonta, N. Y.	14	Braddock, Pa.	25
Ossining, N. Y.	20	Bradford, Pa.	22
Oswego, N. Y.	23	Bristol, Pa.	8
Peekskill, N. Y.	23	Butler, Pa.	20
Plattsburg, N. Y.	12	Cannonsburg, Pa.	12
Port Chester, N. Y.	43	Carbondale, Pa.	11
Port Jervis, N. Y.	18	Carlisle, Pa.	9
Rensselaer, N. Y.	15	Carnegie, Pa.	10
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	38	Chambersburg, Pa.	12
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	26	Charleroi, Pa.	10
Tonawanda, N. Y.	19	Cheltenham Township, Pa.	32
Watervliet, N. Y.	22	Clairton, Pa.	19
Concord, N. C.	16	Coatesville, Pa.	16
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	Columbia, Pa.	13
Fayetteville, N. C.	24	Connellsville, Pa.	11
Gastonia, N. C.	28	Conshohocken, Pa.	6
Goldsboro, N. C.	15	Donora, Pa.	9
Kinston, N. C.	18	Dormont, Pa.	11
Rocky Mount, N. C.	27	DuBois, Pa.	6
Salisbury N. C.	18	Dunmore, Pa.	17
Shelby, N. C.	12	Duquesne, Pa.	18
Statesville, N. C.	11	Ellwood City, Pa.	13
Thomasville, N. C.	10	Farrell, Pa.	13
Wilson, N. C.	21	Franklin, Pa.	10
Bismarck, N. Dak.	11	Greensburg, Pa.	20
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	20	Hanover, Pa.	5
Minot, N. Dak.	14	Harrison Township, Pa.	5
Alliance, Ohio	8	Haverford Township, Pa.	36
Ashland, Ohio	9	Homestead, Pa.	26
Ashtabula, Ohio	19	Jeannette, Pa.	8
Bellaire, Ohio	9	Kingston, Pa.	16
Bucyrus, Ohio	7	Latrobe, Pa.	9
Cambridge, Ohio	9	Lewistown, Pa.	8
Campbell, Ohio	12	Mahanoy City, Pa.	6
Chillicothe, Ohio	12	McKees Rocks, Pa.	20
Coshocton, Ohio	8	Meadville, Pa.	15
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	11	Monessen, Pa.	19
East Liverpool, Ohio	9	Mount Carmel, Pa.	8
Euclid, Ohio	22	Mount Lebanon Township, Pa.	19
Findlay, Ohio	16	Munhall, Pa.	32
Fostoria, Ohio	9	New Kensington, Pa.	23
Fremont, Ohio	10	North Braddock, Pa.	19
Garfield Heights, Ohio	14	Oil City, Pa.	15
Ironton, Ohio	14	Olyphant, Pa.	6
Lancaster, Ohio	15	Phoenixville, Pa.	9
Marietta, Ohio	13	Pittston, Pa.	24
Martins Ferry, Ohio	11	Plains Township, Pa.	7

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Plymouth, Pa	15	Pampa, Tex	8
Pottstown, Pa	17	Paris, Tex	12
Pottsville, Pa	35	San Benito, Tex	4
Shamokin, Pa	10	Sherman, Tex	13
Shenandoah, Pa	12	Sweetwater, Tex	12
Steelton, Pa	8	Temple, Tex	12
Stowe Township, Pa	17	Texarkana, Tex	14
Sunbury, Pa	5	Tyler, Tex	26
Swissvale, Pa	25	Provo, Utah	9
Tamaqua, Pa	16	Rutland, Vt	14
Taylor, Pa	6	Alexandria, Va	38
Turtle Creek, Pa	12	Charlottesville, Va	23
Uniontown, Pa	28	Hopewell, Va	14
Vandergrift, Pa	4	Staunton, Va	15
Warren, Pa	9	Suffolk, Va	19
Waynesboro, Pa	6	Winchester, Va	12
West Chester, Pa	14	Aberdeen, Wash	19
Bristol Town, R. I	8	Bremerton, Wash	14
Cumberland Town, R. I	6	Hoquiam, Wash	10
Lincoln Town, R. I	9	Longview, Wash	5
North Providence Town, R. I	3	Olympia, Wash	11
Warwick, R. I	31	Port Angeles, Wash	10
Westerly Town, R. I	11	Vancouver, Wash	16
West Warwick Town, R. I	12	Walla Walla, Wash	17
Anderson, S. C	26	Wenatchee, Wash	15
Florence, S. C	16	Yakima, Wash	30
Greenwood, S. C	20	Bluefield, W. Va	18
Rock Hill, S. C	21	Fairmont, W. Va	17
Sumter, S. C	15	Morgantown, W. Va	9
Aberdeen, S. Dak	19	Moundsville, W. Va	7
Huron, S. Dak	9	Ashland, Wis	10
Mitchell, S. Dak	10	Beloit, Wis	27
Rapid City, S. Dak	11	Cudahy, Wis	12
Watertown, S. Dak	9	Janesville, Wis	22
Bristol, Tenn	12	Manitowoc, Wis	27
Johnson City, Tenn	21	Shorewood Village Wis	15
Kingsport, Tenn	16	South Milwaukee, Wis	11
Big Spring, Tex	14	Stevens Point, Wis	15
Brownwood, Tex	10	Two Rivers, Wis	10
Corsicana, Tex	13	Watertown, Wis	11
Del Rio, Tex	7	Waukesha, Wis	21
Denison, Tex	12	Wausau, Wis	36
Harlingen, Tex	7	Wauwatosa, Wis	35
Lubbock, Tex	22	Casper, Wyo	16
Marshall, Tex	15	Cheyenne, Wyo	14
Palestine, Tex	10		

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

Attalla, Ala	5	Flagstaff, Ariz	6
Auburn, Ala	4	Glendale, Ariz	3
Carbon Hill, Ala	4	Globe, Ariz	6
Cullman, Ala	5	Jerome, Ariz	4
Demopolis, Ala	3	Miami, Ariz	5
Enterprise, Ala	3	Nogales, Ariz	6
Eufaula, Ala	4	Prescott, Ariz	9
Florala, Ala	2	Winslow, Ariz	8
Fort Payne, Ala	5	Yuma, Ariz	5
Greenville, Ala	4	Batesville, Ark	4
Guntersville, Ala	5	Brinkley, Ark	3
Homewood, Ala	5	Camden, Ark	5
Jasper, Ala	9	Crossett, Ark	3
Jacksonville, Ala	2	Dermott, Ark	3
Lanett, Ala	7	Fayetteville, Ark	4
Leeds, Ala	2	Forrest City, Ark	4
Piedmont, Ala	4	Helena, Ark	7
Prichard, Ala	8	Hope, Ark	7
Roanoke, Ala	4	Malvern, Ark	3
Russellville, Ala	3	McGehee, Ark	3
Sheffield, Ala	7	Marianna, Ark	6
Sylacauga, Ala	5	Mena, Ark	6
Talladega, Ala	5	Monticello, Ark	3
Tarrant City, Ala	5	Morrilton, Ark	3
Troy, Ala	7	Newport, Ark	7
Tuscumbia, Ala	4	Rogers, Ark	3
Bisbee, Ariz	7	Russellville, Ark	4
Douglas, Ariz	11	Searcy, Ark	3

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Stamps, Ark	1	San Anselmo, Calif	5
Stuttgart, Ark	3	San Bruno, Calif	8
Trumann, Ark	4	San Fernando, Calif	12
Van Buren, Ark	3	San Gabriel, Calif	14
West Helena, Ark	3	San Luis Obispo, Calif	12
Wynne, Ark	5	San Marino, Calif	17
Albany, Calif	8	San Rafael, Calif	15
Antioch, Calif	5	Santa Clara, Calif	9
Arcadia, Calif	14	Santa Maria, Calif	8
Auburn, Calif	2	Santa Paula, Calif	6
Azusa, Calif	9	Sausalito, Calif	4
Bell, Calif	10	Selma, Calif	4
Calexico, Calif	7	Sierra Madre, Calif	6
Chico, Calif	9	Signal Hill, Calif	7
Chino, Calif	3	South San Francisco, Calif	10
Chula Vista, Calif	7	Sunnyvale, Calif	5
Claremont, Calif	12	Taft, Calif	5
Coalinga, Calif	7	Torrence, Calif	14
Colton, Calif	15	Tracy, Calif	6
Corona, Calif	6	Tulare, Calif	11
Coronado, Calif	18	Turlock, Calif	10
Covina, Calif	4	Upland, Calif	7
Culver City, Calif	20	Visalia, Calif	11
Daly City, Calif	12	Watsonville, Calif	12
Delano, Calif	4	Woodland, Calif	8
Dinuba, Calif	4	Yuba City, Calif	4
Dunsmuir, Calif	3	Alamosa, Colo	6
El Centro, Calif	14	Brighton, Colo	2
El Cerrito, Calif	6	Canon City, Colo	4
El Monte, Calif	9	Delta, Colo	3
El Segundo, Calif	18	Durango, Colo	3
Escondido, Calif	4	Englewood, Colo	7
Exeter, Calif	4	Fort Morgan, Colo	4
Fillmore, Calif	3	La Junta, Colo	5
Fort Bragg, Calif	5	Lamar, Colo	3
Gardena, Calif	5	Leadville, Colo	3
Gilroy, Calif	5	Longmont, Colo	7
Glendora, Calif	3	Loveland, Colo	5
Grass Valley, Calif	11	Monte Vista, Colo	2
Hanford, Calif	8	Montrose, Colo	3
Hawthorne, Calif	11	Rocky Ford, Colo	3
Hayward, Calif	6	Salida, Colo	4
Hermosa Beach, Calif	11	Sterling, Colo	5
Hollister, Calif	6	Walsenburg, Colo	4
Huntington Beach, Calif	9	Danielson, Conn	10
La Mesa, Calif	5	Groton Borough, Conn	6
La Verne, Calif	4	Putnam, Conn	11
Livermore, Calif	4	Rockville, Conn	6
Lodi, Calif	7	Southington, Conn	8
Lompoc, Calif	3	Stafford Springs, Conn	3
Los Gatos, Calif	4	Winsted, Conn	5
Lynwood, Calif	13	Dover, Del	7
Madera, Calif	6	Milford, Del	4
Martinez, Calif	6	Newark, Del	4
Marysville, Calif	14	New Castle, Del	3
Maywood, Calif	10	Arcadia, Fla	3
Merced, Calif	10	Avon Park, Fla	3
Mill Valley, Calif	8	Bartow, Fla	4
Montebello, Calif	12	Bradenton, Fla	7
Monterey, Calif	11	Clearwater, Fla	14
Monterey Park, Calif	11	Coral Gables, Fla	16
Mountain View, Calif	3	De Funiak Springs, Fla	3
Napa, Calif	8	Eustis, Fla	2
National City, Calif	10	Fort Lauderdale, Fla	11
Needles, Calif	3	Fort Pierce, Fla	7
Oceanside, Calif	7	Hialeah, Fla	7
Orange, Calif	9	Hollywood, Fla	11
Oroville, Calif	7	Kissimmee, Fla	4
Oxnard, Calif	6	Lake City, Fla	4
Pacific Grove, Calif	5	Lake Wales, Fla	3
Petaluma, Calif	9	Lake Worth, Fla	9
Piedmont, Calif	28	Leesburg, Fla	6
Pittsburg, Calif	11	Marianna, Fla	6
Porterville, Calif	6	Melbourne, Fla	2
Redding, Calif	12	Miami Beach, Fla	58
Redondo Beach, Calif	18	New Smyrna, Fla	8
Redwood City, Calif	13	Ocala, Fla	9
Reedley, Calif	4	Palatka, Fla	5
Roseville, Calif	8	Palmetto, Fla	6

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939: cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Panama City, Fla	9	Duquoin, Ill	5
Perry, Fla	8	Dwight, Ill	3
Plant City, Fla	5	East Alton, Ill	4
Pompano, Fla	2	East Peoria, Ill	10
Quincy, Fla	5	Edwardsville, Ill	5
River Junction, Fla	3	Effingham, Ill	5
Sarasota, Fla	11	Flora, Ill	6
Sebring, Fla	2	Galva, Ill	3
Tarpon Springs, Fla	4	Geneva, Ill	7
Wauchula, Fla	3	Gillespie, Ill	4
Winter Haven, Fla	7	Glencoe, Ill	11
Winter Park, Fla	5	Glen Ellyn, Ill	11
Americus, Ga	9	Greenville, Ill	7
Bainbridge, Ga	6	Harvard, Ill	2
Barnesville, Ga	5	Havana, Ill	6
Cairo, Ga	4	Herrin, Ill	5
Carrollton, Ga	6	Highland, Ill	3
Cartersville, Ga	6	Highwood, Ill	7
Cedartown, Ga	9	Hillsboro, Ill	4
Commerce, Ga	6	Hinsdale, Ill	12
Cordele, Ga	7	Homewood, Ill	4
Cuthbert, Ga	3	Hoopeston, Ill	3
Dalton, Ga	10	Johnston City, Ill	4
Dawson, Ga	4	Kenilworth, Ill	9
East Point, Ga	12	La Grange Park, Ill	4
Elberton, Ga	6	Lake Forest, Ill	17
Marietta, Ga	11	Lansing, Ill	3
Millen, Ga	2	Lawrenceville, Ill	5
Newnan, Ga	7	Lemont, Ill	3
Pelham, Ga	4	Libertyville, Ill	3
Porterdale, Ga	4	Litchfield, Ill	4
Quitman, Ga	4	Lockport, Ill	3
Rossville, Ga	2	Lombard, Ill	6
Statesboro, Ga	5	Lyons, Ill	10
Vidalia, Ga	4	Macomb, Ill	7
Blackfoot, Idaho	4	Madison, Ill	10
Burley, Idaho	4	Marseilles, Ill	4
Caldwell, Idaho	4	Mendota, Ill	6
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	6	Metropolis, Ill	6
Emmett, Idaho	2	Monmouth, Ill	10
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	Morris, Ill	5
Lewiston, Idaho	9	Morrison, Ill	2
Malad, Idaho	2	Mount Carmel, Ill	4
Moscow, Idaho	4	Mount Olive, Ill	3
Nampa, Idaho	10	Murphysboro, Ill	4
Payette, Idaho	3	Naperville, Ill	7
Preston, Idaho	3	Niles Center, Ill	18
St. Anthony, Idaho	3	Normal, Ill	7
Sandpoint, Idaho	3	North Chicago, Ill	6
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	Oglesby, Ill	5
Wallace, Idaho	3	Olney, Ill	4
Weiser, Idaho	3	Pana, Ill	4
Abingdon, Ill	2	Paris, Ill	8
Anna, Ill	2	Peoria Heights, Ill	5
Arlington Heights, Ill	7	Peru, Ill	6
Barrington, Ill	3	Phoenix, Ill	2
Batavia, Ill	4	Pinckneyville, Ill	3
Beardstown, Ill	7	Princeton, Ill	5
Bellwood, Ill	7	Pontiac, Ill	5
Belvidere, Ill	7	Riverdale, Ill	3
Benld, Ill	3	River Forest, Ill	17
Benton, Ill	3	River Grove, Ill	6
Bradley, Ill	2	Riverside, Ill	11
Bushnell, Ill	3	Robinson, Ill	7
Carlinville, Ill	3	Rochelle, Ill	5
Carbondale, Ill	5	Roodhouse, Ill	3
Carmi, Ill	3	St. Charles, Ill	4
Carterville, Ill	2	Salem, Ill	7
Charleston, Ill	4	Sandwich, Ill	1
Chester, Ill	5	Savanna, Ill	5
Christopher, Ill	3	Shelbyville, Ill	3
Clinton, Ill	5	Silvis, Ill	4
Collinsville, Ill	10	Sparta, Ill	3
Crystal Lake, Ill	4	Spring Valley, Ill	4
De Kalb, Ill	8	Staunton, Ill	3
Des Plaines, Ill	11	Steger, Ill	4
Dixon, Ill	8	Summit, Ill	8
Dolton, Ill	6	Taylorville, Ill	5
Downers Grove, Ill	8	Tuscola, Ill	3

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Vandalia, Ill	7	Cedar Falls, Iowa	6
Venice, Ill	8	Centerville, Iowa	6
Villa Park, Ill	6	Chariton, Iowa	3
Virden, Ill	2	Charles City, Iowa	5
Watseka, Ill	4	Cherokee, Iowa	6
West Chicago, Ill	2	Clarinda, Iowa	4
Western Springs, Ill	5	Clarion, Iowa	2
Westmont, Ill	8	Clear Lake, Iowa	2
Westville, Ill	4	Cresco, Iowa	2
Wheaton, Ill	10	Creston, Iowa	7
White Hall, Ill	3	Decorah, Iowa	5
Wood River, Ill	6	Denison, Iowa	4
Woodstock, Ill	3	Eagle Grove, Iowa	3
Zeigler, Ill	2	Eldora, Iowa	2
Zion, Ill	4	Emmetsburg, Iowa	3
Alexandria, Ind	5	Estherville, Iowa	5
Angola, Ind	2	Fairfield, Iowa	4
Attica, Ind	4	Glenwood, Iowa	2
Auburn, Ind	3	Grinnell, Iowa	4
Aurora, Ind	4	Hampton, Iowa	2
Beech Grove, Ind	6	Iowa Falls, Iowa	4
Bicknell, Ind	4	Jefferson, Iowa	3
Bluffton, Ind	6	Knoxville, Iowa	6
Boonville, Ind	2	Le Mars, Iowa	4
Brazil, Ind	7	Maquoketa, Iowa	3
Clinton, Ind	6	Marion, Iowa	4
Columbia City, Ind	5	Missouri Valley, Iowa	3
Columbus, Ind	10	Mount Pleasant, Iowa	5
Crown Point, Ind	2	Nevada, Iowa	3
Decatur, Ind	4	Oelwein, Iowa	4
Dunkirk, Ind	2	Onawa, Iowa	2
Franklin, Ind	4	Osage, Iowa	2
Garrett, Ind	3	Osceola, Iowa	2
Gas City, Ind	2	Pella, Iowa	2
Greencastle, Ind	4	Perry, Iowa	4
Greenfield, Ind	4	Red Oak, Iowa	4
Greensburg, Ind	3	Sac City, Iowa	2
Hartford City, Ind	3	Sheldon, Iowa	4
Hobart, Ind	3	Shenandoah, Iowa	5
Huntingburg, Ind	2	Spencer, Iowa	5
Jasonville, Ind	2	Storm Lake, Iowa	3
Jasper, Ind	2	Tama, Iowa	3
Kendallville, Ind	4	Vinton, Iowa	5
Lawreneeburg, Ind	4	Washington, Iowa	3
Lebanon, Ind	4	Waukon, Iowa	2
Linton, Ind	4	Waverly, Iowa	4
Madison, Ind	5	Webster City, Iowa	5
Martinsville, Ind	3	Winterset, Iowa	2
Mitchell, Ind	4	Abilene, Kans	3
Mount Vernon, Ind	3	Anthony, Kans	3
Nappanee, Ind	3	Augusta, Kans	6
Noblesville, Ind	5	Baxter Springs, Kans	5
North Vernon, Ind	4	Caney, Kans	4
Oakland City, Ind	1	Cherryvale, Kans	2
Petersburg, Ind	2	Clay Center, Kans	4
Plymouth, Ind	5	Concordia, Kans	5
Portland, Ind	4	Council Grove, Kans	4
Princeton, Ind	5	Eureka, Kans	3
Rensselaer, Ind	3	Fredonia, Kans	5
Rochester, Ind	4	Galena, Kans	5
Rushville, Ind	5	Garden City, Kans	5
Salem, Ind	4	Garnett, Kans	3
Seymour, Ind	6	Goodland, Kans	2
Sullivan, Ind	3	Great Bend, Kans	4
Tipton, Ind	4	Hays, Kans	5
Valparaiso, Ind	11	Herington, Kans	2
Wabash, Ind	8	Hiawatha, Kans	3
Warsaw, Ind	10	Hoisington, Kans	3
Washington, Ind	6	Holton, Kans	2
West Lafayette, Ind	4	Horton, Kans	7
West Terre Haute, Ind	3	Humboldt, Kans	5
Winchester, Ind	4	Iola, Kans	6
Albia, Iowa	2	Junction City, Kans	7
Algona, Iowa	3	Kingman, Kans	4
Anamosa, Iowa	2	Larned, Kans	3
Atlantic, Iowa	3	Liberal, Kans	4
Belle Plaine, Iowa	2	Lyons, Kans	3
Bettendorf, Iowa	2	Marysville, Kans	3
Carroll, Iowa	4	McPherson, Kans	6

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Neodesha, Kans.	3	Mount Rainier, Md.	6
Norton, Kans.	2	Pocomoke City, Md.	5
Olathe, Kans.	3	Takoma Park, Md.	8
Osawatomie, Kans.	4	Westernport, Md.	1
Ottawa, Kans.	7	Westminster, Md.	3
Paola, Kans.	3	Amherst, Mass.	4
Pratt, Kans.	4	Andover, Mass.	12
Wellington, Kans.	4	Auburn, Mass.	10
Winfield, Kans.	8	Ayer, Mass.	3
Catlettsburg, Ky.	4	Barnstable, Mass.	16
Corbin, Ky.	6	Bridgewater, Mass.	9
Cumberland, Ky.	4	Canton, Mass.	8
Cynthiana, Ky.	5	Concord, Mass.	10
Danville, Ky.	6	Dalton, Mass.	2
Dayton, Ky.	5	Dartmouth, Mass.	8
Elsmere, Ky.	6	Dracut, Mass.	2
Fulton, Ky.	4	Franklin, Mass.	6
Georgetown, Ky.	6	Great Barrington, Mass.	7
Glasgow, Ky.	8	Hingham, Mass.	12
Harlan, Ky.	5	Hudson, Mass.	9
Harrodsburg, Ky.	5	Ipswich, Mass.	9
Irvine, Ky.	3	Lexington, Mass.	17
Jenkins, Ky.	10	Longmeadow, Mass.	8
Lebanon, Ky.	4	Ludlow, Mass.	9
Ludlow, Ky.	5	Marblehead, Mass.	24
Mount Sterling, Ky.	5	Maynard, Mass.	8
Murray, Ky.	4	Middleborough, Mass.	6
Nicholasville, Ky.	4	Millbury, Mass.	6
Pikeville, Ky.	5	Montague, Mass.	4
Pineville, Ky.	3	Nantucket, Mass.	7
Providence, Ky.	3	North Andover, Mass.	10
Richmond, Ky.	7	Northbridge, Mass.	14
Russellville, Ky.	4	Orange, Mass.	4
Winchester, Ky.	8	Palmer, Mass.	12
Amite, La.	2	Provincetown, Mass.	6
Bastrop, La.	7	Randolph, Mass.	4
Bossier City, La.	6	Reading, Mass.	18
De Quincy, La.	6	Rockland, Mass.	5
Donaldsonville, La.	4	Rockport, Mass.	7
Eunice, La.	3	Somerset, Mass.	3
Franklin, La.	2	South Hadley, Mass.	4
Hammond, La.	6	Spencer, Mass.	13
Haynesville, La.	2	Stoughton, Mass.	6
Houma, La.	6	Uxbridge, Mass.	6
Jennings, La.	2	Walpole, Mass.	10
Lake Providence, La.	2	Ware, Mass.	4
Leesville, La.	4	Winchendon, Mass.	9
Mansfield, La.	2	Albion, Mich.	6
Minden, La.	4	Allegan, Mich.	4
Natchitoches, La.	8	Alma, Mich.	5
New Iberia, La.	12	Belding, Mich.	1
Oakdale, La.	2	Berkley, Mich.	6
Opelousas, La.	7	Bessemer, Mich.	4
Pineville, La.	2	Big Rapids, Mich.	6
Plaquemine, La.	5	Birmingham, Mich.	18
Rayne, La.	3	Boyne City, Mich.	2
Ruston, La.	5	Buchanan, Mich.	3
Slidell, La.	3	Cadillac, Mich.	6
Tallulah, La.	4	Caro, Mich.	6
Thibodaux, La.	5	Centerline, Mich.	5
West Monroe, La.	6	Charlotte, Mich.	2
Westwego, La.	1	Cheboygan, Mich.	3
Bath, Maine.	9	Clawson, Mich.	3
Belfast, Maine.	4	Coldwater, Mich.	7
Brunswick, Maine.	3	Crystal Falls, Mich.	3
Calais, Maine.	7	Dowagiac, Mich.	5
Fort Fairfield, Maine.	2	Durand, Mich.	1
Gardiner, Maine.	6	East Detroit, Mich.	7
Hallowell, Maine.	3	East Grand Rapids, Mich.	5
Madison, Maine.	1	East Lansing, Mich.	5
Old Town, Maine.	17	Eaton Rapids, Mich.	8
Presque Isle, Maine.	3	Gladstone, Mich.	1
Rockland, Maine.	8	Grand Haven, Mich.	5
Saco, Maine.	12	Grand Ledge, Mich.	5
Cambridge, Md.	8	Greenville, Mich.	5
Easton, Md.	5	Grosse Pointe, Mich.	16
Frostburg, Md.	5	Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.	21
Laurel, Md.	2	Hancock, Mich.	7
		Hastings, Mich.	3

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Hillsdale, Mich	2	Robbinsdale, Minn	4
Howell, Mich	3	St. James, Minn	2
Inkster, Mich	5	St. Louis Park, Minn	4
Ionia, Mich	1	St. Peter, Minn	3
Iron River, Mich	4	Sauk Center, Minn	2
Ishpeming, Mich	9	Sauk Rapids, Minn	1
Kingsford, Mich	4	Sleepy Eye, Minn	3
Lapeer, Mich	2	Staples, Minn	3
Laurium, Mich	3	Stillwater, Minn	8
Ludington, Mich	5	Thief River Falls, Minn	5
Manistee, Mich	7	Tracy, Minn	2
Manistique, Mich	4	Two Harbors, Minn	5
Marine City, Mich	3	Wadena, Minn	3
Marshall, Mich	4	Waseca, Minn	3
Mason, Mich	2	West St. Paul, Minn	3
Melvindale, Mich	6	White Bear Lake, Minn	5
Midland, Mich	6	Willmar, Minn	4
Mount Pleasant, Mich	5	Worthington, Minn	4
Munising, Mich	3	Canton, Miss	4
Negaunee, Mich	11	Columbia, Miss	4
Northville, Mich	5	Indianola, Miss	4
Norway, Mich	3	Lexington, Miss	2
Otsego, Mich	3	Louisville, Miss	2
Petoskey, Mich	5	New Albany, Miss	5
Pleasant Ridge, Mich	6	Oxford, Miss	3
Plymouth, Mich	7	Philadelphia, Miss	1
Rochester, Mich	4	Picayune, Miss	3
Rogers City, Mich	1	Starkville, Miss	3
Roseville, Mich	8	Water Valley, Miss	3
St. Clair, Mich	3	West Point, Miss	6
St. Clair Shores, Mich	11	Winona, Miss	2
St. Joseph, Mich	8	Yazoo City, Miss	7
South Haven, Mich	4	Aurora, Mo	3
Sturgis, Mich	7	Bonne Terre, Mo	1
Three Rivers, Mich	7	Boonville, Mo	5
Trenton, Mich	9	Brentwood, Mo	9
Wakefield, Mich	6	Cameron, Mo	3
Wayne, Mich	5	Carrollton, Mo	2
Zeeland, Mich	2	Carthage, Mo	7
Alexandria, Minn	4	Chillicothe, Mo	9
Anoka, Minn	3	Clayton, Mo	20
Bayport, Minn	2	Clinton, Mo	4
Bemidji, Minn	6	DeSoto, Mo	2
Blue Earth, Minn	3	Excelsior Springs, Mo	6
Chisholm, Minn	15	Farmington, Mo	2
Cloquet, Minn	8	Fulton, Mo	6
Columbia Heights, Minn	7	Higginsville, Mo	3
Crookston, Minn	7	Kirksville, Mo	5
Crosby, Minn	3	Kirkwood, Mo	11
Detroit Lakes, Minn	4	Marceline, Mo	3
East Grand Forks, Minn	7	Marshall, Mo	5
Edina, Minn	4	Maryville, Mo	4
Ely, Minn	13	Mexico, Mo	6
Eveleth, Minn	16	Monett, Mo	5
Fairmont, Minn	5	Nevada, Mo	6
Fergus Falls, Minn	5	Richmond Heights, Mo	13
Gilbert, Minn	5	Ste. Genevieve, Mo	2
Grand Rapids, Minn	4	Sikeston, Mo	4
Hastings, Minn	4	Slater, Mo	2
Hopkins, Minn	2	Trenton, Mo	3
Hutchinson, Minn	3	Washington, Mo	4
International Falls, Minn	5	West Plains, Mo	4
Lake City, Minn	3	Bozeman, Mont	7
Litchfield, Minn	3	Deer Lodge, Mont	1
Little Falls, Minn	5	Glendive, Mont	3
Luverne, Minn	3	Havre, Mont	7
Marshall, Minn	4	Kalispell, Mont	7
Montevideo, Minn	4	Laurel, Mont	3
Moorhead, Minn	8	Lewistown, Mont	5
Nashwauk, Minn	4	Livingston, Mont	7
New Ulm, Minn	6	Miles City, Mont	7
Northfield, Minn	3	Roundup, Mont	1
North Mankato, Minn	2	Whitefish, Mont	3
North St. Paul, Minn	1	Alliance, Nebr	7
Owatonna, Minn	8	Auburn, Nebr	4
Pipestone, Minn	3	Aurora, Nebr	2
Proctorknott, Minn	1	Blair, Nebr	3
Red Wing, Minn	9	Chadron, Nebr	3
Redwood Falls, Minn	3	Columbus, Nebr	5

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Crete, Nebr	3	Midland Park, N. J	4
Fairbury, Nebr	5	New Milford, N. J	6
Falls City, Nebr	6	Newton, N. J	10
Gering, Nebr	3	Northfield, N. J	3
Holdrege, Nebr	3	North Plainfield, N. J	10
Kearney, Nebr	7	Ocean City, N. J	32
Lexington, Nebr	3	Paramus, N. J	4
McCook, Nebr	4	Paulsboro, N. J	8
Nebraska City, Nebr	4	Penns Grove, N. J	6
Scottsbluff, Nebr	8	Pitman, N. J	6
Schuyler, Nebr	4	Pompton Lakes, N. J	4
Seward, Nebr	3	Princeton, N. J	15
Sidney, Nebr	3	Prospect Park, N. J	13
South Sioux City, Nebr	3	Ramsey, N. J	6
Wahoo, Nebr	2	Raritan, N. J	3
Wymore, Nebr	2	Ridgefield, N. J	12
York, Nebr	5	Rockaway, N. J	1
Boulder City, Nev	9	Roselle Park, N. J	10
Elko, Nev	4	Salem, N. J	8
Ely, Nev	5	Sayreville, N. J	10
Las Vegas, Nev	11	Secaucus, N. J	15
Sparks, Nev	5	Somerville, N. J	12
Derry Town, N. H	4	South Plainfield, N. J	7
Exeter, N. H	9	Tenafly, N. J	17
Franklin, N. H	5	Ventnor City, N. J	22
Littleton, N. H	8	Verona, N. J	16
Milford, N. H	2	Vineland, N. J	13
Newport, N. H	8	Wallington, N. J	12
Somersworth, N. H	6	Washington, N. J	4
Audubon, N. J	14	West Caldwell, N. J	5
Bergenfield, N. J	12	Westwood, N. J	14
Bernardsville, N. J	5	Wharton, N. J	1
Beverly, N. J	6	Wildwood, N. J	20
Bogota, N. J	11	Woodbury, N. J	13
Boonton, N. J	8	Woodlynne, N. J	3
Bound Brook, N. J	9	Wood Ridge, N. J	10
Bradley Beach, N. J	11	Alamogordo, N. Mex	2
Butler, N. J	4	Carlsbad, N. Mex	5
Caldwell, N. J	11	Clayton, N. Mex	3
Cape May, N. J	8	Clovis, N. Mex	12
Carlstadt, N. J	10	Deming, N. Mex	3
Chatham, N. J	7	Gallup, N. Mex	6
Clementon, N. J	2	Las Cruces, N. Mex	4
Closter, N. J	5	Portales, N. Mex	3
Dunellen, N. J	5	Raton, N. Mex	5
East Newark, N. J	5	Silver City, N. Mex	3
East Paterson, N. J	6	Albion, N. Y	6
Edgewater, N. J	25	Amityville, N. Y	11
Egg Harbor, N. J	5	Babylon, N. Y	12
Fairlawn, N. J	9	Baldwinsville, N. Y	3
Fairview, N. J	13	Ballston Spa, N. Y	9
Flemington, N. J	2	Bath, N. Y	9
Fort Lee, N. J	23	Brockport, N. Y	3
Freehold, N. J	4	Bronxville, N. Y	19
Garwood, N. J	9	Canajoharie, N. Y	2
Glassboro, N. J	4	Canadaigua, N. Y	10
Glen Ridge, N. J	21	Canastota, N. Y	7
Glen Rock, N. J	9	Canisteo, N. Y	3
Guttenberg, N. J	11	Canton, N. Y	4
Hackettstown, N. J	3	Carthage, N. Y	6
Haddonfield, N. J	22	Catskill, N. Y	6
Haddon Heights, N. J	10	Cobleskill, N. Y	3
Haledon, N. J	6	Cooperstown, N. Y	2
Hammonton, N. J	5	Corinth, N. Y	1
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J	11	Dansville, N. Y	5
Highland Park, N. J	11	Depew, N. Y	6
Hightstown, N. J	4	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y	11
Hillsdale, N. J	7	Dolgeville, N. Y	4
Keyport, N. J	4	East Aurora, N. Y	6
Lambertville, N. J	3	East Rochester, N. Y	4
Leonia, N. J	13	East Syracuse, N. Y	6
Little Ferry, N. J	8	Ellenville, N. Y	7
Madison, N. J	10	Elmira Heights, N. Y	5
Manville, N. J	4	Elmsford, N. Y	6
Margate City, N. J	11	Fairport, N. Y	4
Maywood, N. J	10	Falconer, N. Y	3
Merchantville, N. J	9	Farmingdale, N. Y	8
Metuchen, N. J	8	Fort Edward, N. Y	4
Middlesex, N. J	2	Fort Plain, N. Y	3

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Frankfort, N. Y.	4	Whitehall, N. Y.	3
Fredonia, N. Y.	5	Whitesboro, N. Y.	1
Garden City, N. Y.	29	Yorkville, N. Y.	10
Goshen, N. Y.	5	Albemarle, N. C.	6
Gouverneur, N. Y.	4	Asheboro, N. C.	7
Gowanda, N. Y.	5	Belmont, N. C.	8
Granville, N. Y.	4	Canton, N. C.	6
Green Island, N. Y.	5	Chapel Hill, N. C.	6
Greenport, N. Y.	6	Cherryville, N. C.	2
Hamburg, N. Y.	5	Dunn, N. C.	5
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	14	Edenton, N. C.	3
Haverstraw, N. Y.	9	Forest City, N. C.	5
Highland Falls, N. Y.	2	Greenville, N. C.	15
Homer, N. Y.	1	Hamlet, N. C.	4
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	3	Hendersonville, N. C.	8
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	5	Hickory, N. C.	18
Ilion, N. Y.	11	Lenoir, N. C.	9
Irvington, N. Y.	9	Lexington, N. C.	9
Lake Placid, N. Y.	6	Lincolnton, N. C.	4
Lancaster, N. Y.	5	Lumberton, N. C.	7
Larchmont, N. Y.	18	Morganton, N. C.	7
Le Roy, N. Y.	5	Mount Airy, N. C.	11
Liberty, N. Y.	7	North Wilkesboro, N. C.	5
Lindenhurst, N. Y.	8	Oxford, N. C.	4
Long Beach, N. Y.	49	Reidsville, N. C.	13
Lowville, N. Y.	3	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	7
Lyons, N. Y.	11	Sanford, N. C.	6
Malone, N. Y.	9	Smithfield, N. C.	4
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7	Southern Pines, N. C.	4
Medina, N. Y.	7	Spencer, N. C.	2
Mohawk, N. Y.	3	Spindale, N. C.	2
Monticello, N. Y.	10	Tarboro, N. C.	7
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	11	Washington, N. C.	8
Mount Morris, N. Y.	12	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	5
Newark, N. Y.	15	Dickinson, N. Dak.	3
New York Mills, N. Y.	1	Jamestown, N. Dak.	7
North Pelham, N. Y.	13	Mandan, N. Dak.	4
Northport, N. Y.	4	Valley City, N. Dak.	6
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	16	Wahpeton, N. Dak.	3
Norwich, N. Y.	8	Williston, N. Dak.	4
Nyack, N. Y.	12	Amherst, Ohio	5
Owego, N. Y.	3	Athens, Ohio	7
Palmyra, N. Y.	6	Barnesville, Ohio	3
Patchogue, N. Y.	17	Bedford, Ohio	4
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	23	Bellefontaine, Ohio	5
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5	Bellevue, Ohio	7
Perry, N. Y.	3	Berea, Ohio	5
Pleasantville, N. Y.	13	Bexley, Ohio	8
Potsdam, N. Y.	6	Bridgeport, Ohio	5
Rye, N. Y.	34	Bryan, Ohio	3
Sag Harbor, N. Y.	3	Carey, Ohio	3
Salamanca, N. Y.	14	Celina, Ohio	2
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	7	Chagrin Falls, Ohio	4
Saugerties, N. Y.	5	Chevoit, Ohio	8
Scarsdale, N. Y.	26	Circleville, Ohio	6
Scotia, N. Y.	8	Clyde, Ohio	3
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6	Conneaut, Ohio	5
Silver Creek, N. Y.	5	Crestline, Ohio	6
Sloan, N. Y.	4	Crooksville, Ohio	1
Solvay, N. Y.	14	Defiance, Ohio	4
Southampton, N. Y.	7	Delaware, Ohio	6
Spring Valley, N. Y.	5	Delphos, Ohio	4
Springville, N. Y.	4	Dennison, Ohio	5
Suffern, N. Y.	11	Dover, Ohio	9
Tarrytown, N. Y.	17	East Palestine, Ohio	3
Ticonderoga, N. Y.	9	Eaton, Ohio	2
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	15	Elmwood Place, Ohio	5
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	4	Fairport Harbor, Ohio	8
Walden, N. Y.	5	Fairview, Ohio	5
Walton, N. Y.	2	Franklin, Ohio	3
Wappingers Falls, N. Y.	3	Galion, Ohio	7
Warsaw, N. Y.	3	Gallipolis, Ohio	5
Waterford, N. Y.	5	Geneva, Ohio	4
Waterloo, N. Y.	3	Girard, Ohio	6
Watkins Glen, N. Y.	1	Glouster, Ohio	1
Waverly, N. Y.	4	Grandview Heights, Ohio	8
Wellsville, N. Y.	5	Greenville, Ohio	6
Westfield, N. Y.	4	Hillsboro, Ohio	5
West Haverstraw, N. Y.	8	Hubbard, Ohio	3

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Jackson, Ohio	3	El Reno, Okla	9
Kent, Ohio	9	Frederick, Okla	5
Kenton, Ohio	6	Guthrie, Okla	9
Lebanon, Ohio	3	Henryetta, Okla	6
Lisbon, Ohio	2	Hobart, Okla	6
Logan, Ohio	3	Holdenville, Okla	5
London, Ohio	3	Hollis, Okla	3
Louisville, Ohio	3	Hominy, Okla	3
Lowellville, Ohio	3	Hugo, Okla	8
Maple Heights, Ohio	6	Kingfisher, Okla	5
Marysville Heights, Ohio	3	Marlow, Okla	3
Maumee, Ohio	6	Maud, Okla	1
Mayfield Heights, Ohio	4	Miami, Okla	8
Medina, Ohio	5	Norman, Okla	11
Miamisburg, Ohio	5	Nowata, Okla	3
Middleport, Ohio	2	Pawhuska, Okla	7
Minerva, Ohio	3	Pawnee, Okla	4
Mingo Junction, Ohio	6	Perry, Okla	4
Montpelier, Ohio	3	Poteau, Okla	2
Mount Healthy, Ohio	3	Purcell, Okla	4
Mount Vernon, Ohio	7	Sandsprings, Okla	2
New Boston, Ohio	11	Sayre, Okla	2
New Lexington, Ohio	3	Stillwater, Okla	9
Newton Falls, Ohio	2	Sulphur, Okla	4
North Canton, Ohio	3	Tonkawa, Okla	5
North College Hill, Ohio	4	Wagoner, Okla	2
North Olmsted, Ohio	3	Wilson, Okla	2
Norwalk, Ohio	5	Woodward, Okla	3
Oakwood, Ohio	19	Albany, Oreg	5
Oberlin, Ohio	3	Ashland, Oreg	5
Orrville, Ohio	2	Baker, Oreg	7
Oxford, Ohio	3	Bend, Oreg	6
Perrysburg, Ohio	3	Burns, Oreg	3
Pomeroy, Ohio	6	Corvallis, Oreg	5
Port Clinton, Ohio	3	Dallas, Oreg	4
Ravenna, Ohio	4	Grants Pass, Oreg	5
Reading, Ohio	10	Hillsboro, Oreg	3
Rittman, Ohio	1	Hood River, Oreg	5
Rocky River, Ohio	7	La Grande, Oreg	8
St. Bernard, Ohio	13	Marshfield, Oreg	7
St. Marys, Ohio	4	McMinnville, Oreg	3
Sebring, Ohio	1	Oregon City, Oreg	7
Shadyside, Ohio	3	Pendleton, Oreg	5
Shelby, Ohio	7	Roseburg, Oreg	3
Sidney, Ohio	6	St. Helens, Oreg	2
South Euclid, Ohio	6	The Dalles, Oreg	8
Tipp City, Ohio	6	Ambler, Pa	4
Toronto, Ohio	7	Apollo, Pa	4
Troy, Ohio	7	Archbald, Pa	5
Uhrichsville, Ohio	5	Ashley, Pa	4
Upper Arlington, Ohio	4	Aspinwall, Pa	5
Urbana, Ohio	6	Avalon, Pa	12
Van Wert, Ohio	5	Avoca, Pa	3
Wadsworth, Ohio	5	Bangor, Pa	3
Wapakoneta, Ohio	4	Barnesboro, Pa	4
Washington Court House, Ohio	6	Beaver, Pa	10
Wauseon, Ohio	1	Bedford, Pa	2
Wellston, Ohio	4	Bellefonte, Pa	3
Westerville, Ohio	2	Bellwood, Pa	2
Willoughby, Ohio	6	Bentleyville, Pa	1
Wilmington, Ohio	5	Birdsboro, Pa	3
Wyoming, Ohio	12	Blairsville, Pa	4
Altus, Okla	6	Blakely, Pa	4
Alva, Okla	3	Boyertown, Pa	7
Anadarko, Okla	4	Bloomsburg, Pa	16
Blackwell, Okla	11	Brackenridge, Pa	3
Bristow, Okla	5	Brentwood, Pa	9
Chandler, Okla	2	Bridgeport, Pa	4
Claremore, Okla	6	Brockway, Pa	2
Cleveland, Okla	2	Brookville, Pa	3
Clinton, Okla	5	Brownsville, Pa	8
Cordell, Okla	3	Burnham, Pa	1
Cushing, Okla	7	Camp Hill, Pa	2
Drumright, Okla	2	Castle Shannon, Pa	1
Duncan, Okla	9	Catasququa, Pa	5
Durant, Okla	4	Clarks Summit, Pa	1
Edmond, Okla	4	Clearfield, Pa	2
Elk City, Okla	3	Clifton Heights, Pa	5

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Clymer, Pa	2	McDonald, Pa	2
Coaldale, Pa	3	Marcus Hook, Pa	6
Collingdale, Pa	7	Masontown, Pa	2
Coplay, Pa	6	Mauch Chunk, Pa	2
Corry, Pa	7	Mayfield, Pa	4
Crafton, Pa	9	Mechanicsburg, Pa	5
Curwensville, Pa	2	Media, Pa	6
Dale, Pa	2	Meyersdale, Pa	2
Dallastown, Pa	1	Middletown, Pa	4
Danville, Pa	3	Midland, Pa	8
Darby, Pa	11	Millvale, Pa	6
Derry, Pa	3	Milton, Pa	3
Downingtown, Pa	3	Minersville, Pa	3
Doylestown, Pa	5	Monaca, Pa	3
Dupont, Pa	4	Monongahela City, Pa	4
Duryea, Pa	3	Montoursville, Pa	1
East Conemaugh, Pa	5	Moosic, Pa	3
East Lansdowne, Pa	3	Morrisville, Pa	3
East McKeesport, Pa	2	Mount Joy, Pa	1
East Pittsburgh, Pa	12	Mount Penn, Pa	4
East Stroudsburg, Pa	5	Mount Pleasant, Pa	3
Ebensburg, Pa	2	Mount Union, Pa	2
Edgewood, Pa	10	Myerstown, Pa	2
Edwardsville, Pa	15	Nanty Glo, Pa	2
Elizabeth, Pa	2	Nazareth, Pa	4
Elizabethtown, Pa	1	New Cumberland, Pa	1
Emmaus, Pa	3	New Philadelphia, Pa	4
Emporium, Pa	1	Northampton, Pa	3
Ephrata, Pa	4	North Bellevernon, Pa	2
Etna, Pa	7	North Charleroi, Pa	1
Exeter, Pa	5	North East, Pa	3
Ferndale, Pa	3	Northumberland, Pa	2
Ford City, Pa	3	Norwood, Pa	4
Forest City, Pa	13	Oakmont, Pa	6
Forest Hills, Pa	6	Palmerton, Pa	6
Forty Fort, Pa	5	Palmyra, Pa	2
Fountain Hill, Pa	4	Patton, Pa	1
Freedom, Pa	1	Pen Argyl, Pa	3
Freeland, Pa	3	Penbrook, Pa	4
Freeport, Pa	1	Philipsburg, Pa	2
Gallitzin, Pa	2	Portage, Pa	2
Gettysburg, Pa	3	Port Carbon, Pa	4
Girardville, Pa	2	Port Vue, Pa	1
Glassport, Pa	5	Prospect Park, Pa	4
Glenolden, Pa	5	Punxsutawney, Pa	7
Greencastle, Pa	2	Quakertown, Pa	4
Greenville, Pa	5	Rankin, Pa	12
Grove City, Pa	3	Renovo, Pa	3
Hamburg, Pa	3	Reynoldsville, Pa	2
Hatboro, Pa	3	Ridgway, Pa	2
Hellertown, Pa	3	Roaring Springs, Pa	1
Hollidaysburg, Pa	3	Rochester, Pa	8
Honesdale, Pa	5	Royersford, Pa	3
Huntingdon, Pa	3	St. Clair, Pa	4
Indiana, Pa	8	St. Marys, Pa	4
Ingram, Pa	8	Sayre, Pa	4
Irwin, Pa	3	Schuylkill Haven, Pa	4
Jenkintown, Pa	11	Scottdale, Pa	4
Jermyn, Pa	2	Selingsgrove, Pa	1
Jersey Shore, Pa	5	Sewickley, Pa	9
Kane, Pa	5	Sharpsburg, Pa	9
Kennett Square, Pa	2	Sharpsville, Pa	5
Kittanning, Pa	5	Shillington, Pa	3
Kutztown, Pa	4	Shippensburg, Pa	3
Lansdale, Pa	5	Slatington, Pa	6
Lansdowne, Pa	11	Somerset, Pa	3
Lansford, Pa	2	South Connellsville, Pa	3
Larksville, Pa	9	South Fork, Pa	1
Leechburg, Pa	1	South Greensburg, Pa	2
Leetsdale, Pa	2	Southwest Greensburg, Pa	2
Lehighton, Pa	3	Spangler, Pa	2
Lemoyne, Pa	2	Spring City, Pa	1
Lewisburg, Pa	2	Springdale, Pa	4
Lititz, Pa	3	State College, Pa	4
Lock Haven, Pa	9	Stroudsburg, Pa	2
Luzerne, Pa	4	Summit Hill, Pa	5
Lykens, Pa	1	Susquehanna Depot, Pa	2
McAdoo, Pa	3	Swarthmore, Pa	8

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Swoyerville, Pa	14	Tullahoma, Tenn	4
Tarentum, Pa	7	Union City, Tenn	7
Throop, Pa	6	Alpine, Tex	3
Titusville, Pa	7	Arlington, Tex	5
Towanda, Pa	4	Athens, Tex	3
Trafford, Pa	3	Bonham, Tex	4
Tyrone, Pa	4	Borger, Tex	6
Upland, Pa	3	Bowie, Tex	5
Verona, Pa	4	Brady, Tex	5
Waynesburg, Pa	4	Breckenridge, Tex	2
Weatherly, Pa	1	Bryan, Tex	9
Wesleyville, Pa	1	Burkburnett, Tex	3
West Conshohocken, Pa	2	Canyon, Tex	2
West Homestead, Pa	12	Center, Tex	1
Westmont, Pa	5	Cisco, Tex	6
West Newton, Pa	1	Coleman, Tex	5
West Pittston, Pa	9	Commerce, Tex	3
West Reading, Pa	10	Denton, Tex	10
Westview, Pa	7	Eastland, Tex	4
West Wyoming, Pa	1	Electra, Tex	4
West York, Pa	2	Fort Stockton, Tex	2
Wilmerding, Pa	6	Gatesville, Tex	2
Windber, Pa	5	Gainesville, Tex	10
Wyomissing, Pa	6	Highland Park, Tex	13
Yeadon, Pa	15	Hillsboro, Tex	5
Youngwood, Pa	4	Jacksonville, Tex	5
Barrington, R. I	4	Kerrville, Tex	7
Burrillville, R. I	3	Kingsville, Tex	2
East Greenwich, R. I	3	Longview, Tex	8
Johnston, R. I	7	Lufkin, Tex	5
Warren, R. I	6	McAllen, Tex	8
Abbeville, S. C	6	McCamey, Tex	1
Aiken, S. C	11	McKinney, Tex	14
Batesburg, S. C	3	Memphis, Tex	3
Chester, S. C	8	Mexia, Tex	4
Clinton, S. C	7	Midland, Tex	4
Darlington, S. C	7	Mineral Wells, Tex	6
Dillon, S. C	4	Mineola, Tex	2
Eau Claire, S. C	3	New Braunfels, Tex	5
Gaffney, S. C	10	Olney, Tex	2
Georgetown, S. C	7	Orange, Tex	4
Hartsville, S. C	7	Paducah, Tex	1
Lancaster, S. C	6	Pecos, Tex	2
Laurens, S. C	10	Perryton, Tex	3
Marion, S. C	4	Pharr, Tex	2
Newberry, S. C	8	Plainview, Tex	8
Summerville, S. C	3	Quanah, Tex	1
Union, S. C	8	Ranger, Tex	5
York, S. C	3	Robstown, Tex	2
Brookings, S. Dak	4	Smithville, Tex	1
Deadwood, S. Dak	7	Stamford, Tex	4
Hot Springs, S. Dak	4	Teague, Tex	2
Lead, S. Dak	3	University Park, Tex	19
Madison, S. Dak	6	Uvalde, Tex	3
Mobridge, S. Dak	3	Victoria, Tex	7
Pierre, S. Dak	5	Weatherford, Tex	5
Redfield, S. Dak	2	Weslaco, Tex	3
Vermillion, S. Dak	3	Wink, Tex	1
Yankton, S. Dak	9	American Fork, Utah	2
Alcoa, Tenn	3	Bingham Canyon, Utah	2
Athens, Tenn	2	Bountiful, Utah	2
Cleveland, Tenn	10	Brigham City, Utah	5
Cookeville, Tenn	4	Cedar City, Utah	3
Dyersburg, Tenn	9	Eureka, Utah	2
Elizabethton, Tenn	7	Helper, Utah	3
Erwin, Tenn	3	Lehi, Utah	2
Fayetteville, Tenn	4	Logan, Utah	9
Franklin, Tenn	4	Murray, Utah	4
Greeneville, Tenn	7	Nephi, Utah	3
La Follette, Tenn	4	Park City, Utah	2
Lenoir City, Tenn	2	Payson, Utah	4
Lewisburg, Tenn	3	Price, Utah	4
Loudon, Tenn	3	Richfield, Utah	2
McMinnville, Tenn	3	Spanish Fork, Utah	3
Murfreesboro, Tenn	8	Springville, Utah	3
Norris, Tenn	20	Tooele, Utah	3
Paris, Tenn	6	Bellows Falls, Vt	6
Pulaski, Tenn	4	Bennington Village, Vt	6

TABLE 54.—*Number of police-department employees, 1939; cities with population from 2,500 to 25,000*—Continued

CITIES WITH LESS THAN 10,000 INHABITANTS

City	Number of employees	City	Number of employees
Brattleboro, Vt	14	Point Pleasant, W. Va	4
Montpelier, Vt	12	Princeton, W. Va	7
Newport, Vt	8	Richwood, W. Va	2
Proctor, Vt	2	St. Albans, W. Va	3
St. Albans, Vt	3	Salem, W. Va	3
St. Johnsbury, Vt	10	Sisterville, W. Va	1
Springfield, Vt	7	South Charleston, W. Va	5
Windsor, Vt	5	Welch, W. Va	7
Winooski, Vt	3	Wellsburg, W. Va	5
Abingdon, Va	3	Weston, W. Va	5
Appalachia, Va	4	Williamson, W. Va	10
Big Stone Gap, Va	3	Antigo, Wis	8
Bluefield, Va	3	Beaver Dam, Wis	11
Cape Charles, Va	2	Berlin, Wis	4
Clifton Forge, Va	8	Burlington, Wis	5
Covington, Va	6	Chippewa Falls, Wis	11
Franklin, Va	4	Clintonville, Wis	5
Fredericksburg, Va	10	Columbus, Wis	5
Galax, Va	4	Delavan, Wis	4
Hampton, Va	9	Edgerton, Wis	3
Harrisonburg, Va	11	Fort Atkinson, Wis	4
Lexington, Va	5	Hartford, Wis	3
Martinsville, Va	15	Hudson, Wis	3
Norton, Va	2	Jefferson, Wis	2
Phoebus, Va	5	Kaukauna, Wis	6
Radford, Va	5	Ladysmith, Wis	2
Salem, Va	8	Lake Geneva, Wis	5
South Norfolk, Va	8	Little Chute, Wis	2
Vinton, Va	6	Marshfield, Wis	9
Waynesboro, Va	7	Mayville, Wis	4
Williamsburg, Va	4	Menasha, Wis	14
Anacortes, Wash	4	Menomonie, Wis	6
Auburn, Wash	3	Merrill, Wis	9
Camas, Wash	4	Monroe, Wis	7
Centralia, Wash	8	Neenah, Wis	14
Chehalis, Wash	5	New London, Wis	4
Clarkston, Wash	3	Oconomowoc, Wis	5
Cle Elum, Wash	4	Oconto, Wis	3
Colfax, Wash	4	Park Falls, Wis	4
Dayton, Wash	2	Platteville, Wis	4
Ellensburg, Wash	5	Plymouth, Wis	4
Mount Vernon, Wash	4	Portage, Wis	5
Pasco, Wash	4	Port Washington, Wis	4
Port Townsend, Wash	3	Reedsburg, Wis	3
Pullman, Wash	4	Rhinelander, Wis	8
Puyallup, Wash	6	Richland Center, Wis	4
Raymond, Wash	3	Ripon, Wis	6
Renton, Wash	5	Sheboygan Falls, Wis	3
Sedro-Wooley, Wash	3	Sparta, Wis	6
Shelton, Wash	4	Stoughton, Wis	4
Snohomish, Wash	4	Sturgeon Bay, Wis	4
Toppenish, Wash	4	Tomah, Wis	4
Beckley, W. Va	8	Tomahawk, Wis	4
Benwood, W. Va	7	Viroqua, Wis	2
Buckhannon, W. Va	6	Waupaca, Wis	8
Chester, W. Va	2	Waupun, Wis	4
Dunbar, W. Va	3	West Bend, Wis	7
Elkins, W. Va	5	West Milwaukee, Wis	10
Follansbee, W. Va	2	Whitefish Bay, Wis	13
Grafton, W. Va	7	Whitewater, Wis	5
Hinton, W. Va	5	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	12
Hollidays Cove, W. Va	4	Evanston, Wyo	4
Kenova, W. Va	5	Green River, Wyo	2
Keyser, W. Va	3	Laramie, Wyo	9
Logan, W. Va	5	Rawlins, Wyo	4
McMechen, W. Va	2	Rock Springs, Wyo	8
Mannington, W. Va	2	Sheridan, Wyo	7
New Martinsville, W. Va	3		

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

There were 298,423 arrest records (fingerprint cards) examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first 6 months of 1940. Through this examination it was possible to obtain information relative to the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons who were arrested for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. All fingerprint cards relating to persons arrested for violation of Federal statutes, as well as those representing persons committed to penal institutions, both Federal and State, were excluded.

The data presented do not purport to represent all persons arrested, since the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not receive a fingerprint card for each individual taken into custody. Likewise, the number of persons arrested should not be interpreted as determining the quantity of offenses committed, as the arrest of one person may solve several cases while, on the other hand, two or more individuals may be responsible for the commission of only one offense.

Offense Charged.

Persons arrested during the first half of 1940 for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft represented more than 27 percent of the fingerprint cards examined. The following tabulation sets forth the arrests for major violations during this period:

Criminal homicide	3,054
Robbery	6,837
Assault	15,499
Burglary—breaking or entering	18,543
Larceny—theft (excluding auto theft)	31,885
Auto theft	6,670
Embezzlement and fraud	10,183
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,913
Arson	527
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,250
Rape	2,849
Narcotic drug laws	2,629
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	2,794
Driving while intoxicated	13,604
Gambling	6,981
Total	127,218

Sex.

The number of males arrested during the first 6 months of 1940 exceeded the number of females in all types of crime, with the exception of commercialized vice. This is shown by further study of 298,423 arrest records. Of this total, 274,061 (91.8 percent) represented males arrested, while 24,362 (8.2 percent) were females taken into custody. The number of females arrested is an increase over the same period in 1939, when the percentage of females was 7.1.

A comparison of an average group of 1,000 males arrested with 1,000 females arrested, disclosed that females were charged more frequently with murder, assault, use of narcotic drugs, and liquor violations than males. However, males exceeded females in crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft.

TABLE 55.—*Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–June 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	3,054	2,745	309	1.0	1.0	1.3
Robbery	6,837	6,537	300	2.3	2.4	1.2
Assault	15,499	14,155	1,344	5.2	5.2	5.5
Burglary—breaking or entering	18,543	18,247	296	6.2	6.7	1.2
Larceny—theft	31,885	29,301	2,584	10.7	10.7	10.6
Auto theft	6,670	6,572	98	2.2	2.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	10,183	9,640	543	3.4	3.5	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,913	1,774	139	.6	.6	.6
Arson	527	483	44	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,250	3,038	212	1.1	1.1	.9
Rape	2,849	2,849	----	.9	1.0	----
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,361	1,147	3,214	1.5	.4	13.2
Other sex offenses	4,426	3,826	600	1.5	1.4	2.5
Narcotic drug laws	2,629	1,710	919	.9	.6	3.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,794	2,686	108	.9	1.0	.4
Offenses against family and children	3,790	3,669	121	1.3	1.3	.5
Liquor laws	4,905	4,014	891	1.6	1.5	3.6
Driving while intoxicated	13,604	13,262	342	4.6	4.8	1.4
Road and driving laws	2,854	2,808	46	1.0	1.0	.2
Parking violations	14	14	----	(1)	(1)	----
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	4,485	4,386	99	1.5	1.6	.4
Disorderly conduct	13,781	12,104	1,677	4.6	4.4	6.9
Drunkenness	52,554	49,285	3,269	17.6	18.0	13.4
Vagrancy	27,922	25,681	2,241	9.4	9.4	9.2
Gambling	6,981	6,541	440	2.3	2.4	1.8
Suspicion	31,222	27,941	3,281	10.5	10.2	13.5
Not stated	2,516	2,362	154	.8	.9	.6
All other offenses	18,375	17,284	1,091	6.2	6.3	4.5
Total	298,423	274,061	24,362	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

The arrest records reviewed during the first half of 1940 indicate that persons of 19 years were most frequently taken into custody. This group was followed by those of 21, 22, 23, and 18 years, respectively. While fluctuations are to be expected, it is interesting to note that age 19 has led in the majority of the compilations of this nature since 1932.

The following tabulation sets forth the number of arrests in the five most prominent age groups:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
19	12,327
21	12,008
22	11,905
23	11,801
18	11,555

There were 52,534 (17.6 percent) youthful offenders arrested during the first 6 months of 1940 under 21 years of age. Those between 21–24 years old increased this sum by 46,797 (15.7 percent), making a total of 99,331 persons arrested under 25 years of age.

Extending the analysis to the age group 25–29 enlarged the number of arrests made by 49,631 (16.6 percent), making an aggregate of 148,962 (49.9 percent) persons arrested less than 30 years old. (It must be remembered that the number of fingerprint cards received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation representing those arrested under 21 years of age is incomplete, as some communities do not fingerprint youthful offenders.)

TABLE 56.—*Arrests by age groups Jan. 1–June 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	2	11	9	26	42	79	108	100	124	104	128	143	626	461	333	282	171	305	3,054
Robbery	2	26	36	147	306	430	545	471	450	448	442	367	1,362	816	475	273	123	115	6,837
Assault	10	29	38	139	230	387	473	500	557	573	692	635	3,029	2,514	2,049	1,376	915	1,353	15,499
Burglary—breaking or entering	19	528	481	1,306	1,547	1,642	1,529	1,195	1,104	867	873	674	2,597	1,714	1,124	606	368	369	18,543
Larceny—theft	20	583	442	1,194	1,756	2,282	2,124	1,711	1,559	1,467	1,354	1,183	4,882	3,412	2,926	1,985	1,287	1,718	31,885
Auto theft	3	99	196	539	675	786	699	511	430	348	320	269	837	468	259	127	56	48	6,670
Embezzlement and fraud	6	6	14	48	71	143	211	215	360	376	373	394	1,751	1,621	1,464	1,182	847	1,101	10,183
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1	11	11	23	59	83	90	103	92	68	85	77	312	276	194	156	109	163	1,913
Arson	2	6	4	15	22	19	9	20	13	17	25	12	84	64	54	53	41	67	527
Forgery and counterfeiting		5	5	34	58	112	138	135	131	153	154	157	582	472	407	299	208	200	3,250
Rape		4	17	57	97	184	189	213	177	181	161	118	518	291	209	137	101	195	2,849
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3			8	20	51	97	104	160	290	341	295	1,153	780	441	288	180	150	4,361
Other sex offenses	4	3	6	44	73	158	152	163	162	167	189	190	774	620	530	410	297	484	4,426
Narcotic drug laws		3	2	8	16	57	64	76	75	106	111	108	507	365	373	302	211	245	2,629
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2	4	13	55	66	108	125	127	133	124	136	107	521	395	305	222	142	209	2,794
Offenses against family and children	4	5		12	13	24	64	65	96	134	147	150	805	765	584	445	246	231	3,790
Liquor laws	5	4	4	20	41	69	105	122	145	156	153	176	885	756	715	527	388	634	4,905
Driving while intoxicated	12	4	3	16	30	99	182	215	349	394	403	437	2,451	2,376	2,196	1,731	1,211	1,495	13,604
Road and driving laws	2	1	4	16	48	111	165	127	204	187	166	138	580	386	263	192	117	147	2,854
Parking violations						1				2		2	2	2	4		1		14
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	2	7	15	45	99	180	274	216	266	254	221	237	897	592	455	312	178	235	4,485
Disorderly conduct	15	34	45	125	250	433	509	528	589	604	619	554	2,392	1,959	1,692	1,147	914	1,372	13,781
Drunkenness	55	7	12	64	183	462	650	738	1,084	1,123	1,217	1,288	7,106	8,085	8,660	7,287	5,480	9,053	52,554
Vagrancy	17	34	51	297	589	1,184	1,137	992	1,215	1,226	1,028	1,022	4,690	3,768	3,266	2,439	1,801	3,166	27,922
Gambling	6	2	10	24	42	64	103	109	164	178	181	253	1,192	1,133	1,047	921	627	925	6,981
Suspicion	29	252	308	588	1,032	1,457	1,542	1,374	1,471	1,483	1,434	1,264	5,648	4,288	3,459	2,251	1,426	1,916	31,222
Not stated	3	12	7	23	47	77	85	97	85	85	84	93	506	359	332	240	161	220	2,516
All other offenses	13	337	303	566	627	873	958	891	813	790	764	710	2,942	2,115	1,816	1,390	914	1,523	18,375
Total	237	2,017	2,036	5,439	8,039	11,555	12,327	11,121	12,008	11,905	11,801	11,083	49,631	40,853	35,632	26,580	18,520	27,639	298,423

Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

TABLE 57.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups, Jan. 1–June 30, 1940*

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	17.6	12.3	28.7	44.4	31.7	52.5
21–29	32.3	36.8	44.9	33.0	32.7	33.0
30–39	25.6	26.0	18.9	15.3	19.9	10.9
40–49	15.1	14.8	5.8	5.2	10.2	2.8
50 and over	9.3	10.0	1.7	2.0	5.4	.7
Unknown	.1	.1	.0	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 79,808 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson). During the first 6 months of 1940, 25,459 (31.9 percent) of the persons arrested for such crimes were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 33.3 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 53.7 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.3 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.1 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.0 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first half of 1940 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

TABLE 58.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–June 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	3,054	375	874	12.3	28.6
Robbery	6,837	1,964	3,671	28.7	53.7
Assault	15,499	1,796	4,253	11.6	27.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	18,543	8,228	11,746	44.4	63.3
Larceny—theft	31,885	10,092	15,655	31.7	49.1
Auto theft	6,670	3,505	4,872	52.5	73.0
Embezzlement and fraud	10,183	708	2,211	7.0	21.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1,913	380	702	19.9	36.7
Arson	527	95	162	18.0	30.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,250	487	1,082	15.0	33.3
Rape	2,849	761	1,398	26.7	49.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,361	280	1,366	6.4	31.3
Other sex offenses	4,426	599	1,307	13.5	29.5
Narcotic drug laws	2,629	226	626	8.6	23.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,794	498	998	17.8	35.7
Offenses against family and children	3,790	183	710	4.8	18.7
Liquor laws	4,905	365	995	7.4	20.3
Driving while intoxicated	13,604	549	2,132	4.0	15.7
Road and driving laws	2,854	472	1,167	16.5	40.9
Parking violations	14	1	5	7.1	35.7
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	4,485	836	1,814	18.6	40.4
Disorderly conduct	13,781	1,924	4,290	14.0	31.1
Drunkenness	52,554	2,116	6,828	4.0	13.0
Vagrancy	27,922	4,284	8,775	15.3	31.4
Gambling	6,981	354	1,130	5.1	16.2
Suspicion	31,222	6,553	12,205	21.0	39.1
Not stated	2,516	348	695	13.8	27.6
All other offenses	18,375	4,555	7,662	24.8	41.7
Total	298,423	52,534	99,331	17.6	33.3

Criminal Repeaters.

The extent to which persons with criminal tendencies continue to violate the law is indicated by the fact that 148,201 (almost one-half) of the persons arrested during the first half of 1940 had previously been fingerprinted and cards covering them were on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, there were 3,492 current records received containing reference to past criminal activities, although no fingerprint cards were on file prior to 1940. This increases the total to 151,693 arrested persons during the first 6 months of 1940 who have previously been engaged in various criminal activities.

The examination disclosed that of the 298,423 arrest records received, 102,589 persons had been convicted of at least 296,510 crimes, of which 176,496 constituted minor violations.

Of those persons with previous convictions, more than 52 percent were based on major violations as indicated by the following tabulation:

Criminal homicide	816
Robbery	3, 879
Assault	5, 218
Burglary	10, 680
Larceny (and related offenses)	23, 866
Arson	110
Forgery and counterfeiting	2, 397
Rape	659
Narcotic drug laws	2, 021
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	1, 086
Driving while intoxicated	3, 134
Total	53, 866

The study revealed that in many instances criminals repeat the type of offense for which they had previously been arrested or convicted.

TABLE 59.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–June 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	589	717	497	1,214
Robbery	2,662	4,360	2,636	6,996
Assault	4,510	5,483	4,881	10,364
Burglary—breaking or entering	6,327	10,689	5,708	16,397
Larceny—theft	10,333	17,621	13,442	31,063
Auto theft	2,004	2,996	1,590	4,586
Embezzlement and fraud	3,401	5,447	2,939	8,386
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	458	672	391	1,063
Arson	108	108	84	192
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,212	2,070	833	2,903
Rape	681	800	545	1,345
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,571	2,491	1,358	3,849
Other sex offenses	997	1,276	982	2,258
Narcotic drug laws	1,268	3,135	1,359	4,494
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	768	1,073	708	1,781
Offenses against family and children	845	863	756	1,619
Liquor laws	1,566	1,075	2,513	3,588
Driving while intoxicated	2,977	2,581	3,143	5,724
Road and driving laws	548	456	486	942
Parking violations				
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	1,081	1,006	1,268	2,274
Disorderly conduct	4,615	4,336	9,331	13,667
Drunkenness	22,348	14,546	66,337	80,883
Vagrancy	12,892	12,715	29,136	41,851
Gambling	1,386	1,547	1,183	2,730
Suspicion	10,024	13,137	14,061	27,198
Not stated	1,088	1,547	1,272	2,819
All other offenses	6,330	7,267	9,057	16,324
Total	102,589	120,014	176,496	296,510

Race.

Members of the white race represent 218,650 of the 298,423 arrest records received, while 65,358 were Negroes, 10,871 Mexicans, 1,704 Indians, 539 Chinese, 220 Japanese, and 1,081 all others.

In order to properly study the relationship between the number of whites arrested as compared with the number of Negroes, it becomes necessary to employ the 1930 decennial census, which reflects that there were 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native-born whites in the United States. All persons under 15 years of age were excluded from the above population figures. However, the immediate descendants of foreign-born whites have been treated as native whites.

There were 813 Negroes arrested and fingerprinted during the first half of 1940 of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, while the corresponding figure for native whites was 312, and for foreign-born whites, 98.

Size of Fingerprint File.

At the end of June 1940, there were 13,205,855 fingerprint records and 14,267,994 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 6 months of 1940, more than 61 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 3,858 were identified through fingerprint records during the first 6 months of 1940, and interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of June 30, 1940, there were 10,885 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all felonious homicides except those caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, justifiable homicides, suicides, or accidental deaths. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes only those cases in which death is caused by culpable negligence which is so clearly evident that if the person responsible for the death were apprehended he would be prosecuted for manslaughter.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape, assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as highway robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safe-cracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempted burglary and assault to commit a burglary. Burglary followed by a larceny is entered here and is not counted again under larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of property stolen, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, or any stealing of property or thing of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, passing worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called "joy-riding" thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage; begging; loitering; etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters but not in connection with any specific offense who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XI Number 3

THIRD QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1940

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XI October 1940 Number 3

SUMMARY

Annual Crime Trends, January–September 1939–40.

Increases were seen in the first 9 months of 1940 over the corresponding period of 1939 in all offenses except murder, rape, and robbery. Negligent manslaughter increased 8.8 percent; larceny, 6.3 percent; aggravated assault, 3.4 percent; burglary, 1.6 percent; and auto theft, 1.0 percent. The decreases were as follows: robbery, 4.5 percent; murder, 4.1 percent; and rape, 2.0 percent.

Crime Rates, 1940.

Cities with over 100,000 inhabitants continue to experience the highest crime rates, except for aggravated assault. Felonious assaults (other than rape) occur with greatest frequency in cities with population from 50,000 to 100,000. Communities ranging in population from 2,500 to 10,000 reported more offenses of rape in proportion to population than other cities, except those with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

Distribution of Crimes by Type, 1940.

Offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) constitute only 4.2 percent of the total offenses reported during the first 9 months of this year. The majority (59.0 percent) were larcenies; burglaries constituted 22.5 percent of the total crimes reported; auto thefts, 11.0 percent; and robberies, 3.3 percent.

Less than half of the burglaries involved residences. That parked automobiles are frequently attacked by thieves is shown by the fact that over 36 percent of all reported larcenies consisted of some type of theft from automobiles.

Stolen Property Recovered, 1940.

Exclusive of automobiles, 22.2 percent of the property stolen was recovered. Over 97 percent of the stolen automobiles were recovered.

Persons Arrested, 1940.

Fingerprint cards of 459,167 persons arrested during the first 9 months of this year were examined. The examination indicated that 191,844 of these individuals were arrested for the commission of some major crime. Women arrested represented 8.4 percent of the total, being an increase over the comparable period of 1939, when the percentage of females was 7.5.

More persons aged 19 were arrested than any other single age group, followed by ages 21, 22, 18, and 23, respectively. Persons under 21 years of age made up 12.2 percent of those charged with criminal homicide, 28.9 percent of those charged with robbery, 44.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 32.3 percent of those charged with larceny, and 52.6 percent of the persons charged with auto theft.

More than one-half of the persons fingerprinted during January–September 1940, had previous criminal records on file in the F B I, and 158,121 had previously been convicted. More than one-half of the persons with previous conviction records had been found guilty of some major violation.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

The number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the first 9 months of 1940 is contained in the following table. The cities represented are classed according to size, and the population figures for cities in excess of 10,000 are estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1933. However, since no estimates were available for the smaller cities, the 1930 decennial census figures were used for places under 10,000 in population.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	982	924	94.1	60,265,719	59,244,459	98.3
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	29,695,500	29,695,500	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	57	57	100.0	7,850,312	7,850,312	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	104	102	98.1	6,980,407	6,833,874	97.9
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	191	187	97.9	6,638,544	6,493,268	97.8
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	593	541	91.2	9,100,956	8,371,505	92.0

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,744 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 8,667,131. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

The growth of the uniform crime reporting area is indicated by the following tabulation. These figures are compiled for the first 9 months of 1932–40.

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1932	1,546	52,802,362	1937	2,358	65,811,861
1933	1,638	62,041,342	1938	2,617	67,262,788
1934	1,727	62,391,056	1939	2,662	67,735,765
1935	2,050	64,012,959	1940	2,668	67,911,590
1936	2,271	65,319,548			

The additional 6 cities shown in the above tabulation for the first 9 months of 1940, as compared with the corresponding period of 1939, increased the population represented in the uniform crime reporting project by 175,825, bringing the aggregate population to 67,911,590.

There were 4,256 contributors of one or more crime reports during the first 9 months of 1940. These consisted of 2,668 city and village law-enforcement agencies, 1,566 sheriffs, 9 State police units, and 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States.

MONTHLY REPORTS

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Generally, the largest cities experience the highest crime rates. For all offenses except aggravated assault, more crimes per unit of population occurred in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants than in the smaller communities, according to a study made of the monthly crime reports received for the first 9 months of the year from 2,025 cities with population in excess of 2,500.

The highest crime rate for aggravated assault was experienced in cities with population between 50,000 and 100,000, followed by cities from 100,000 to 250,000, and those over 250,000 respectively. Cities with population from 100,000 to 250,000 reported fewer rapes per unit of population than communities with from 2,500 to 10,000 inhabitants; but the highest rape figures were reported by cities over 250,000 in population, with the result that, considered as a single group, cities over 100,000 in population reported the highest frequency of rape offenses.

The majority (59.0 percent) of all offenses reported were classified as larcenies. Burglaries made up 22.5 percent of the total; auto thefts, 11.0 percent; and robberies, 3.3 percent. Only 4.2 percent of the crimes reported were offenses against the person, such as criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault.

The total population of the 2,025 cities whose reports were used in compiling the data published in this issue of the bulletin was 62,288,351. The crime rates for cities of 6 different population groups are shown in table 60 in order that interested persons may compare crime conditions of a particular community with average figures for other cities in the United States of approximately the same size. Crime rates for cities grouped not only according to size but also by location are presented in table 63.

TABLE 60.—*Offenses known to the police, January to September, inclusive, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,375,600:								
Number of offenses known	1,337	[1] 1,185	2,518	15,910	10,986	[2] 60,038	[2] 153,965	43,909
Rate per 100,000	4.6	4.0	8.6	54.2	37.4	296.5	760.4	149.5
GROUP II								
57 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,850,312:								
Number of offenses known	346	254	409	2,939	3,233	23,951	61,825	11,906
Rate per 100,000	4.4	3.2	5.2	37.4	41.2	305.1	787.5	151.7
GROUP III								
90 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,047,883:								
Number of offenses known	237	163	291	1,791	2,744	16,572	43,844	7,167
Rate per 100,000	3.9	2.7	4.8	29.6	45.4	274.0	724.9	118.5
GROUP IV								
160 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 5,545,213:								
Number of offenses known	161	[1] 143	271	1,271	1,640	13,473	39,887	6,482
Rate per 100,000	2.9	2.6	4.9	22.9	29.6	243.0	719.3	116.9
GROUP V								
466 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,221,264:								
Number of offenses known	215	103	387	1,339	1,726	14,151	40,942	6,045
Rate per 100,000	3.0	1.4	5.4	18.5	23.9	196.0	567.0	83.7
GROUP VI								
1,216 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,218,079:								
Number of offenses known	226	110	387	1,097	1,322	12,079	26,497	4,821
Rate per 100,000	3.6	1.8	6.2	17.6	21.2	193.3	424.1	77.2
Total 2,025 cities; total population, 62,288,351:								
Number of offenses known	2,522	[1] 1,958	4,263	24,347	21,651	[2] 140,264	[2] 366,960	80,330
Rate per 100,000	4.0	3.1	6.8	39.1	34.8	263.8	690.3	129.0

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,021,500; group IV, 159 cities, total population, 5,506,113; groups I–VI, 2,023 cities, total population, 60,895,151.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,248,600; groups I–VI, 2,023 cities, total population, 53,161,351.

Annual Trends, Offenses Known to the Police, 1939–40.

In examining the monthly reports received during the first 9 months of 1939 and 1940 from the police departments of 336 cities with population in excess of 25,000, increases were seen in all offenses except murder, rape, and robbery. The more pronounced increases were noted in offenses of manslaughter by negligence and larceny, which increased 8.8 percent and 6.3 percent, respectively. Aggravated assaults showed a 3.4 percent increase; burglaries, 1.6 percent; and auto thefts, which during recent years have shown a general downward trend, increased 1.0 percent.

In examining the other side of the picture, we find that the number of robbery offenses committed during the first 9 months of 1940 was 4.5 percent less than the number committed during the same period of last year. Murders and rapes decreased 4.1 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively.

The number of offenses reported during the first three quarters of 1939 and 1940 by police departments in 336 cities with population of 25,000 or more is shown in table 61. The total population reported is 41,435,908, and the data are presented for each 3-month period in order to make possible comparisons of individual quarters.

TABLE 61.—*Annual trends, offenses known to the police, 336 cities over 25,000 in population, January to September, inclusive, 1939–40*

[Total population, 41,435,908, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January to March 1939	607	[1] 367	907	8,232	4,520	[2] 39,204	[2] 92,243	21,700
January to March 1940	539	[1] 421	832	7,798	4,586	[2] 38,936	[2] 94,261	21,366
April to June 1939	650	[1] 317	915	6,596	5,183	[2] 35,721	[2] 93,139	19,606
April to June 1940	665	[1] 371	914	6,555	5,744	[2] 37,159	[2] 100,776	20,407
July to September 1939	692	[1] 319	1,007	6,907	6,234	[2] 36,615	[2] 95,099	19,547
July to September 1940	665	[1] 299	1,027	6,400	6,153	[2] 37,221	[2] 103,133	19,660
January to September 1939	1,949	[1] 1,003	2,829	21,735	15,937	[2] 111,540	[2] 280,481	60,853
January to September 1940	1,869	[1] 1,091	2,773	20,753	16,483	[2] 113,316	[2] 298,170	61,433

[1] The number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence is based on reports of 332 cities with a total population of 39,560,408.

[2] The number of offenses of burglary and larceny is based on reports of 335 cities with a total population of 39,463,208.

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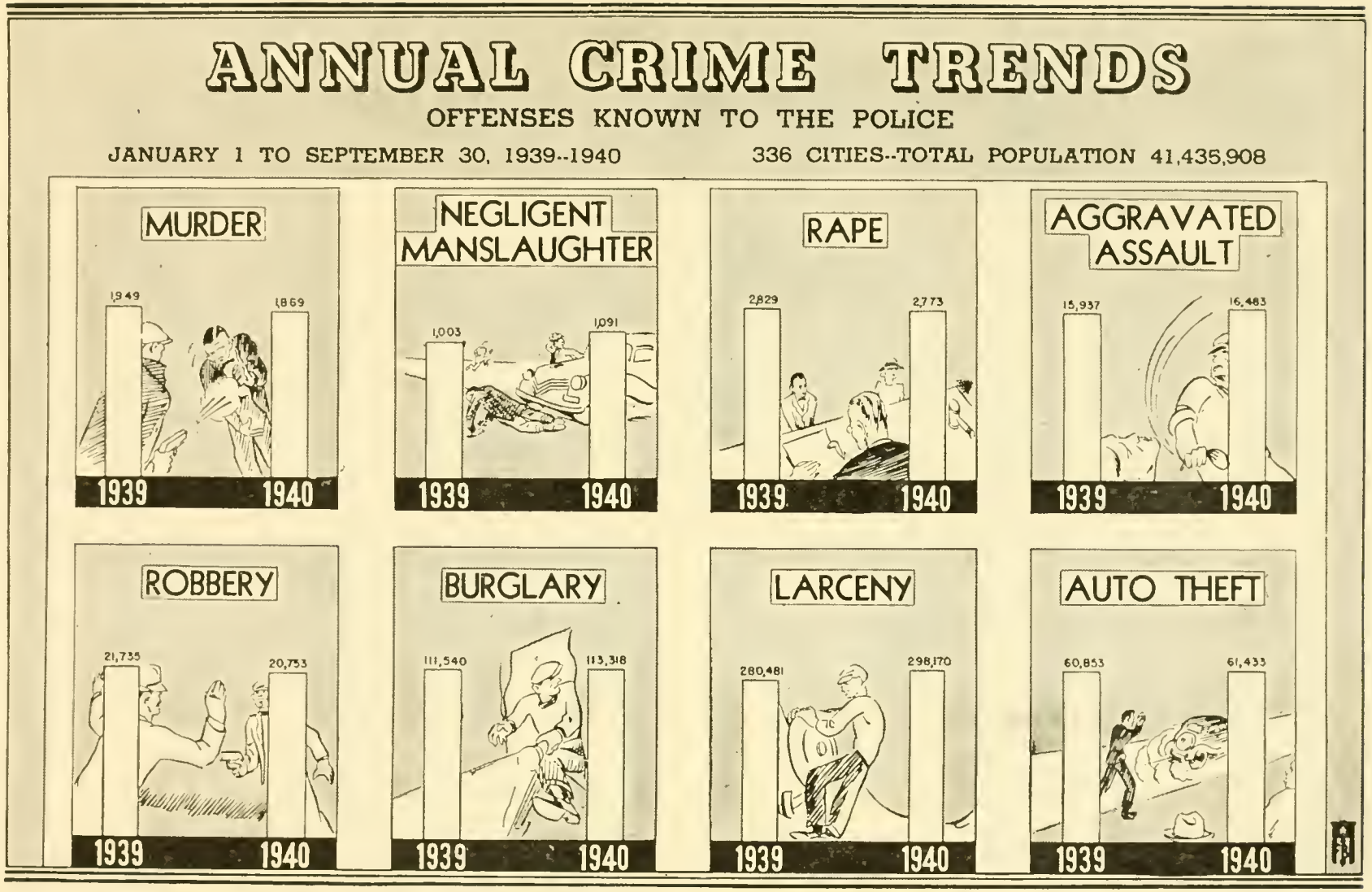

FIGURE 13.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

Marked variances are seen in the crime rates for different sections of the country. This is only to be expected, inasmuch as the frequency of crime is affected by many factors, which vary greatly in the extent to which they are present in individual communities. For a list of some of the factors affecting the amount of crime in a community, reference may be made to the comments immediately preceding table 64.

There is presented in table 63 the number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants for cities grouped not only according to size, but also by geographic divisions. Many persons will undoubtedly be interested in comparing local crime conditions with the averages shown in this tabulation.

Figures indicating the number of police departments whose reports were employed in preparing the rates for each of the subgroups in tables 60 and 63 are shown in table 62.

TABLE 62.—*Number of cities included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to September, inclusive, 1940*

Division	Population						
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Group V	Group VI	Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 180 cities; total population, 5,717,431	2	12	11	25	63	67	180
Middle Atlantic: 497 cities; total population, 18,549,050	6	11	20	30	122	308	497
East North Central: 501 cities; total population, 16,124,725	9	10	25	47	100	310	501
West North Central: 233 cities; total population, 5,052,825	4	5	7	10	53	154	233
South Atlantic: 160 cities; total population, 4,743,292	3	6	13	17	30	91	160
East South Central: 70 cities; total population, 2,087,797	3	3	3	4	22	35	70
West South Central: 118 cities; total population, 3,345,136	3	5	4	10	27	69	118
Mountain: 88 cities; total population, 1,292,827	1	1	2	6	15	63	88
Pacific: 178 cities; total population, 5,375,268	5	4	5	11	34	119	178
Total: 2,025 cities; total population, 62,288,351	36	57	90	160	466	1,216	2,025

In order that the information may be readily available, there are listed below the States included in the nine geographic divisions.

STATES DIVIDED BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION

New England:
- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

Middle Atlantic:
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.

East North Central:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Michigan.
- Ohio.
- Wisconsin.

West North Central:
- Iowa.
- Kansas.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- North Dakota.
- South Dakota.

South Atlantic:
- Delaware.
- District of Columbia.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

East South Central:
- Alabama.
- Kentucky.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.

West South Central:
- Arkansas.
- Louisiana.
- Oklahoma.
- Texas.

Mountain:
- Arizona.
- Colorado.
- Idaho.
- Montana.
- Nevada.
- New Mexico.
- Utah.
- Wyoming.

Pacific:
- California.
- Oregon.
- Washington.

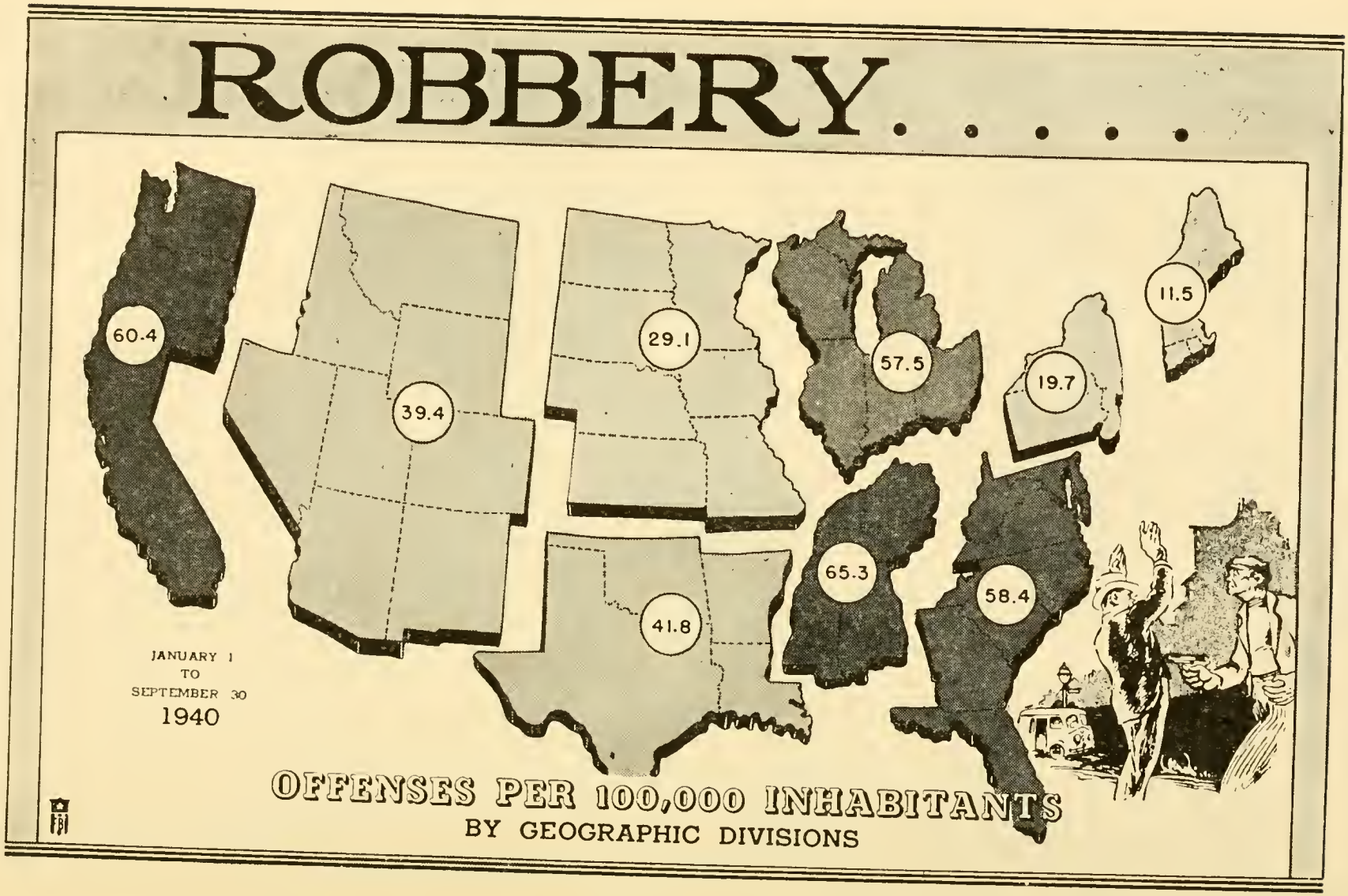
ROBBERY. . . . .
60.4
39.4
29.1
57.5
19.7
11.5
65.3
58.4
41.8
JANUARY 1
TO
SEPTEMBER 30
1940
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 14.

TABLE 63.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to September, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
New England:						
Group I	1.0	22.9	12.7	119.4	262.2	268.4
Group II	.6	12.9	10.4	270.5	537.3	150.0
Group III	.7	7.8	6.8	236.4	431.5	88.9
Group IV	.6	8.3	5.8	193.1	428.8	75.7
Group V	1.1	6.0	4.4	154.9	353.0	41.5
Group VI	.5	4.4	6.1	169.8	255.5	43.1
Total, groups I-VI	.7	11.5	8.2	198.3	402.3	124.6
Middle Atlantic:						
Group I	3.0	22.4	29.7	[1] 240.2	[1] 355.4	119.7
Group II	1.4	16.1	15.9	196.7	372.8	106.6
Group III	1.2	22.8	25.3	208.9	388.7	105.7
Group IV	.8	13.6	16.5	177.3	390.2	85.5
Group V	1.6	15.2	13.3	148.1	283.0	66.1
Group VI	1.8	10.4	9.5	125.8	209.6	41.6
Total, groups I-VI	2.4	19.7	24.1	[2] 184.1	[2] 327.9	103.8
East North Central:						
Group I	1.3	85.5	30.1	261.2	703.5	103.6
Group II	2.9	43.4	35.3	286.6	836.5	163.2
Group III	1.3	32.8	18.6	217.3	617.7	102.5
Group IV	1.7	21.6	9.9	217.4	622.8	110.4
Group V	1.8	22.2	12.6	182.3	513.1	85.3
Group VI	1.3	18.7	10.1	172.1	305.4	68.3
Total, groups I-VI	3.1	57.5	23.7	238.3	640.9	104.1
West North Central:						
Group I	4.0	43.9	12.0	188.7	763.8	98.4
Group II	1.7	29.5	15.6	228.3	656.9	125.4
Group III	1.8	19.1	5.1	282.5	921.0	162.1
Group IV	.9	11.9	6.2	234.7	722.5	127.2
Group V	.8	16.8	7.4	187.7	690.7	86.9
Group VI	1.6	16.5	10.0	172.6	384.6	59.8
Total, groups I-VI	2.4	29.1	10.4	203.8	694.2	102.8
South Atlantic:						
Group I	11.2	74.1	65.4	317.9	773.1	251.7
Group II	12.5	80.9	117.3	509.5	1,355.8	208.6
Group III	12.8	45.6	164.8	393.6	1,114.1	144.7
Group IV	10.9	57.5	135.7	393.8	1,118.0	138.6
Group V	9.2	23.3	143.6	255.1	766.7	101.6
Group VI	13.3	26.0	92.7	264.3	586.0	119.4
Total, groups I-VI	11.7	58.4	111.1	361.6	955.9	183.8
East South Central:						
Group I	16.7	98.8	252.6	550.5	894.8	152.3
Group II	21.0	67.9	121.7	283.4	702.8	153.0
Group III	16.6	31.0	145.0	459.1	892.5	91.0
Group IV	17.2	31.9	105.9	293.4	1,126.5	179.2
Group V	17.1	27.8	73.5	264.3	591.9	74.4
Group VI	20.3	33.1	84.7	238.7	265.1	85.3
Total, groups I-VI	17.9	65.3	165.3	402.3	777.8	131.1
West South Central:						
Group I	11.8	44.1	56.1	332.2	1,123.5	136.4
Group II	7.4	60.6	89.4	403.2	1,191.0	135.0
Group III	9.8	27.8	74.3	327.9	1,111.1	114.2
Group IV	3.6	23.9	49.7	289.1	1,022.7	101.8
Group V	5.7	33.1	52.8	290.9	854.2	88.7
Group VI	13.1	27.4	46.7	275.4	549.5	63.2
Total, groups I-VI	9.0	41.8	64.0	334.1	1,029.1	116.3
Mountain:						
Group I	3.1	50.5	14.3	253.4	1,105.0	131.3
Group II	2.8	36.8	7.6	389.7	850.2	199.0
Group III	6.8	75.3	29.4	426.6	1,384.5	184.0
Group IV	3.9	36.0	17.5	296.8	1,636.8	231.7
Group V	1.4	34.9	11.0	302.5	1,481.3	196.0
Group VI	2.4	24.9	16.4	275.5	791.7	101.4
Total, groups I-VI	3.0	39.4	15.2	303.1	1,166.9	162.3
Pacific:						
Group I	3.2	83.4	31.5	475.3	1,159.3	333.2
Group II	3.3	40.6	12.4	389.4	1,268.5	214.6
Group III	2.9	49.1	22.4	375.7	1,329.6	175.8
Group IV	1.4	32.8	15.5	334.9	1,186.9	216.6
Group V	2.4	18.2	5.1	290.5	1,224.9	164.4
Group VI	1.8	22.8	19.7	300.8	1,089.1	189.7
Total, groups I-VI	2.8	60.4	21.1	413.3	1,182.3	270.4

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.
[2] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 495 cities.

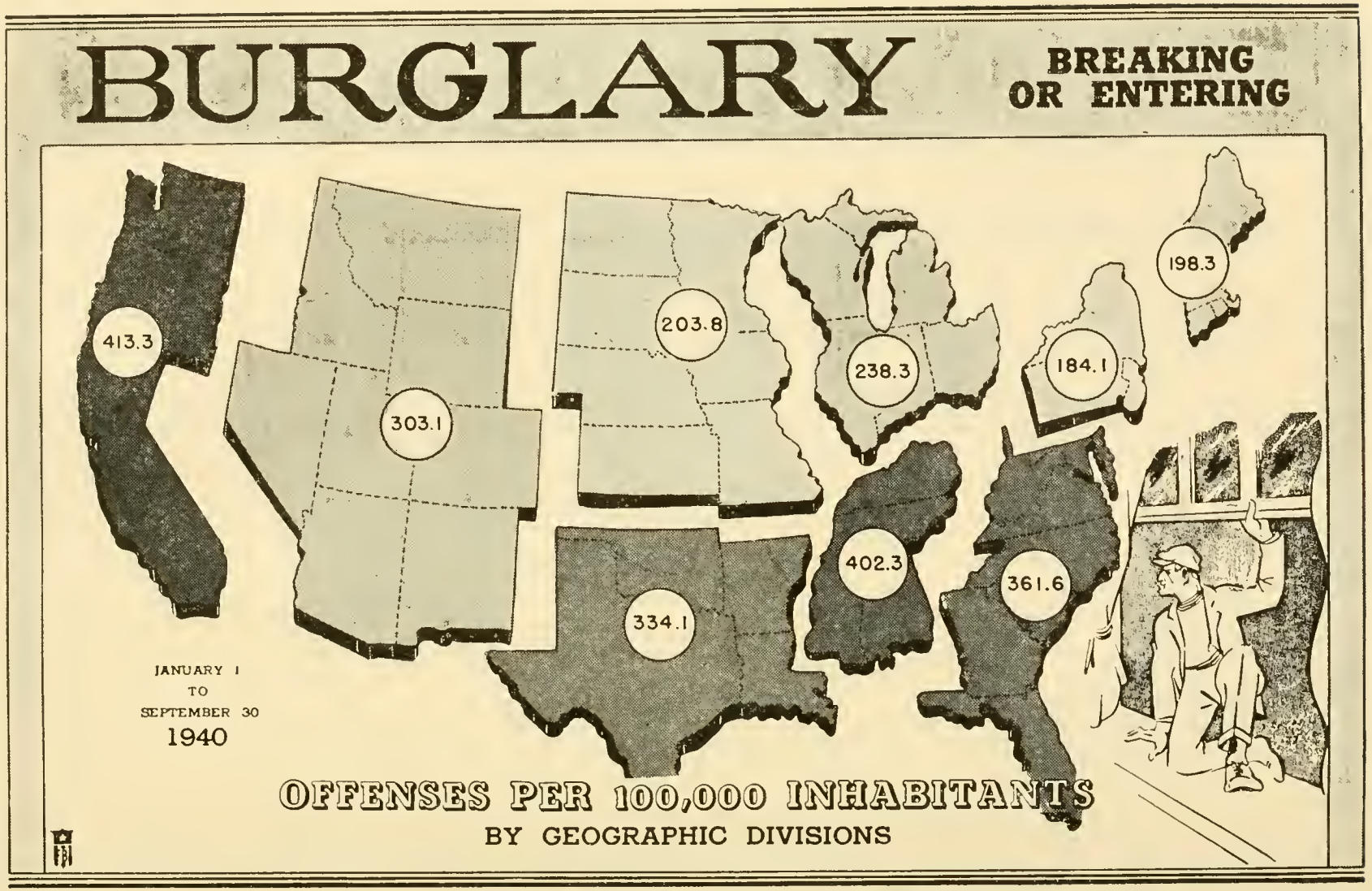
BURGLARY
BREAKING OR ENTERING
413.3
303.1
203.8
238.3
184.1
198.3
402.3
361.6
334.1
JANUARY 1
TO
SEPTEMBER 30
1940
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 15.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 100,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of July–September 1940 is shown in table 64. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 60 and 63 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 64.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Akron, Ohio	2	30	38	263	73	511	92
Albany, N. Y.	1	10	5	49	23	148	36
Atlanta, Ga.	25	59	91	558	110	1,141	217
Baltimore, Md.	24	88	246	450	146	1,016	585
Birmingham, Ala.	17	29	226	448	70	439	127
Boston, Mass.	1	62	33	210	143	527	822
Bridgeport, Conn.		1	3	105	60	369	80
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	8	33	156	59	365	98
Cambridge, Mass.		8	8	100	11	184	88
Camden, N. J.		16	20	100	24	149	60
Canton, Ohio		27	24	88	(1)	228	32
Chattanooga, Tenn.	21	21	77	99	8	352	85
Chicago, Ill.	73	1,240	409	2,474	990	3,443	692
Cincinnati, Ohio	9	105	66	565	194	1,446	135
Cleveland, Ohio	13	157	24	497	67	2,793	264
Columbus, Ohio	5	59	26	605	150	914	218
Dallas, Tex.	13	28	59	357	36	1,697	116
Dayton, Ohio	7	26	8	182	17	648	82
Denver, Colo.	2	81	25	430	89	1,101	110
Des Moines, Iowa	2	10	11	98	37	417	110
Detroit, Mich.	17	469	297	1,478	295	7,388	737
Duluth, Minn.		1	2	78	32	289	24
Elizabeth, N. J.		11	6	92	12	127	31
El Paso, Tex.	3	13	17	76	14	326	30
Erie, Pa.		8	12	124	18	209	67
Evansville, Ind.	2	13	15	111	13	331	59
Fall River, Mass.		1		114	14	108	26
Flint, Mich.		14	26	144	33	443	67
Fort Wayne, Ind.		10	6	79	20	554	101
Fort Worth, Tex.	8	11	64	210	23	767	87
Gary, Ind.		45	45	157	38	286	49
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	12	4	172	25	497	85
Hartford, Conn.	2	9	25	179	36	552	103
Honolulu, T. H.	1	10	4	288	47	493	85
Houston, Tex.	17	53	54	624	54	1,375	213
Indianapolis, Ind.	7	156	29	558	38	716	316
Jacksonville, Fla.	9	49	52	287	95	671	72
Jersey City, N. J.	Complete data not received						
Kansas City, Kans.	4	28	9	164	24	263	28
Kansas City, Mo.	8	88	17	318	125	895	129
Knoxville, Tenn.	6	11	71	63	43	192	75
Long Beach, Calif.	1	18	5	255	57	795	74
Los Angeles, Calif.	18	506	147	2,487	1,139	6,107	2,017
Louisville, Ky.	9	72	141	562	227	938	211
Lowell, Mass.				85	9	60	21
Lynn, Mass.		12	5	105	43	247	40
Memphis, Tenn.	23	110	489	579	96	697	66
Miami, Fla.	3	41	60	309	45	289	60

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

TABLE 64.—*Number of offenses known to the police, July to September, inclusive, 1940, cities over 100,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Milwaukee, Wis	2	6	12	128	71	1,305	119
Minneapolis, Minn		35	11	409	135	833	242
Nashville, Tenn	9	29	56	248	34	337	84
Newark, N. J	7	78	145	613	120	844	314
New Bedford, Mass		1	3	168	25	282	28
New Haven, Conn	2	7	8	170	54	279	79
New Orleans, La	19	23	101	141	106	388	122
New York, N. Y	89	320	715	1,958	(1)	4,555	2,872
Norfolk, Va	3	31	39	196	55	455	112
Oakland, Calif	2	24	39	297	42	992	152
Oklahoma City, Okla	6	36	49	262	21	472	84
Omaha, Nebr	2	12	14	137	14	242	90
Paterson, N. J		7		114	12	59	57
Peoria, Ill		12	14	137	7	166	63
Philadelphia, Pa	33	206	198	1,125	280	857	651
Pittsburgh, Pa	5	100	128	655	114	345	453
Portland, Oreg		76	7	550	185	1,119	202
Providence, R. I	1	5	7	121	57	173	72
Reading, Pa		2	5	73	15	151	24
Richmond, Va	15	23	141	282	64	860	136
Rochester, N. Y		5	6	153	40	588	84
St. Louis, Mo	20	106	17	316	(1)	2,398	219
St. Paul, Minn		25	20	270	57	670	77
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	14	5	182	24	461	93
San Antonio, Tex	3	34	135	185	68	749	86
San Diego, Calif	5	6	9	119	48	605	140
San Francisco, Calif	9	129	83	657	170	1,586	650
Scranton, Pa	3	3	8	90	36	132	38
Seattle, Wash		45	7	666	134	1,090	274
Somerville, Mass		4		38	8	48	47
South Bend, Ind		12		163	29	281	46
Spokane, Wash	1	11	6	177	32	640	93
Springfield, Mass	1	5	2	77	28	250	67
Syracuse, N. Y		4	4	115	33	244	73
Tacoma, Wash		7		102	25	260	70
Tampa, Fla	1	10	24	121	16	328	43
Toledo, Ohio	4	49	33	275	101	837	217
Trenton, N. J		17	13	158	25	225	64
Tulsa, Okla	5	46	36	317	49	551	87
Utica, N. Y				41	12	169	23
Washington, D. C	13	202	62	670	206	1,838	567
Waterbury, Conn		1		53	13	57	48
Wichita, Kans	1	1	3	63	14	323	21
Wilmington, Del		12	21	78	25	276	66
Worcester, Mass	1	2	11	225	34	266	99
Yonkers, N. Y		1	8	24	6	61	25
Youngstown, Ohio	1	40	41	221	14	359	80

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.

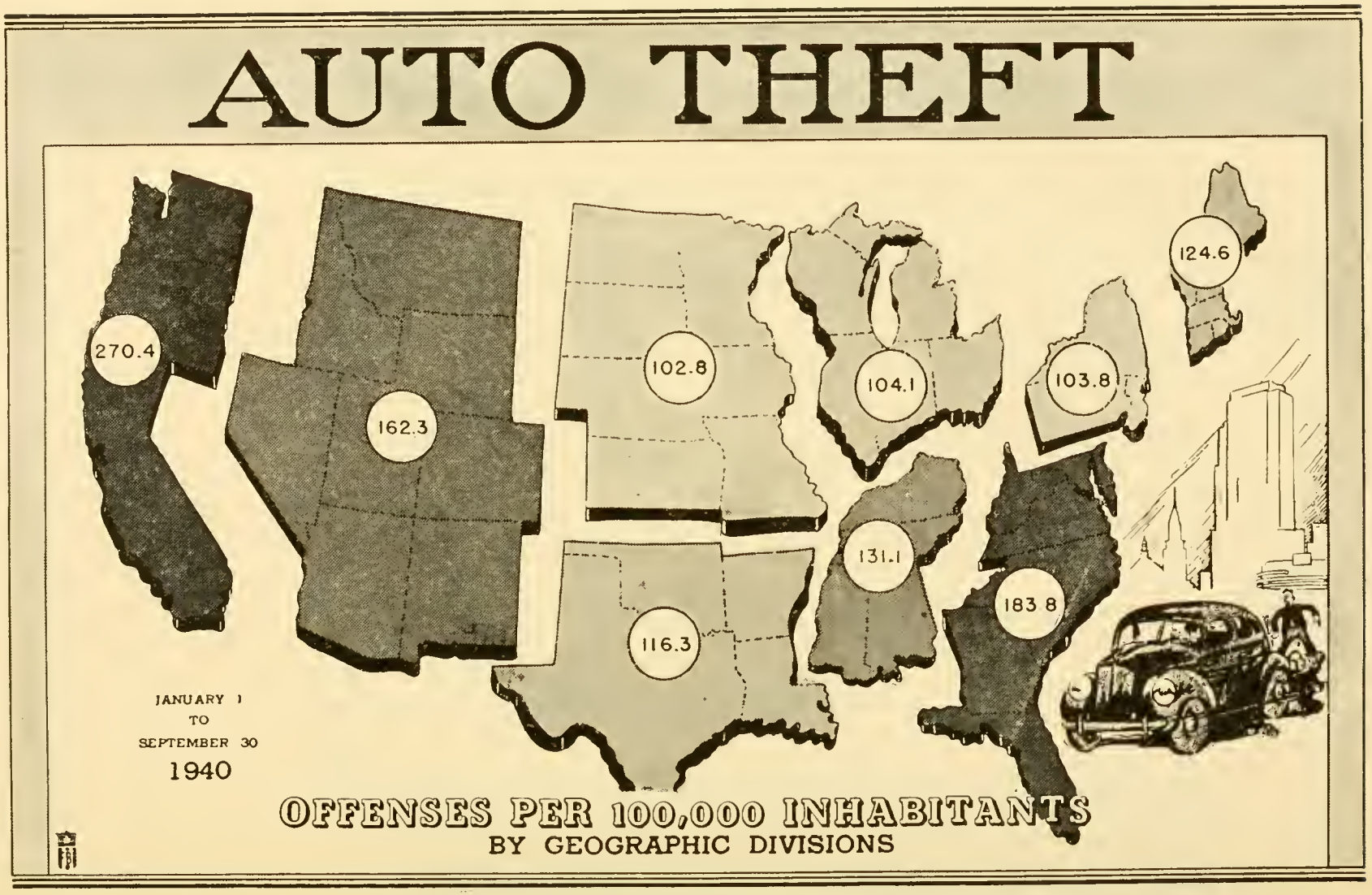
AUTO THEFT
270.4
162.3
102.8
104.1
103.8
124.6
131.1
183 8
116.3
JANUARY 1
TO
SEPTEMBER 30
1940
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 16.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1940.

In compiling and publishing national police statistics under the system of uniform crime reporting the FBI distinguishes between urban and rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports received from the large majority of the agencies policing urban communities (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants, according to the U. S. Bureau of the Census). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available, but the information on hand is shown in table 65, which is based on the reports from 987 sheriffs, 87 police agencies in rural villages, and 9 State police organizations.

TABLE 65.—*Offenses known, January to September, inclusive, 1940, as reported by 987 sheriffs, 9 State police organizations, and 87 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	792	601	1,636	2,488	3,824	20,828	35,877	6,999

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 66 the available crime data for the Territories and possessions of the United States. The figures are based on reports received from the first and second judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City and the Counties of Honolulu and Maui, in the Territory of Hawaii; Isthmus of Panama, Canal Zone, and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on the number of offenses known to law-enforcement officials of both urban and rural areas, with the exception that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for the remainder of Honolulu County.

TABLE 66.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to September, inclusive, 1940*

[Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 19,304; number of offenses known	1	------	6	25	24	29	------
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 10,127; number of offenses known	----------	1	1	16	3	1	3
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 137,582; number of offenses known	5	17	14	807	115	1,559	197
Honolulu County, population, 65,341; number of offenses known	1	------	4	109	14	192	26
Maui County, population, 56,146; number of offenses known	3	3	16	101	6	179	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 39,467; number of offenses known	1	4	7	68	26	367	30
Puerto Rico: Population, 1,543,913; number of offenses known	203	47	1,618	850	87	2,487	64

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

The need for the adoption of more adequate measures to protect nonresidence structures against burglary continues to be apparent when it is seen that during the first 9 months of this year more than half (52.9 percent) of all burglaries involved a store, warehouse, office building, or some other type of nonresidence structure, and 89.4 percent of such cases occurred during the night. On the other hand, only 63.4 percent of the residence burglaries occurred after nightfall.

The majority (56.9 percent) of the robberies during the period of January–September of this year were classified as highway robberies. On the other extreme, only 0.2 percent were bank robberies. The classification of other robberies is as follows: commercial houses, 26.5 percent; oil stations, 8.7 percent; chain stores, 1.2 percent; residences, 3.9 percent; and miscellaneous, 2.6 percent.

An analysis of larcenies committed during the first 9 months of 1940 discloses that parked automobiles probably constitute the greatest single problem in combating these offenses. During this period, thefts of auto accessories represented 17.8 percent, and thefts of other types of property from automobiles, 18.7 percent of all larcenies. Bicycle thefts made up 15.3 percent of the total. In studying the value of property stolen in larceny cases it was found that 65 percent of the thefts involved property valued between $5 and $50. In 24.1 percent of the cases the property was valued at less than $5, and the value of the property involved in the remaining 10.9 percent of the thefts was in excess of $50.

More than half (55.1 percent) of the offenses of rape reported were classified as forcible in character.

The preceding analysis of offenses committed during the first 9 months of 1940 was made from supplementary offense reports forwarded to the F B I by 54 cities with population in excess of 100,000, and the figures upon which the percentages were based are presented in table 67.

TABLE 67.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses
Rape:	
Forcible	646
Statutory	527
Total	1,173
Robbery:	
Highway	6,402
Commercial house	2,988
Oil station	986
Chain store	132
Residence	436
Bank	24
Miscellaneous	293
Total	11,261
Burglary—breaking or entering:	
Residence (dwelling):	
Committed during night	16,016
Committed during day	9,237
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):	
Committed during night	25,371
Committed during day	3,002
Total	53,626
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):	
Over $50	14,690
$5 to $50	87,673
Under $5	32,458
Total	134,821
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):	
Pocket-picking	1,800
Purse-snatching	3,876
Shoplifting	3,732
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	25,188
Auto accessories	23,968
Bicycles	20,649
All other	55,608
Total	134,821

The reports from 54 cities with population in excess of 100,000 received during the period of January–September, 1940 showed 27,796 automobiles stolen. The police departments in these cities, however, effected recoveries in 27,178 (97.8 percent) of the cases as shown in table 68.

TABLE 68.—*Recoveries of stolen automobiles, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,481,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Number of automobiles stolen	27, 796
Number of automobiles recovered	27, 178
Percentage recovered	97. 8

Property stolen amounted to $20,371,856.10 during the first 9 months of this year in 54 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants (total population, 17,484,638), while recoveries during the same period amounted to $13,549,753.29, or 66.5 percent of that stolen. Exclusive of automobiles, property stolen in these cities was valued at $8,301,-586.71, with 22.2 percent ($1,841,859.39) recovered. Automobiles stolen were valued at $12,070,269.39, and recovered cars at $11,707,-893.90. There are presented in table 69 figures indicating the value of various types of property stolen and recovered in these 54 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 69.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to September, inclusive, 1940; 54 cities over 100,000 in population*

[Total population, 17,484,638, as estimated July 1, 1933, by the Bureau of the Census]

Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Currency, notes, etc	$2, 121, 536. 91	$264, 184. 28	12. 5
Jewelry and precious metals	1, 954, 920. 44	425, 268. 62	21. 8
Furs	350, 320. 38	37, 064. 08	10. 6
Clothing	979, 981. 72	185, 700. 63	18. 9
Locally stolen automobiles	12, 070, 269. 39	11, 707, 893. 90	97. 0
Miscellaneous	2, 894, 827. 26	929, 641. 78	32. 1
Total	20, 371, 856. 10	13, 549, 753. 29	66. 5

PERSONS CHARGED, 1939

Persons Charged (Held for Prosecution), 1939, in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported during 1939 by individual cities with population in excess of 25,000 was presented in volume X, No. 4, table 89, of this publication. In table 70 of the current issue of the bulletin all available figures are shown concerning persons arrested and held for prosecution during 1939 for murder, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, as reported by police departments in cities with population in excess of 25,000.

It should be observed that the data in table 70 represent the number of individuals arrested and held for prosecution, and should not be treated as an index of the number of offenses committed, since it is generally agreed that the most accurate index to the amount of crime is a record of offenses known to the police. Tables 60 and 63 of this issue of the bulletin present crime rates based on this type of information.

TABLE 70.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Akron, Ohio	8	42	84	178	340	51
Alameda, Calif				4	25	3
Albany, N. Y	1	11	17	41	55	30
Albuquerque, N. Mex		5	2	38	287	14
Allentown, Pa	1	1	1	47	59	16
Altoona, Pa	1	7	5	63	68	18
Amarillo, Tex	2	1	70	26	109	17
Arlington, Mass		6	2	10	37	7
Atlanta, Ga	87	172	277	462	1,224	214
Atlantic City, N. J	3	28	86	96	324	26
Auburn, N. Y			1	12	58	2
Austin, Tex	16	14	54	208	302	34
Bakersfield, Calif		23	15	61	180	29
Baltimore, Md	74	354	777	899	2,053	414
Bangor, Maine		4		27	53	5
Battle Creek, Mich	1	5	5	23	61	17
Bay City, Mich		15	2	15	81	13
Beaumont, Tex	6	17	65	64	38	6
Belleville, Ill	2	2		8	16	2
Belleville, N. J		4		17	12	4
Bellingham, Wash				6	29	2
Berkeley, Calif			1	40	68	14
Berwyn, Ill		2	3	25	41	3
Beverly, Mass		1	4	8	13	10
Binghamton, N. Y			4	68	198	9
Bloomington, Ill		8	7	14	45	21
Boston, Mass	7	393	163	1,500	2,352	720
Bridgeport, Conn		19	6	49	81	19
Bristol, Conn	1	1		17	14	2
Brockton, Mass		9	10	39	64	9
Brookline, Mass		5		39	89	16
Buffalo, N. Y	13	64	138	358	989	169
Burlington, Vt		2		22	47	12
Cambridge, Mass	1	24	16	110	211	76
Canton, Ohio		10	12	32	56	11
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		2	3	17	66	14
Central Falls, R. I				17	53	4

TABLE 70.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Charleston, S. C	12	29	153	130	329	31
Chelsea, Mass		16	6	57	127	20
Chester, Pa	12	22	26	86	185	80
Chicago, Ill.[1]	176	1,284	1,084	1,060	3,455	186
Chicopee, Mass				10	26	3
Cicero, Ill	1		3	11	40	3
Cincinnati, Ohio	41	272	170	619	1,328	181
Cleveland, Ohio	55	255	78	624	760	219
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		2		22	22	7
Clifton, N. J		5	7	16	16	5
Clinton, Iowa		3	4	9	7	1
Colorado Springs, Colo	1	6	3	14	31	6
Columbus, Ga	7	11	24	88	179	8
Columbus, Ohio [2]	19	61	66	151	333	64
Concord, N. H				10	39	13
Council Bluffs, Iowa		19	1	74	182	50
Covington, Ky.[2]	2	4	27	35	28	11
Cranston, R. I				34	70	8
Cumberland, Md	1	1	1	30	47	
Dallas, Tex	46	69	206	288	1,037	22
Danville, Ill	2	1	3	11	18	4
Danville, Va	15	12	48	29	162	12
Davenport, Iowa		6	3	29	182	31
Dayton, Ohio	14	48	73	235	403	67
Dearborn, Mich		8	2	17	95	22
Decatur, Ill		16	3	41	93	18
Denver, Colo	6	47	18	163	[3] 617	157
Des Moines, Iowa	6	20	35	124	289	96
Detroit, Mich	47	296	173	374	795	120
Dubuque, Iowa	1			15	36	19
Duluth, Minn	1	3	3	22	178	15
Durham, N. C.[1]	6	22	56	67	316	19
East Cleveland, Ohio		11		9	18	3
East Providence, R. I	1	1	2	21	39	2
East St. Louis, Ill	7	25	124	71	109	2
Eau Claire, Wis	2	3	3	8	23	6
Elgin, Ill	1		3	8	27	5
Elizabeth, N. J.[1]		9	37	75	126	12
Elkhart, Ind.[1 4]	2	1	3	16	44	3
Elmira, N. Y		3	1	15	38	12
El Paso, Tex	5	39	43	139	479	33
Elyria, Ohio [2]			4	1	17	1
Erie, Pa		12	6	56	106	20
Evanston, Ill	2	1	26	37	176	8
Evansville, Ind	9	9	19	101	64	40
Everett, Mass		7	5	35	78	2
Everett, Wash			1	23	121	8
Fall River, Mass	1	4	4	80	152	34
Fargo, N. Dak		6	7	13	57	12
Fitchburg, Mass		1		24	35	11
Flint, Mich	8	29	33	125	158	57
Fond du Lac, Wis		2	1	17	35	16
Fort Smith, Ark	6	15	14	23	110	6
Fort Worth, Tex	16	58	19	229	661	66
Fresno, Calif	6	20	30	102	270	47
Gary, Ind	34	31	32	48	170	21
Glendale, Calif	2	22	2	43	71	32
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	15	9	78	262	50
Granite City, Ill	1	2	2	10	4	7
Green Bay, Wis	2		2	33	134	13
Greensboro, N. C	20	16	22	118	298	44
Greenville, S. C	9	10	31	42	185	6
Hackensack, N. J		6	29	37	29	3
Hagerstown, Md	6	3	6	17	73	2
Hamilton, Ohio	1	11	4	31	99	23
Hammond, Ind	2	3	7	12	113	10
Hamtramck, Mich		4	4	24	32	9
Harrisburg, Pa	3	31	39	48	120	18
Hartford, Conn	1	23	87	125	362	78
Highland Park, Mich		9	4	52	110	28
High Point, N. C	8	10	198	250	262	36
Hoboken, N. J.[4]		6	4	45	58	8
Houston, Tex	47	196	268	436	1,080	450
Huntington Park, Calif		6	1	29	53	17
Hutchinson, Kans			2	14	83	2
Indianapolis, Ind.[1]	15	100	144	341	501	144
Inglewood, Calif		1	2	29	61	23

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Irvington, N. J.[1]			5	20	16	7
Jackson, Miss	4	13	23	90	305	5
Jacksonville, Fla	52	78	222	277	925	63
Jamestown, N. Y		2	1	21	58	12
Jersey City, N. J	10	34	61	123	67	37
Joliet, Ill	1	8	6	36	39	25
Kalamazoo, Mich			2	18	71	6
Kansas City, Mo	48	672	381	858	1,518	582
Kenosha, Wis		3		27	111	9
Kingston, N. Y			6	15	8	6
Knoxville, Tenn	28	22	117	171	408	118
Kokomo, Ind	1	7	2	31	127	28
Lackawanna, N. Y		7	10	13	36	3
La Crosse, Wis.[2]	2			27	106	7
La Fayette, Ind	1		1	17	70	9
Lakewood, Ohio	1		1	15	13	3
Lancaster, Pa	1	4	11	22	46	3
Lansing, Mich		12	8	16	56	18
Lawrence, Mass.[2]		9	3	48	62	22
Lebanon, Pa		19	1	11	73	6
Lewiston, Maine [2]			1	18	98	12
Lincoln, Nebr.[2]			16	29	76	9
Little Rock, Ark.[4]	12	9	47	233	486	72
Long Beach, Calif	1	12	12	61	201	34
Los Angeles, Calif	42	514	204	712	722	392
Lowell, Mass		3	5	41	106	17
Lower Merion Township, Pa	1	7	2	60	109	20
Lynchburg, Va	16	4	57	31	112	29
Macon, Ga	24	10	116	67	197	9
Madison, Wis		1	3	17	77	25
Manchester, N. H		1	5	34	116	8
Mansfield, Ohio	1	9	8	23	71	8
Marion, Ohio		7	9	17	85	10
Massillon, Ohio	2	11	9	10	35	16
Maywood, Ill.[2]	1	2	1	3	13	6
Medford, Mass				14	[5] 38	7
Memphis, Tenn	50	117	151	253	767	54
Michigan City, Ind		3	2	12	147	18
Middletown, Conn	2	2	6	4	4	11
Middletown, Ohio	2	6	13	13	70	5
Milwaukee, Wis	8	66	46	539	1,551	192
Minneapolis, Minn	5	61	23	167	595	273
Mishawaka, Ind.[1]	2	7		16	59	18
Moline, Ill		5	5	4	52	2
Monroe, La	7	10	6	39	149	6
Montgomery, Ala.[1]	28	10	104	99	635	2
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1	2	3	17	23	3
Muncie, Ind	3	2	10	35	102	6
New Albany, Ind	1	1	5	10	40	8
Newark, N. J	22	105	233	285	562	98
Newark, Ohio		3	6	32	5	11
New Bedford, Mass		2	6	89	181	16
New Brunswick, N. J		5	4	15	36	3
Newburgh, N. Y			6	21	37	4
New Haven, Conn	2	21	6	100	212	55
New London, Conn		1	9	20	176	10
New Orleans, La	75	130	249	248	947	64
Newport, Ky	1	24	17	89	67	25
Newport News, Va	5	4	64	106	222	4
New Rochelle, N. Y	1		43	18	49	16
Newton, Mass	1	6		38	50	6
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1	8	32	38	78	18
Norfolk, Va.[1]	22	54	145	143	435	22
Norristown, Pa		2	10	31	47	13
North Bergen, N. J			3	13	4	1
Norwood, Ohio [1]		5	1	1	10	4
Oakland, Calif	8	66	29	194	537	99
Oak Park, Ill		7	2	20	44	10
Ogden, Utah	2	10	3	57	156	7
Oklahoma City, Okla	8	60	55	85	330	36
Omaha, Nebr	10	30	14	95	474	28
Orlando, Fla	3	3	38	45	174	25
Oshkosh, Wis				5	12	11
Paducah, Ky	6	10	14	16	61	6
Parkersburg, W. Va	1	2	9	39	55	5
Pasadena, Calif	1	2	11	104	335	50
Pensacola, Fla	2	21	44	174	175	11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
Peoria, Ill		31	37	66	212	11
Petersburg, Va	9	3	83	31	226	14
Philadelphia, Pa	121	344	562	1,400	1,503	771
Pittsfield, Mass		2	4	15	48	22
Plainfield, N. J		5	11	9	41	18
Pontiac, Mich	1	9	26	22	57	13
Port Arthur, Tex	1		18	17	150	5
Portland, Maine		10	5	49	160	25
Portland, Oreg	9	70	28	337	573	94
Portsmouth, Va	13	47	135	126	322	3
Poughkeepsie, N. Y		2	18	22	58	9
Providence, R. I.[1]	2	6	30	106	228	59
Pueblo, Colo	1	2	4	32	85	5
Quincy, Ill		14	4	23	145	
Racine, Wis		2	4	44	90	1
Revere, Mass		5	10	44	83	12
Richmond, Va	34	130	422	331	930	136
Riverside, Calif		1	11	11	23	8
Rochester, N. Y	2	23	40	103	288	71
Rockford, Ill		9	7	26	138	27
Rome, N. Y		2	1	13	63	1
Royal Oak, Mich			1	9	19	11
Sacramento, Calif	4	47	25	63	406	35
Saginaw, Mich.[2]	3	9	7	29	54	13
St. Joseph, Mo.[1]	3	7	7	34	42	15
St. Louis, Mo	52	141	149	364	826	74
St. Paul, Minn	5	36	3	87	460	135
St. Petersburg, Fla	3	3	7	100	219	19
Salem, Mass		7	2	26	139	22
Salem, Oreg		2	1	18	33	10
San Angelo, Tex	2	8	13	29	32	18
San Antonio, Tex	19	63	668	169	771	(6)
San Bernardino, Calif	3	16	8	64	138	23
San Diego, Calif.[1]	3	19	19	50	169	90
San Francisco, Calif	18	178	218	498	1,019	232
San Jose, Calif	1	22	13	53	160	41
Santa Ana, Calif	1	1	6	33	46	10
Santa Barbara, Calif	1	11	13	50	141	19
Santa Monica, Calif	2	34	6	50	56	13
Savannah, Ga	13	9	17	97	323	13
Schenectady, N. Y		3	15	77	152	13
Scranton, Pa	2	12	54	89	183	46
Seattle, Wash	7	30	2	125	270	41
Sheboygan, Wis				27	72	6
Sioux City, Iowa	3	3	3	24	57	15
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.[1]	1	2		5	27	2
Somerville, Mass		12	5	51	120	21
South Bend, Ind	1	9	10	67	146	26
Spokane, Wash.[2]		20	25	45	163	11
Springfield, Ill	2	10	11	72	173	1
Springfield, Mass	2	9	18	273	421	86
Springfield, Mo	1	7	3	101	184	14
Springfield, Ohio	3	7	15	54	236	32
Steubenville, Ohio	1	7	10	29	4	9
Superior, Wis		5	7	49	104	35
Syracuse, N. Y	3	13	5	111	320	31
Tacoma, Wash		14	5	75	245	56
Terre Haute, Ind.[1]		12	18	71	162	55
Toledo, Ohio	10	54	50	201	695	89
Topeka, Kans	3	9	5	76	54	12
Trenton, N. J.[2]	2	8	48	61	115	7
Troy, N. Y	2	9	18	20	82	1
Tucson, Ariz	1	17	14	36	130	9
University City, Mo			2	17	37	2
Utica, N. Y		6	8	61	131	7
Waco, Tex	5	6	122	74	365	21
Waltham, Mass		7	4	15	59	8
Warren, Ohio	3	7	9	15	95	1
Washington, D. C	49	534	479	1,279	2,376	294
Washington, Pa		7	3	6	33	8
Watertown, N. Y			4	26	90	2
West Allis, Wis				9	60	1
West Hartford, Conn			18	22	23	2
West Orange, N. J			1	15	13	3
Wheeling, W. Va	1	5	6	30	51	17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 70.—*Number of persons charged (held for prosecution), January to December, inclusive, 1939, cities over 25,000 in population*—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
White Plains, N. Y.	2	4	11	19	109	1
Wichita, Kans.	2	13	7	93	540	13
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.[1]	----	10	12	28	86	23
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	----	6	27	51	50	13
Wilmington, Del.	4	23	50	177	541	31
Winston-Salem, N. C.	15	20	527	176	477	22
Woodbridge, N. J.	2	2	4	10	25	3
Worcester, Mass.	1	25	10	177	269	47
Wyandotte, Mich.	1	2	2	26	27	7
Yonkers, N. Y.[1]	2	8	32	33	76	7
Zanesville, Ohio	----	1	----	22	14	22

[1] Juveniles not included.
[2] Complete data for juveniles not included.
[3] Includes persons charged with buying, receiving or possessing stolen property.
[4] Figures represent the number of charges placed against persons arrested.
[5] Includes persons charged with embezzlement and fraud.
[6] Complete data not available.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

There were 459,167 arrest records (fingerprint cards) examined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the first 9 months of 1940. Through this examination it was possible to obtain information relative to the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons who were arrested for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. All fingerprint cards relating to persons arrested for violation of Federal statutes were excluded. Similarly, all records received from penal institutions were excluded for the reason that in most instances fingerprint cards had previously been received from the arresting agency.

The data presented do not purport to represent all persons arrested, since the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not receive a fingerprint card for each individual taken into custody. Likewise, the number of persons arrested should not be interpreted as determining the quantity of offenses committed, as the arrest of one person may solve several cases while, on the other hand, two or more individuals may be responsible for the commission of only one offense.

Offense Charged.

Persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 for murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft represented more than 27 percent of the fingerprint cards examined.

In this respect, the following tabulation sets forth the arrests for major violations during this period:

Criminal homicide	4,727
Robbery	9,956
Assault	25,291
Burglary—breaking or entering	27,020
Larceny—theft (excluding auto theft)	47,128
Auto theft	10,089
Embezzlement and fraud	14,991
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	2,749
Arson	823
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,197
Rape	4,190
Narcotic drug laws	3,800
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	1,220
Driving while intoxicated	20,953
Gambling	10,110
Total	191,844

Sex.

The number of males arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 exceeded the number of females in all types of crime, with the exception of commercialized vice. This is shown by further study of the 459,167 arrest records. Of this total, 420,621 (91.6 percent) represented males arrested, while 38,546 (8.4 percent) were females taken into custody. The number of females arrested is an increase over the same period in 1939, when the percentage of females was 7.5.

A comparison of an average group of 1,000 males arrested with 1,000 females arrested, disclosed that females were charged more frequently with murder, assault, use of narcotic drugs, and liquor

violations than males. However, males exceeded females in crimes against property, such as robbery, burglary, and auto theft.

TABLE 71.—*Distribution of arrests by sex Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	4,727	4,205	522	1.0	1.0	1.4
Robbery	9,956	9,510	446	2.2	2.3	1.2
Assault	25,291	22,904	2,387	5.5	5.4	6.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	27,020	26,549	471	5.9	6.3	1.2
Larceny—theft	47,428	43,587	3,841	10.3	10.4	10.0
Auto theft	10,089	9,941	148	2.2	2.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	14,991	14,182	809	3.3	3.4	2.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,749	2,546	203	.6	.6	.5
Arson	823	760	63	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,197	4,871	326	1.1	1.2	.8
Rape	4,490	4,490		1.0	1.1	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,942	1,923	5,019	1.5	.4	13.0
Other sex offenses	7,195	6,212	983	1.6	1.5	2.5
Narcotic drug laws	3,800	2,414	1,386	.8	.6	3.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,220	4,032	188	.9	1.0	.5
Offenses against family and children	5,853	5,668	185	1.3	1.3	.5
Liquor laws	7,514	6,151	1,363	1.6	1.5	3.5
Driving while intoxicated	20,953	20,380	573	4.6	4.8	1.5
Road and driving laws	4,421	4,348	73	1.0	1.0	.2
Parking violations	33	33		(1)	(1)	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,097	6,930	167	1.5	1.6	.4
Disorderly conduct	22,209	19,418	2,791	4.8	4.6	7.2
Drunkenness	83,377	77,982	5,395	18.2	18.5	14.0
Vagrancy	41,673	38,105	3,568	9.1	9.1	9.3
Gambling	10,110	9,491	619	2.2	2.2	1.6
Suspicion	47,812	42,751	5,061	10.4	10.2	13.1
Not stated	3,308	3,076	232	.7	.7	.6
All other offenses	29,889	28,162	1,727	6.5	6.7	4.5
Total	459,167	420,621	38,546	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

The arrest records reviewed during the first 9 months of 1940 indicate that persons of 19 years were most frequently taken into custody. This group was followed by those of 21, 22, 18, and 23 years, respectively. While fluctuations are to be expected, it is interesting to note that age 19 has led in the majority of the compilations of this nature since 1932.

The tabulation below sets forth the number of arrests in the five age groups mentioned above:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
19	18,990
21	18,302
22	18,299
18	17,877
23	17,843

There were 81,031 (17.6 percent) youthful offenders arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 under 21 years of age. Those between 21–24 years old increased this sum by 71,183 (15.5 percent), making a total of 152,214 persons arrested under 25 years of age.

Extending the analysis to the age group 25–29 enlarged the number of arrests made by another 75,613 (16.5 percent), making an aggregate of 227,827 (49.6 percent) persons arrested less than 30 years old. (It must be remembered that the number of fingerprint cards received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation representing those arrested under 21 years of age is incomplete, as some communities do not fingerprint youthful offenders.)

TABLE 72.—*Arrests by age groups January 1–September 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	4	19	16	38	66	111	154	169	185	192	197	216	919	726	544	428	274	466	4,727
Robbery	6	36	55	208	460	626	776	713	638	663	627	535	1,955	1,175	730	387	187	179	9,956
Assault	15	39	59	212	367	616	772	849	954	946	1,076	1,001	1,941	4,095	3,212	2,270	1,520	2,347	25,291
Burglary—breaking or entering	30	760	722	1,893	2,305	2,474	2,243	1,749	1,557	1,310	1,237	1,003	3,729	2,434	1,584	890	541	559	27,020
Larceny—theft	37	901	663	1,805	2,679	3,433	3,206	2,626	2,334	2,208	1,972	1,779	7,145	5,121	4,208	2,910	1,873	2,528	47,428
Auto theft	5	150	282	788	1,025	1,190	1,078	793	630	518	486	399	1,292	698	406	189	89	71	10,089
Embezzlement and fraud	8	10	17	64	111	222	303	329	534	549	544	581	2,582	2,352	2,135	1,767	1,239	1,644	14,991
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	1	13	16	40	89	118	127	143	122	101	118	111	445	387	284	221	162	251	2,749
Arson	2	16	9	20	27	28	26	37	23	28	33	26	125	92	88	74	62	107	823
Forgery and counterfeiting	1	8	12	54	93	176	214	224	222	242	232	240	953	781	640	466	310	329	5,197
Rape	1	7	23	85	157	285	312	318	268	267	253	211	801	485	328	214	168	307	4,490
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	1		13	32	95	170	163	296	460	515	422	1,790	1,191	740	470	294	287	6,942
Other sex offenses	7	5	15	79	141	236	257	262	258	265	292	270	1,248	999	850	627	506	878	7,195
Narcotic drug laws	1	3	4	15	32	75	103	103	116	184	171	156	738	543	529	414	277	336	3,800
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4	7	19	77	106	172	195	191	199	206	198	162	779	581	455	340	210	319	4,220
Offenses against family and children	7	5		13	20	43	99	118	154	205	230	244	1,205	1,158	920	677	384	371	5,853
Liquor laws	7	7	5	36	67	109	166	184	227	238	241	273	1,345	1,141	1,079	804	608	977	7,514
Driving while intoxicated	25	4	4	26	43	141	283	333	504	569	614	669	3,757	3,681	3,445	2,644	1,818	2,393	20,953
Road and driving laws	3	2	4	28	74	187	232	217	310	295	244	227	900	606	400	290	180	222	4,421
Parking violations						2		1	2	2		3	3	5	7	2	4	2	33
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	3	14	21	78	143	294	430	353	426	413	377	356	1,405	941	725	476	280	362	7,097
Disorderly conduct	25	48	65	202	419	702	835	814	929	949	925	908	3,871	3,174	2,696	1,936	1,458	2,253	22,209
Drunkenness	93	9	28	93	271	701	1,001	1,150	1,630	1,722	1,905	1,937	11,084	12,874	13,746	11,682	8,786	14,665	83,377
Vagrancy	26	68	88	487	946	1,809	1,800	1,542	1,833	1,813	1,594	1,491	6,884	5,605	4,837	3,619	2,631	4,600	41,673
Gambling	7	4	19	34	64	109	159	155	221	246	267	334	1,751	1,649	1,559	1,303	901	1,325	10,110
Suspicion	40	407	494	928	1,627	2,308	2,348	2,137	2,257	2,248	2,159	1,873	8,564	6,491	5,211	3,411	2,248	3,061	47,812
Not stated	3	13	9	33	61	93	120	133	123	109	121	126	626	499	431	298	211	299	3,308
All other offenses	25	535	475	902	1,071	1,519	1,581	1,396	1,350	1,351	1,215	1,186	4,773	3,373	2,963	2,244	1,521	2,409	29,889
Total	389	3,091	3,124	8,251	12,496	17,877	18,990	17,202	18,302	18,299	17,843	16,739	75,613	62,857	54,752	41,051	28,742	43,547	459,167

Youths less than 21 years old were frequently charged with offenses against property, particularly robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. This is clearly indicated by the following tabulation:

TABLE 73.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

Age group	All offenses	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	17.6	12.2	28.9	44.9	32.3	52.6
21–29	32.0	36.1	44.4	32.7	32.5	33.0
30–39	25.6	26.9	19.1	14.9	19.7	10.9
40–49	15.2	14.8	5.8	5.3	10.1	2.8
50 and over	9.5	9.9	1.8	2.1	5.3	0.7
Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The predominance of youthful persons among those charged with offenses against property is further indicated by the fact that 118,253 persons of all ages were arrested for crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson) during the first 9 months of 1940, and 38,185 (32.3 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old.

Further indication of the large part played by youthful persons in the commission of crimes against property is seen in the figures showing that 33.2 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 53.6 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.9 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.8 percent of those charged with larceny, and 72.7 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during the first 9 months of 1940 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

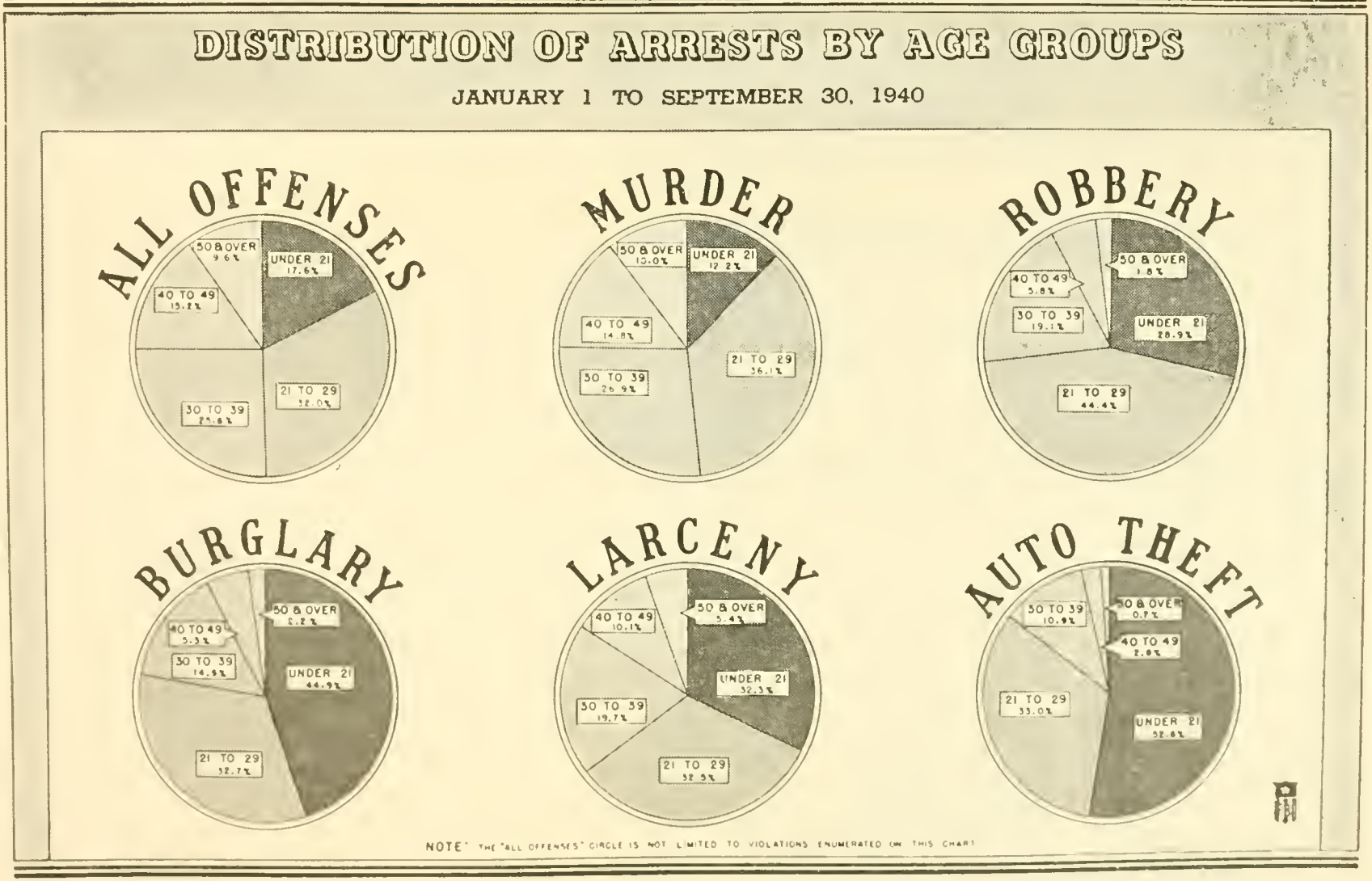
DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS
JANUARY 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1940
ALL OFFENSES
50 & OVER 9.6%
UNDER 21 17.6%
40 TO 49 15.2%
21 TO 29 32.0%
30 TO 39 25.6%
MURDER
50 & OVER 10.0%
UNDER 21 12.2%
40 TO 49 14.8%
21 TO 29 36.1%
30 TO 39 26.9%
ROBBERY
50 & OVER 1.8%
40 TO 49 5.8%
30 TO 39 19.1%
UNDER 21 28.9%
21 TO 29 44.4%
BURGLARY
50 & OVER 5.2%
40 TO 49 5.3%
30 TO 39 14.9%
UNDER 21 44.9%
21 TO 29 32.7%
LARCENY
40 TO 49 10.1%
50 & OVER 5.4%
UNDER 21 32.3%
30 TO 39 19.7%
21 TO 29 32.5%
AUTO THEFT
30 TO 39 10.9%
50 & OVER 0.7%
40 TO 49 2.8%
21 TO 29 33.0%
UNDER 21 52.6%
NOTE: THE "ALL OFFENSES" CIRCLE IS NOT LIMITED TO VIOLATIONS ENUMERATED ON THIS CHART

FIGURE 17.

TABLE 74.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	4,727	576	1,366	12.2	28.9
Robbery	9,956	2,874	5,337	28.9	53.6
Assault	25,291	2,914	6,891	11.5	27.2
Burglary—breaking or entering	27,020	12,146	17,253	45.0	63.9
Larceny—theft	47,428	15,313	23,606	32.3	49.8
Auto theft	10,089	5,306	7,339	52.6	72.7
Embezzlement and fraud	14,991	1,056	3,264	7.0	21.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,749	546	998	19.9	36.3
Arson	823	163	273	19.8	33.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,197	781	1,717	15.0	33.0
Rape	4,490	1,187	2,186	26.4	48.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,942	474	2,167	6.8	31.2
Other sex offenses	7,195	995	2,080	13.8	28.9
Narcotic drug laws	3,800	335	962	8.8	25.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	4,220	767	1,532	18.2	36.3
Offenses against family and children	5,853	298	1,131	5.1	19.3
Liquor laws	7,514	574	1,553	7.6	20.7
Driving while intoxicated	20,953	834	3,190	4.0	15.2
Road and driving laws	4,421	744	1,820	16.8	41.2
Parking violations	33	3	10	9.1	30.3
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,097	1,333	2,905	18.8	40.9
Disorderly conduct	22,209	3,085	6,796	13.9	30.6
Drunkenness	83,377	3,253	10,447	3.9	12.5
Vagrancy	41,673	6,740	13,471	16.2	32.3
Gambling	10,110	544	1,612	5.4	15.9
Suspicion	47,812	10,249	18,786	21.4	39.3
Not stated	3,308	462	941	14.0	28.4
All other offenses	29,889	7,479	12,581	25.0	42.1
Total	459,167	81,031	152,214	17.6	33.2

Criminal Repeaters.

The extent to which persons with known criminal tendencies continue to violate the law is indicated by the fact that 230,423 (more than one-half) of the persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 had previously been fingerprinted and cards covering them were on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, there were 5,101 current records received containing reference to past criminal activities, although no fingerprint cards were on file prior to 1940. This increases the total to 235,524 persons arrested during the first 9 months of 1940 concerning whom there was on file information dealing with prior arrests, and the records showed that 158,121 of these persons had previously been convicted one or more times. Convictions of 51 percent of these individuals were based on major violations, as indicated in the following tabulation:

Criminal homicide	1,239
Robbery	5,778
Assault	8,175
Burglary	15,944
Larceny and related offenses	35,538
Arson	172
Forgery and counterfeiting	3,761
Rape	1,029
Narcotic drug laws	2,917
Weapons (carrying, possessing, etc.)	1,656
Driving while intoxicated	4,973
Total	81,182

Many of the 158,121 persons with prior conviction records had been convicted more than once. The records for them showed a total of 425,654 prior convictions, 177,381 of which were for the commission of major crimes.

TABLE 75.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show one or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, Jan. 1–Sept. 30, 1940*

Offense charged	Number of records showing one or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	937	1,142	765	1,907
Robbery	3,951	6,368	3,747	10,115
Assault	7,446	8,972	7,693	16,665
Burglary—breaking or entering	9,228	15,346	8,043	23,389
Larceny—theft	15,435	25,365	18,394	43,759
Auto theft	3,108	4,631	2,374	7,005
Embezzlement and fraud	5,003	7,764	4,114	11,878
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	675	958	564	1,522
Arson	171	179	118	297
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,991	3,411	1,263	4,674
Rape	1,087	1,337	816	2,153
Prostitution and commercialized vice	2,450	3,750	1,991	5,741
Other sex offenses	1,661	2,106	1,555	3,661
Narcotic drug laws	1,793	4,331	1,787	6,118
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,187	1,648	1,053	2,701
Offenses against family and children	1,358	1,401	1,202	2,603
Liquor laws	2,406	1,583	3,649	5,232
Driving while intoxicated	4,830	4,246	4,943	9,189
Road and driving laws	845	700	795	1,495
Parking violations	6	8	8	16
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	1,778	1,681	1,971	3,652
Disorderly conduct	7,467	6,634	13,908	20,542
Drunkenness	35,446	21,372	91,150	112,522
Vagrancy	18,888	17,608	39,468	57,076
Gambling	2,063	2,289	1,743	4,032
Suspicion	15,106	19,247	19,540	38,787
Not stated	1,392	1,910	1,549	3,459
All other offenses	10,413	11,394	14,070	25,464
Total	158,121	177,381	248,273	425,654

Race.

Excluding Mexicans, who numbered 17,115, members of the white race represent 332,852 of the 459,167 arrest records received, while 103,760 were Negroes, 2,650 Indians, 766 Chinese, 325 Japanese, and 1,699 all others.

In order to properly study the relationship between the number of whites arrested as compared with the number of Negroes, it becomes necessary to employ the 1930 decennial census, which reflects that there were 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. All persons under 15 years of age were excluded from the preceding population figures. However, the immediate descendants of foreign-born whites have been treated as native whites.

There were 1,290 Negroes arrested and fingerprinted during the first 9 months of 1940 of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, while the corresponding figure for native whites was 474, and for foreign-born whites, 151.

Size of Fingerprint File.

At the end of September 1940, there were 14,031,423 fingerprint records and 14,938,314 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during the first 9 months of 1940, more than 61 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 5,741 were identified through fingerprint records during the first 9 months of 1940, and interested law-enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of September 30, 1940, there were 11,036 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty. (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES AND ITS POSSESSIONS

ISSUED BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Volume XI Number 4

FOURTH QUARTERLY BULLETIN, 1940

UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

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UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XI | January 1941 | Number 4

SUMMARY

Estimated Number of Major Crimes, 1939–40.

The estimated number of serious crimes in the United States during 1940 was 1,517,026. This represents an increase over the 1939 figure of 32,472 (2.2 percent).

For individual offense classes increases were shown during 1940 as follows: Murder, 0.3 percent; negligent manslaughter, 0.7 percent; rape, 2.5 percent; aggravated assault, 0.1 percent; burglary, 1.7 percent; larceny, 3.3 percent. Decreases were shown as follows during 1940: Robbery, 3.3 percent; auto theft, 0.3 percent.

Crime Trends, 1931–40.

The average number of crimes annually during 1936–40 was in many instances substantially lower than the average annual number of offenses during 1931–35. Comparison of the two sets of 5-year averages reveals the following decreases: Murder, 15.2 percent; negligent manslaughter, 14.6 percent; robbery, 26.8 percent; burglary, 9.5 percent; auto theft, 35.3 percent. On the other hand, increases were shown in the following classes: Rape, 35.9 percent; aggravated assault, 1.5 percent; larceny, 11.4 percent.

Although the comparison of the two sets of 5-year averages reveals decreases in many classes, it should be noted that the 1940 figures showed increases in all offense classes except robbery and auto theft, continuing an upward trend which was also reflected by the 1939 figures as compared with 1938. There is definite evidence of an upward trend during 1939 and 1940 which is particularly noticeable in offenses of rape, burglary, and larceny. Robbery and auto theft figures, however, continued to decline.

Monthly Variations in Crimes.

Crime is generally found to vary with the seasons. Robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts reached their peaks during the fall and winter months. The daily average for robbery was lowest in July and highest in December. Similarly the daily average for auto thefts was lowest in July and highest in November. Burglaries occurred with least frequency in June and were most numerous in December.

The seasonal variation in crimes against property during the past several years has been most marked in the case of robberies and least noticeable with reference to larcenies.

The monthly figures for 1940 reflect a rather general upward trend in offenses of murder, rape, and aggravated assault during the second and third quarters of the year, with a tendency to drop somewhat during the last quarter. However, the daily average for murder during the fourth quarter was higher than for the preceding portions of the year.

The factors contributing to the commission of various types of crimes are subject to constant change, and for this reason many law enforcement agencies study not only seasonal crime variations but also monthly, weekly, daily, hourly, and geographical variations in the incidence of crime within their jurisdiction.

The monthly larceny figures for 1940 show an upward trend throughout the year. These figures indicate the possibility of a continued increase in larcenies during 1941.

Distribution of Crimes by Type.

Almost 96 percent of the crimes reported were for the purpose of obtaining property. More than one-half (59.1 percent) were larcenies, 22.3 percent burglaries, 11.1 percent auto thefts, and 3.4 percent robberies. The remaining 4.1 percent were murders, negligent manslaughters, rapes, and other felonious assaults.

Owners of automobiles and bicycles might well take greater precautions to protect their property against thieves, for half of all larcenies reported were thefts of bicycles or thefts of some type of property from automobiles.

The majority (65.3 percent) of larceny offenses involved property valued from $5 to $50; in 25.3 percent of the cases the property was valued at less than $5; and the property was valued in excess of $50 in 9.4 percent of the cases.

More than one-half (58.4 percent) of the robberies were classed as highway robberies. Gasoline filling stations, chain stores, and other commercial houses, were the scenes of 34.7 percent of the robberies.

Burglaries of nonresidence structures constituted 54.5 percent of the total burglaries reported; 91 percent of the nonresidence burglaries occurred during the night, whereas 65.2 percent of the residence burglaries were committed at night.

Property stolen from the victim in an average robbery during 1940 was valued at $102.89. The average value of the loot stolen in burglaries was $54.43, and the average larceny, unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary, involved property valued at $26.33. The average automobile stolen was valued at $421.19. Ninety-six percent of the automobiles stolen and 26 percent of all other types of stolen property were recovered.

Crime Rates.

With few exceptions, the average city with more than 100,000 inhabitants has more crime per unit of population than the average city with population under 100,000. The bulletin includes crime rates for cities divided by location and size so that police executives and interested individuals may compare local crime figures with national and regional averages. Crime rates for individual states and figures for individual cities with over 25,000 inhabitants are also presented.

The amount of crime varies among the several States and larger geographic divisions. Burglary, larceny, and auto theft rates for the Pacific states are somewhat higher than those in other sections of the nation. On the other hand, murder and felonious assault rates are highest in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central states. These variations reflect the fact that the amount of crime in a community, like other social phenomena, is affected by many factors.

Persons Arrested.

During 1940 the Federal Bureau of Investigation examined 609,013 fingerprint arrest records of which 240,680 were arrests for major violations.

The proportion of women represented by fingerprint arrest cards has been increasing. During 1940 women were represented by 8.5 percent of the total records, whereas the corresponding figure for 1939 was 7.6 percent, and for 1938 it was 6.8 percent.

For males and females combined, age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests and was followed by ages 21 and 22, respectively. For males alone age 19 predominates and is followed by ages 18, 21, and 22 in frequency of arrests. For females, however, the largest number of arrests was for age 22, followed by ages 23 and 24.

The percentage of the total persons arrested who were less than 21 years old was 17.4 in 1936, 18.0 in 1937, 18.8 in 1938, 18.9 in 1939, and 17.5 in 1940.

During 1940, 28.8 percent of the robbery arrests, 44.8 percent of the burglary arrests, 32.0 percent of the larceny arrests, and 53.3 percent of the auto theft arrests involved persons less than 21 years old.

The presence of the problem of the criminal repeater was indicated by the following figures: 50 persons arrested for criminal homicide during 1940 had records of prior convictions of murder or manslaughter; 311,222 of the persons arrested and fingerprinted during the year had prior records on file showing that 206,484 of them had been convicted previously of one or more crimes. The total of such prior convictions was 540,847.

CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

The term "offenses known to the police" is designed to include those crimes designated as part I classes of the uniform classification occurring within the police jurisdiction, whether they become known to the police through reports of police officers, of citizens, of prosecuting or court officials, or otherwise. They are confined to the following group of seven classes of grave offenses, shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police: Criminal homicide, including (*a*) murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and (*b*) manslaughter by negligence; rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary—breaking or entering; larceny—theft; and auto theft. The figures contained herein include also the number of attempted crimes of the designated classes. In other words, an attempted burglary or robbery, for example, is reported in the bulletin in the same manner as if the crime had been completed. Attempted murders, however, are reported as aggravated assaults.

"Offenses known to the police" include, therefore, all of the above offenses, including attempts, which are reported by the law-enforcement agencies of contributing communities and not merely arrests or cleared cases. Complaints which upon investigation are learned to be groundless are not included in the tabulations which follow.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the F B I does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

In compiling the tables, returns which were apparently incomplete or otherwise defective were excluded.

In the last section of this bulletin may be found brief definitions of part I and part II offense classifications.

EXTENT OF REPORTING AREA

In the table which follows there is shown the number of police departments from which one or more crime reports were received during the calendar year 1940. Information is presented for the cities divided according to size, and the population figures employed are from the 1940 decennial census.

Population group	Total number of cities or towns	Cities filing returns		Total population	Population represented in returns	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	1,077	1,005	93.3	62,715,897	61,542,171	98.1
1. Cities over 250,000	37	37	100.0	30,195,339	30,195,339	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000	55	55	100.0	7,792,650	7,792,650	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000	107	104	97.2	7,343,917	7,152,965	97.4
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000	213	210	98.6	7,417,093	7,321,370	98.7
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000	665	599	90.1	9,966,898	9,079,847	91.1

NOTE.—The above table does not include 1,742 cities and rural townships aggregating a total population of 9,021,169. The cities included in this figure are those of less than 10,000 population filing returns, whereas the rural townships are of varying population groups.

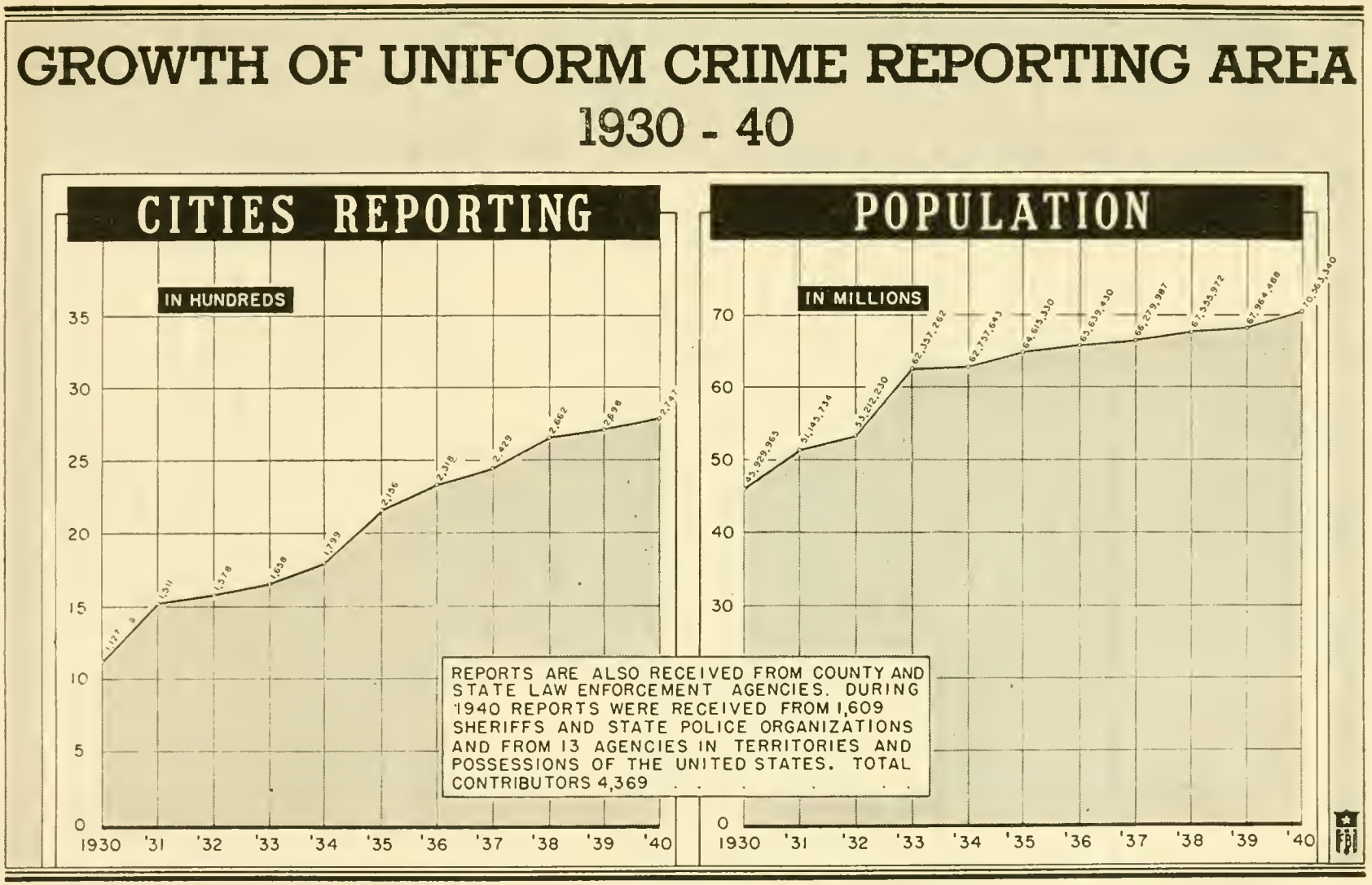
GROWTH OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING AREA
1930 - 40
CITIES REPORTING
IN HUNDREDS
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
1930 '31 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 '38 '39 '40
1,127
1,311
1,378
1,638
1,799
2,156
2,318
2,429
2,662
2,698
2,747
POPULATION
IN MILLIONS
70
60
50
40
30
0
1930 '31 '32 '33 '34 '35 '36 '37 '38 '39 '40
45,929,965
51,145,734
53,212,230
62,357,262
62,737,643
64,615,330
65,639,430
66,279,987
67,335,972
67,964,468
70,563,340
REPORTS ARE ALSO RECEIVED FROM COUNTY AND STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. DURING 1940 REPORTS WERE RECEIVED FROM 1,609 SHERIFFS AND STATE POLICE ORGANIZATIONS AND FROM 13 AGENCIES IN TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. TOTAL CONTRIBUTORS 4,369

FIGURE 18.

The growth in the crime-reporting area is evidenced by the following figures for 1930–40:

Year	Number of cities	Population	Year	Number of cities	Population
1930	1,127	45,929,965	1936	2,318	65,639,430
1931	1,511	51,145,734	1937	2,429	66,279,987
1932	1,578	53,212,230	1938	2,662	67,555,972
1933	1,658	62,357,262	1939	2,698	67,964,488
1934	1,799	62,757,643	1940	2,747	70,563,340
1935	2,156	64,615,330			

The foregoing comparison shows that during 1940 there was an increase of 49 cities contributing as compared with 1939. The increase in the population represented by contributing police departments during 1940 over 1939 amounted to 2,598,852. However, this increase in population resulted only in part from the 49 cities whose police departments joined the uniform crime reporting program last year; the major portion of the increase is attributable to the use of 1940 population figures in showing the aggregate population of the 2,747 cities. For years prior to 1940, the aggregate population of the cities represented is shown in terms of the 1930 decennial census, with the exception that for cities over 10,000 in population the 1933 estimates of the Bureau of the Census were used.

In addition to the 2,747 city and village police departments which forwarded crime reports during 1940, one or more reports were received during that year from 1,609 sheriffs and State police organizations and from 13 agencies in Territories and possessions of the United States. This makes a grand total of 4,369 agencies contributing crime reports during 1940.

The following tabulation indicates the status of the reporting area last year by States. Although 49 more police departments contributed crime reports during 1940 than during 1939, this tabulation indicates that the percentage of urban police departments contributing last year was smaller than the percentage for 1939. The same is true for many of the individual States. This is due to the fact that as a result of the 1940 decennial census there was a substantial increase in the number of communities classed as urban, and the police departments in many of these new urban communities have not had an opportunity to become fully acquainted with the procedure to be followed in the preparation of the monthly crime reports. Inasmuch as the information concerning the reclassification of the cities as urban was not available in most instances until January 11, 1941, it was not feasible to enroll as contributors during 1940 the communities newly classed as urban.

Status of reporting area, Uniform Crime Reports, 1940, by States

State	Urban police departments [1]			County sheriffs		
	Number of cities	Number cities contributing	Percent contributing	Number of counties	Number counties contributing	Percent contributing
Alabama	59	28	47.5	67	22	32.8
Arizona	16	10	62.5	14	8	57.1
Arkansas	53	30	56.6	75	29	38.7
California	167	152	91.0	58	44	75.9
Colorado	30	26	86.7	63	49	77.8
Connecticut [2]	32	28	87.5	8	8	100.0
Delaware [2]	8	5	62.5	3	3	100.0
District of Columbia	1	1	100.0			
Florida	70	46	65.7	67	28	41.8
Georgia	78	32	41.0	161	51	31.7
Idaho	26	21	80.8	44	40	90.9
Illinois	208	176	84.6	102	69	67.6
Indiana	98	82	83.7	92	52	56.5
Iowa	89	72	80.9	99	77	77.8
Kansas	64	59	92.2	105	85	81.0
Kentucky	56	36	64.3	120	36	30.0
Louisiana	54	28	51.9	64	44	68.8
Maine	26	22	84.6	16	12	75.0
Maryland	24	16	66.7	23	7	30.4
Massachusetts [3]	122	111	91.0	14	14	100.0
Michigan [3]	125	115	92.0	83	69	83.1
Minnesota	78	73	93.6	87	78	89.7
Mississippi	48	23	47.9	82	28	34.1
Missouri	87	47	54.0	114	43	37.7
Montana	23	18	78.3	56	46	82.1
Nebraska	36	31	86.1	93	70	75.3
Nevada	5	4	80.0	17	14	82.4
New Hampshire	18	14	77.8	10	2	20.0
New Jersey [3]	178	148	83.1	21	4	19.0
New Mexico	22	12	54.5	31	14	45.2
New York [3]	203	191	94.1	62	47	75.8
North Carolina	76	47	61.8	100	28	28.0
North Dakota	12	12	100.0	53	47	88.7
Ohio	186	160	86.0	88	66	75.0
Oklahoma	74	47	63.5	77	46	59.7
Oregon	34	24	70.6	36	26	72.2
Pennsylvania [2]	355	291	82.0	67	67	100.0
Rhode Island [2]	19	18	94.7	5	5	100.0
South Carolina	50	23	46.0	46	9	19.6
South Dakota	19	16	84.2	69	44	63.8
Tennessee	57	28	49.1	95	25	26.3
Texas	196	79	40.3	254	82	32.3
Utah	25	20	80.0	29	26	89.7
Vermont	14	14	100.0	14	7	50.0
Virginia	53	36	67.9	100	39	39.0
Washington	40	36	90.0	39	30	76.9
West Virginia [2]	45	30	66.7	55	55	100.0
Wisconsin	93	73	78.5	71	39	54.9
Wyoming	12	9	75.0	23	18	78.3
Total	3,464	[4] 2,620	75.6	3,072	[5] 1,752	57.0

[1] The Census Bureau's 1940 classification of communities as urban and rural has been followed. Generally, incorporated places with populations of 2,500 or more are classified as urban.

[2] All counties were counted as contributors because the State police contribute data for rural portions of the State.

[3] State police also contribute.

[4] Does not include 127 rural village police departments.

[5] Includes 152 counties for which State police submit crime reports. Sheriffs of those counties do not contribute reports. Does not include 9 State police organizations contributing reports.

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Population.

Since the collection and tabulation of police statistics on a national scale first began over 10 years ago, the monthly reports received at the F B I during each year have generally shown more crimes per unit of population in the large cities than in the smaller places. The year 1940 followed this precedent.

Again last year the one usual exception was noted. The highest rate for aggravated assaults was not for the largest cities but for those with population from 50,000 to 100,000. This is probably due, at least to some extent, to the large number of such crimes committed in cities of that population range in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States.

Although the highest rate for offenses of rape was experienced in cities with population in excess of 250,000, the next highest rate was noted in the reports received from cities with population from 2,500 to 10,000.

The number of offenses reported during 1940 and the rate per 100,000 inhabitants for all population groups are presented in table 76. The table is based on reports received from 2,001 cities with a total population of 65,128,946, according to the 1940 decennial census. The cities have been grouped into six classes according to size in order that interested individuals may compare local crime rates with national averages for cities of approximately the same size. Table 82 lists similar figures divided further on a regional basis.

Of all the crimes tabulated in table 76, crimes against property (larceny, burglary, auto theft, and robbery) total 95.9 percent. The remainder are murders, manslaughters, rapes, and other felonious assaults. Below appears a percentage distribution of the crimes:

Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent	Offense	Rate per 100,000	Percent
Total	1,566.3	100.0	Robbery	52.5	3.4
			Aggravated assault	45.8	2.9
Larceny	926.3	59.1	Rape	8.9	.6
Burglary	348.4	22.3	Murder	5.4	.3
Auto theft	174.6	11.1	Manslaughter	4.4	.3

In order that the low percentage of offenses committed against the person may not be misleading, attention is directed to the fact that the cities represented in table 76 reported 3,509 murders, 2,768 negligent manslaughters, 5,799 rapes, and 29,803 aggravated assaults.

Although only 3.4 percent of the crimes reported were classed as robberies, these cities reported 34,220 such offenses (thefts from the person accompanied by the element of force or threat of force).

The estimated total of serious crimes committed in the United States last year is presented in table 91.

TABLE 76.- *Offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940; number and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
Number of offenses known	1,816	[1] 1,611	3,407	22,336	15,036	[2] 81,482	[2] 213,073	60,842
Rate per 100,000	6.1	5.7	11.4	74.7	50.3	397.3	1,039.0	203.5
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
Number of offenses known	510	383	555	3,960	4,187	32,604	83,314	16,281
Rate per 100,000	6.5	4.9	7.1	50.8	53.7	418.4	1,069.1	208.9
GROUP III								
100 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,929,998:								
Number of offenses known	396	254	461	2,618	4,419	25,284	68,839	11,651
Rate per 100,000	5.7	3.7	6.7	37.8	63.8	364.8	993.3	168.1
GROUP IV								
191 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,666,956:								
Number of offenses known	230	240	395	2,145	2,383	20,899	63,556	10,546
Rate per 100,000	3.4	3.6	5.9	32.2	35.7	313.5	953.3	158.2
GROUP V								
516 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 7,820,022:								
Number of offenses known	308	146	531	1,823	2,128	19,840	55,566	8,681
Rate per 100,000	3.9	1.9	6.8	23.3	27.2	253.7	710.6	111.0
GROUP VI								
1,103 cities under 10,000; total population, 6,025,154:								
Number of offenses known	249	134	450	1,338	1,650	14,107	32,008	5,703
Rate per 100,000	4.1	2.2	7.5	22.2	27.4	234.1	531.2	94.7
TOTAL, GROUPS I–VI								
2,001 cities; total population, 65,128,946:								
Number of offenses known	3,509	[1] 2,768	5,799	34,220	29,803	[2] 194,216	[2] 516,356	113,704
Rate per 100,000	5.4	4.4	8.9	52.5	45.8	348.4	926.3	174.6

[1] The number of offenses and rate for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,389,889; groups I–VI, 2,000 cities, total population, 63,624,669.

[2] The number of offenses and rate for burglary and larceny—theft are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; groups I–VI, 1,999 cities, total population, 55,742,617.

Monthly Trends, Offenses Known to the Police (Daily Average), 1940.

Crime is generally found to vary with the seasons. This is reflected in the monthly reports received during 1940 from cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. A study of these reports indicates a rather general upward trend in offenses of murder, rape, and aggravated assault during the second and third quarters of the year, with a tendency to drop somewhat during the last quarter. However, the daily

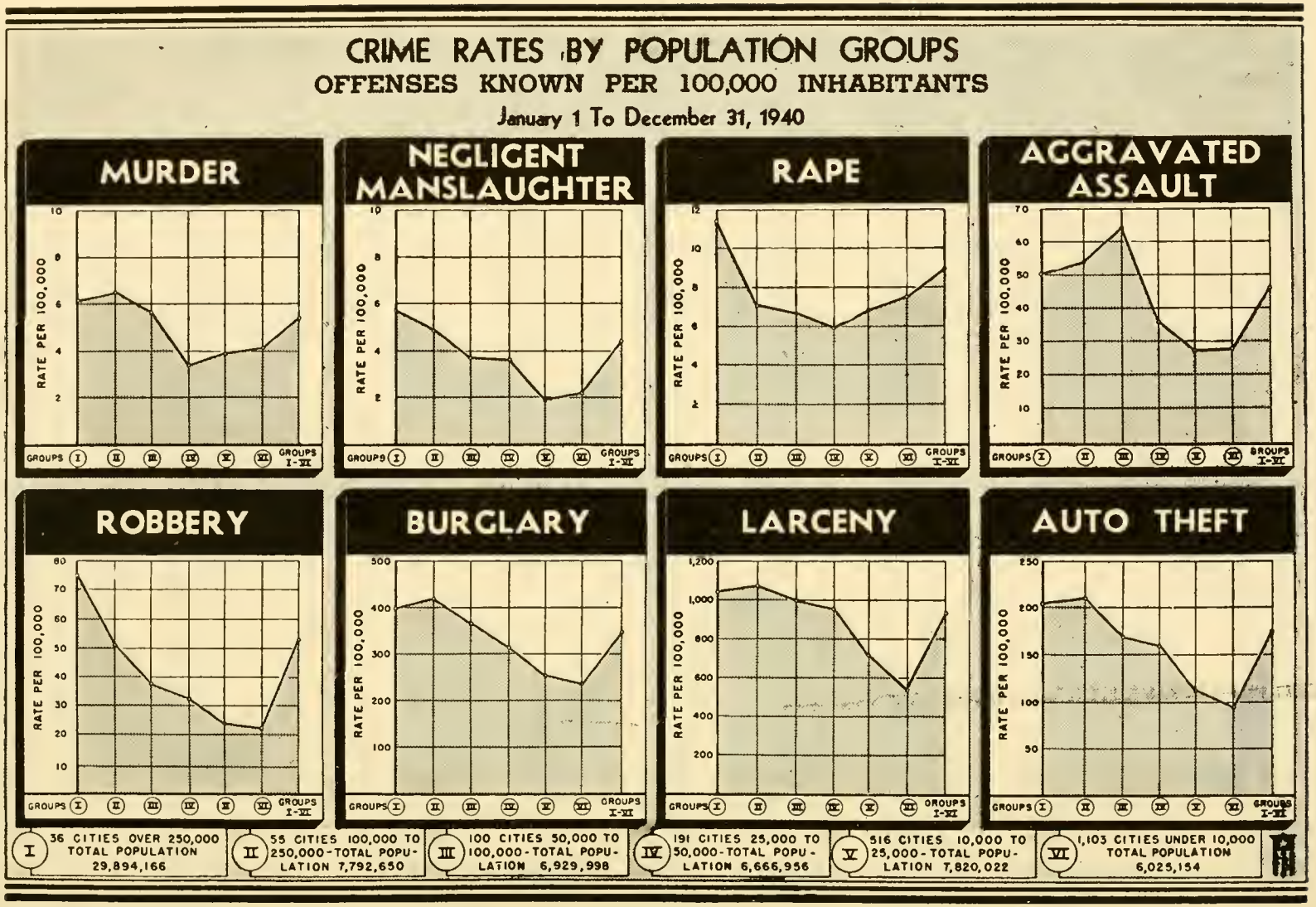
CRIME RATES BY POPULATION GROUPS
OFFENSES KNOWN PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
January 1 To December 31, 1940
MURDER
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
RAPE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
LARCENY
AUTO THEFT
RATE PER 100,000
GROUPS I II III IV V VI GROUPS I-VI
I 36 CITIES OVER 250,000 TOTAL POPULATION 29,894,166
II 55 CITIES 100,000 TO 250,000-TOTAL POPULATION 7,792,650
III 100 CITIES 50,000 TO 100,000-TOTAL POPULATION 6,929,998
IV 191 CITIES 25,000 TO 50,000-TOTAL POPULATION 6,666,956
V 516 CITIES 10,000 TO 25,000-TOTAL POPULATION 7,820,022
VI 1,103 CITIES UNDER 10,000 TOTAL POPULATION 6,025,154

FIGURE 19.

average for murder during the fourth quarter was higher than for the preceding portions of the year.

During 1940 offenses of manslaughter by negligence showed a marked seasonal variation with the high points in the first and fourth quarters of the year. This confirms the experience of prior years and is to be expected inasmuch as the frequency of automobile fatalities has generally been highest during the first and fourth quarters of the year as the result of less favorable driving conditions. The large majority of negligent manslaughters consists of automobile fatalities.

Robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts reached their peaks during the fall and winter months. The daily average for robberies was lowest in July and highest during December. Similarly, the daily average for auto thefts was lowest in July and highest in November. Burglaries occurred with less frequency in June than in any other month and were most numerous in December.

The larceny figures show a rather consistent upward trend throughout the year. This is somewhat at variance with the larceny data for most of the preceding years, which have on the whole reflected a lower number of larcenies during the summer months of the year.

The seasonal variation in the number of crimes against property (robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft) has during the past several years always been most marked in the case of robberies and least noticeable with reference to larcenies.

In tables 77 and 78 figures are presented representing the daily average of offenses committed each month in the cities represented. The data are presented in table 77 for the cities divided into four groups according to size, and in table 78 for the same cities divided into nine groups according to location without regard to size.

Although there are rather definite seasonal trends in most types of crimes, there are sufficient differences in the patterns of the variations reflected by the data for the different groups of cities to indicate that many factors influence the amount of crime in a community. (For a list of some of these items see the text preceding table 83.)

The foregoing facts point to the need for each law enforcement agency to compile and study its own figures regarding not only seasonal crime variations but also monthly, weekly, daily, hourly, and geographical variations in the incidence of crime within its jurisdiction. The many forces contributing to the commission of crimes are not static but are, on the other hand, subject to constant change, with the result that those charged with the responsibility of combating crime must persistently study its various manifestations in order to most efficiently carry out a remedial program. It may be noted that many police departments do regularly prepare and use the types of tabulations mentioned for the purposes indicated.

In table 77 the larceny figures for all four population groups show an upward trend throughout the year. These figures may indicate the likelihood of a continued increase in larcenies during 1941. In a somewhat similar manner, the fact that the fourth quarter figures for robbery and auto theft are higher than for any other three-month period of 1940 indicates the possibility of general increases in robberies and auto thefts during 1941 unless the factors causing the present up-swing are curbed.

TABLE 77.—*Monthly trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, 382 cities over 25,000 in population, by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group and month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP I [1]								
36 cities over 250,000; total population, 29,894,166:								
January	3.7	5.0	7.5	65.2	32.5	217.7	499.9	159.0
February	4.4	4.3	9.9	68.4	34.2	242.4	542.6	169.1
March	4.2	4.2	9.2	65.3	38.4	232.9	568.3	168.5
April	4.5	5.7	8.3	57.4	42.3	228.4	574.0	162.3
May	4.8	3.8	9.2	56.0	43.4	211.7	574.5	157.7
June	6.5	4.2	9.7	55.0	44.1	207.0	570.3	155.9
July	5.2	3.2	9.7	51.2	43.2	205.4	575.4	154.4
August	5.6	3.8	9.5	51.1	46.2	216.1	604.4	154.5
September	5.2	4.5	9.1	55.6	45.6	213.2	593.7	162.4
October	6.2	4.0	11.1	61.6	44.6	214.5	633.5	178.7
November	4.1	4.6	9.7	70.2	38.7	234.2	636.6	184.9
December	5.0	5.6	8.8	75.7	39.5	249.1	611.8	187.7
January to March	4.1	4.5	8.8	66.3	35.1	230.7	536.8	165.4
April to June	5.3	4.5	9.1	56.1	43.3	215.7	573.0	158.6
July to September	5.3	3.8	9.4	52.6	45.0	211.5	591.1	157.0
October to December	5.1	4.7	9.9	69.2	41.0	232.6	627.2	183.8
January to December	5.0	4.4	9.3	61.0	41.1	222.6	582.2	166.2
GROUP II								
55 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 7,792,650:								
January	1.2	1.4	1.1	12.5	9.3	83.5	205.7	41.4
February	1.0	.8	1.3	14.5	10.3	93.6	224.5	46.6
March	1.4	1.1	1.6	12.1	9.7	91.3	229.2	44.8
April	1.1	.7	1.5	10.7	10.2	91.6	230.5	45.6
May	1.3	.9	1.3	10.8	10.5	89.6	224.4	43.2
June	1.5	.9	1.5	9.1	12.9	82.1	217.0	43.1
July	1.5	.4	1.7	7.8	12.8	86.7	226.3	35.9
August	1.5	.7	1.7	10.5	13.7	90.0	225.2	41.4
September	1.5	1.2	1.4	8.8	13.0	90.3	226.9	45.0
October	1.5	1.2	1.4	8.7	11.4	87.4	247.6	46.8
November	1.4	2.0	2.2	10.9	11.4	92.5	239.5	51.5
December	1.8	1.3	1.5	13.5	12.2	90.7	234.9	48.7
January to March	1.2	1.1	1.3	13.0	9.8	89.4	219.7	44.2
April to June	1.3	.9	1.4	10.2	11.2	87.8	224.0	44.0
July to September	1.5	.8	1.6	9.1	13.2	89.0	226.1	40.7
October to December	1.6	1.5	1.7	11.0	11.7	90.2	240.7	49.0
January to December	1.4	1.0	1.5	10.8	11.4	89.1	227.6	44.5

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 77.—*Monthly trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, 382 cities over 25,000 in population, by population groups*—Con.

Population group and month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
GROUP III								
100 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 6,929,998:								
January	0.8	0.8	0.8	7.5	9.6	62.6	160.3	28.2
February	.8	.7	1.5	7.3	9.7	73.0	181.4	32.1
March	.9	.8	.9	7.1	11.4	80.3	189.7	33.1
April	1.0	.8	1.7	6.7	12.8	74.2	195.0	33.1
May	.9	.7	1.7	6.0	12.3	70.5	191.0	30.2
June	.9	.8	1.1	6.9	13.9	61.5	183.2	29.7
July	1.4	.5	1.5	7.3	12.7	70.5	189.9	26.5
August	1.1	.5	1.6	7.5	13.5	67.5	188.2	27.9
September	1.5	.6	1.1	6.3	13.1	65.8	186.6	32.0
October	1.2	.5	.8	6.1	12.8	61.5	199.2	36.2
November	1.0	.7	1.2	7.5	10.4	69.1	199.3	37.1
December	1.5	1.0	1.2	9.8	12.6	72.5	193.1	35.9
January to March	.8	.7	1.1	7.3	10.2	72.0	177.1	31.1
April to June	.9	.8	1.5	6.5	13.0	68.8	189.8	31.0
July to September	1.3	.5	1.4	7.0	13.1	68.0	188.3	28.8
October to December	1.2	.7	1.0	7.8	12.0	67.7	197.2	36.4
January to December	1.1	.7	1.3	7.2	12.1	69.1	188.1	31.8
GROUP IV								
191 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 6,666,956:								
January	.7	.6	1.1	5.8	5.5	50.5	146.5	27.6
February	.6	.6	.8	5.9	6.0	61.3	155.6	29.1
March	.5	1.0	1.1	6.5	5.5	59.3	169.9	31.5
April	.6	.7	.9	5.1	6.2	61.7	176.3	27.0
May	.9	.6	1.0	4.4	5.5	54.5	179.3	29.2
June	.7	.6	1.0	4.4	8.3	52.8	166.5	25.8
July	.6	.5	1.2	5.2	7.4	56.7	165.9	25.1
August	.4	.4	1.6	6.2	6.6	57.6	168.9	26.8
September	.3	.7	1.4	6.6	7.2	58.5	183.1	28.5
October	.8	.5	1.2	5.6	6.6	54.7	190.3	30.2
November	.4	.6	1.0	6.0	7.4	56.9	190.4	32.7
December	1.0	1.0	.7	8.6	6.0	60.9	190.6	32.2
January to March	.6	.7	1.0	6.1	5.7	56.9	157.4	29.4
April to June	.7	.6	1.0	4.6	6.6	56.3	174.1	27.4
July to September	.5	.5	1.4	6.0	7.1	57.6	172.5	26.8
October to December	.7	.7	1.0	6.7	6.7	57.5	190.4	31.7
January to December	.6	.7	1.1	5.9	6.5	57.1	173.7	28.8
TOTAL, GROUPS I–IV [1]								
382 cities, total population, 51,283,770:								
January	6.5	7.9	10.5	91.1	56.9	414.3	1,012.4	256.2
February	6.8	6.3	13.5	96.0	60.3	470.4	1,104.1	276.9
March	7.1	7.0	12.8	91.0	64.9	463.8	1,157.1	277.8
April	7.2	7.9	12.5	79.8	71.5	455.9	1,175.8	268.1
May	7.9	6.0	13.2	77.2	71.6	426.4	1,169.2	260.3
June	9.5	6.6	13.4	75.4	79.1	403.4	1,137.1	254.5
July	8.6	4.7	14.1	71.5	76.1	419.4	1,157.5	241.9
August	8.7	5.4	14.4	75.3	80.1	431.2	1,186.7	250.7
September	8.5	6.9	13.0	77.2	78.9	427.8	1,190.3	267.9
October	9.8	6.2	14.5	82.0	75.4	418.0	1,270.5	292.0
November	6.9	7.9	14.0	94.6	67.9	452.7	1,265.7	306.2
December	9.3	8.8	12.2	107.6	70.3	473.3	1,230.4	304.6
January to March	6.8	7.1	12.2	92.6	60.7	449.0	1,090.9	270.2
April to June	8.2	6.8	13.0	77.5	74.0	428.5	1,160.8	261.0
July to September	8.6	5.7	13.8	74.6	78.3	426.1	1,178.0	253.3
October to December	8.7	7.7	13.6	94.7	71.2	447.9	1,255.4	300.9
January to December	8.1	6.8	13.2	84.9	71.1	437.9	1,171.5	271.4

[1] Daily averages for manslaughter by negligence are based on reports as follows: Group I, 35 cities, total population, 28,389,889; Groups I–IV, 381 cities, total population, 49,779,493. Daily averages for burglary and larceny are based on reports as follows: Group I, 34 cities, total population, 20,507,837; Groups I–IV, 380 cities, total population, 41,897,441.

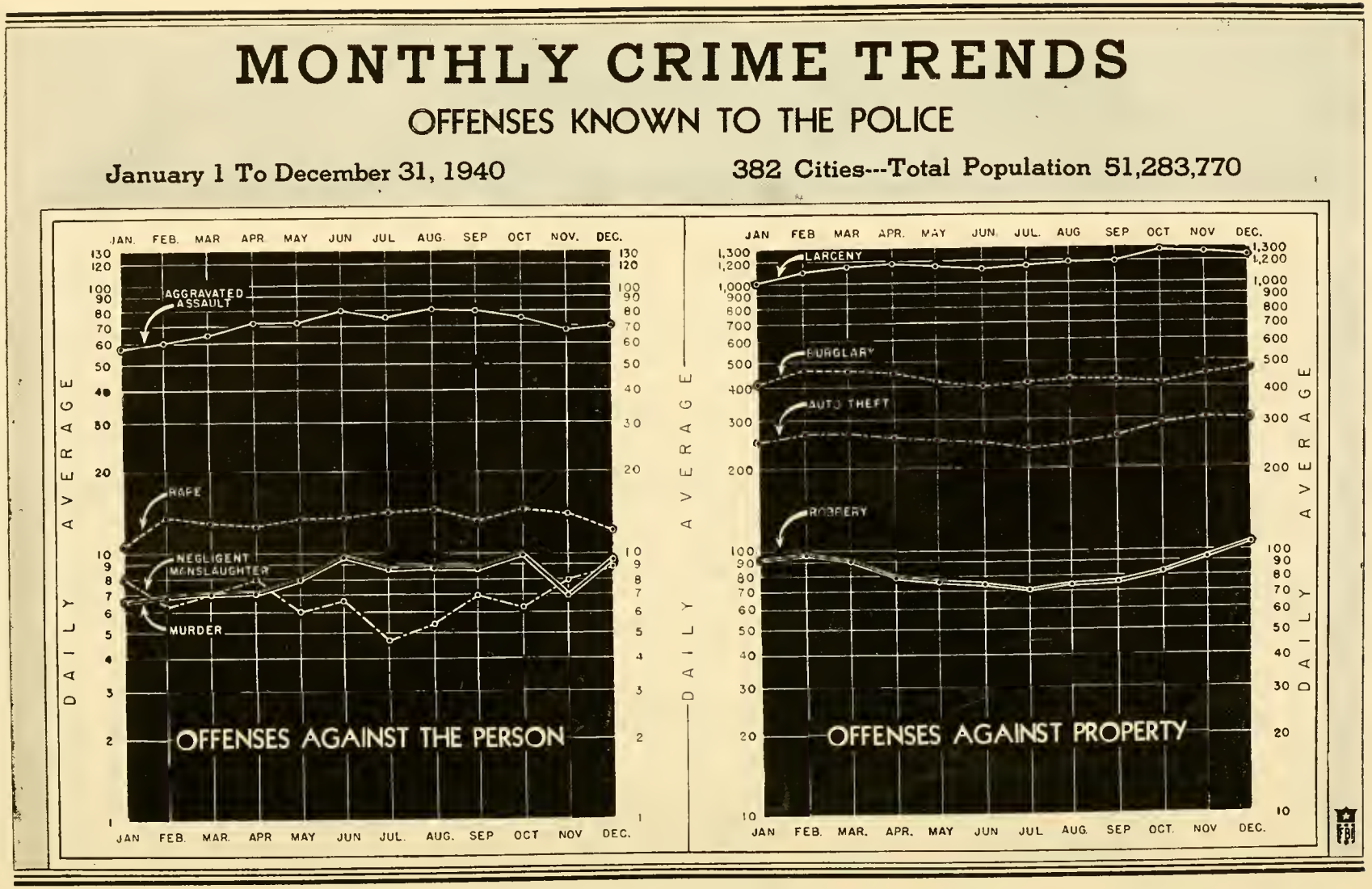
MONTHLY CRIME TRENDS
OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE
January 1 To December 31, 1940
382 Cities---Total Population 51,283,770
JAN. FEB. MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG. SEP OCT NOV. DEC.
DAILY AVERAGE
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
RAPE
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
MURDER
OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON
LARCENY
BURGLARY
AUTO THEFT
ROBBERY
OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

FIGURE 20.

TABLE 78.—*Monthly trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, 382 cities over 25,000 in population, by geographic divisions*

Geographic division and month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
54 cities over 25,000; total population, 4,380,313:								
January	0.2	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.5	32.8	60.0	24.5
February	.1	.3	.7	3.0	1.9	37.6	56.7	23.5
March	(1)	.3	1.0	2.8	1.5	36.8	65.2	26.4
April	.1	.4	.5	2.0	1.3	40.4	74.8	27.1
May	.1	.3	1.0	2.1	1.4	34.4	83.7	25.1
June	.1	.3	1.1	1.7	1.6	34.2	77.0	25.7
July	.2	.2	.8	2.3	1.5	34.6	75.9	21.7
August	.1	.2	.9	1.8	1.4	35.8	74.1	20.3
September	.2	.1	1.1	2.0	1.5	35.4	79.0	26.7
October	.2	.2	.8	1.9	1.5	33.4	84.4	25.9
November	.2	.8	1.0	2.2	.9	30.6	81.0	26.5
December	.2	.5	.5	1.9	1.3	32.5	75.4	26.7
January to March	.1	.4	.8	2.7	1.6	35.7	60.7	24.8
April to June	.1	.3	.8	2.0	1.5	36.3	78.5	26.0
July to September	.1	.2	.9	2.0	1.5	35.3	76.3	22.8
October to December	.2	.5	.8	2.0	1.2	32.2	80.2	26.4
January to December	.1	.3	.8	2.2	1.4	34.9	74.0	25.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC [2]								
72 cities over 25,000; total population, 15,450,932:								
January	.9	3.1	3.4	12.3	12.7	41.5	72.9	63.0
February	1.4	3.1	5.9	14.6	14.1	48.3	72.1	63.8
March	1.1	3.3	4.3	14.3	11.3	52.4	77.0	67.6
April	1.1	4.5	4.6	11.7	13.9	53.2	85.9	63.6
May	1.5	3.2	4.1	12.2	16.4	51.7	91.6	62.5
June	1.5	3.2	4.1	10.2	15.3	44.7	88.8	65.6
July	1.8	2.3	4.7	9.0	16.8	47.6	91.9	61.3
August	1.6	2.8	3.7	11.2	16.6	49.7	88.4	60.5
September	1.6	3.6	3.7	10.7	17.4	45.3	87.3	68.1
October	1.7	2.5	5.3	10.9	14.9	48.6	101.7	73.7
November	1.2	3.3	5.1	13.0	12.8	54.4	95.7	80.3
December	1.5	2.9	4.2	13.7	12.5	53.5	93.0	83.2
January to March	1.1	3.2	4.5	13.7	12.7	47.4	74.1	64.8
April to June	1.4	3.6	4.3	11.4	15.2	49.9	89.8	63.9
July to September	1.7	2.9	4.1	10.3	16.9	47.6	89.2	63.3
October to December	1.4	2.9	4.8	12.5	13.4	52.2	96.8	79.1
January to December	1.4	3.2	4.4	12.0	14.6	49.3	87.5	67.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
99 cities over 25,000; total population, 13,050,945:								
January	1.3	1.5	3.0	33.9	10.0	107.8	259.3	49.6
February	1.4	1.1	2.8	35.7	10.8	123.3	286.4	54.4
March	1.7	1.1	2.6	33.4	10.9	130.0	315.1	57.2
April	1.6	1.0	2.7	29.7	13.9	133.9	356.3	55.7
May	1.4	.9	3.5	31.3	13.4	125.7	363.1	59.4
June	2.5	1.0	3.7	30.0	13.7	120.0	363.8	53.3
July	1.6	.9	3.5	29.7	14.0	119.7	358.9	49.8
August	1.9	.6	4.2	31.8	15.5	120.3	374.2	53.0
September	1.5	.9	3.6	31.4	13.8	119.1	372.0	51.1
October	1.8	1.1	3.6	35.3	14.6	119.5	414.8	60.2
November	1.4	1.2	3.6	39.6	10.9	131.5	364.8	58.9
December	1.7	1.4	3.6	44.3	13.6	139.3	346.4	58.4
January to March	1.5	1.2	2.8	34.3	10.6	120.3	286.9	53.7
April to June	1.8	1.0	3.3	30.5	13.7	126.5	361.1	56.2
July to September	1.7	.8	3.7	30.9	14.4	119.7	368.3	51.3
October to December	1.6	1.2	3.6	39.7	13.1	130.1	375.4	59.2
January to December	1.7	1.1	3.4	33.9	12.9	124.2	348.1	55.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.—*Monthly trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, 382 cities over 25,000 in population, by geographic divisions*—Con.

Geographic division and month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
28 cities over 25,000; total population, 3,624,359:								
January	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.2	0.9	20.5	71.3	13.9
February	.3	.2	.8	5.2	1.3	30.1	94.8	16.1
March	.4	.4	.6	5.3	1.4	30.6	100.7	15.9
April	.3	.2	.4	4.4	2.0	29.8	108.0	16.0
May	.4	.2	.8	4.8	1.8	28.8	110.5	14.6
June	.4	.2	.6	4.7	1.8	26.3	100.1	14.9
July	.5	.2	.6	4.1	1.5	24.7	98.5	13.3
August	.5	.1	.6	3.7	1.2	30.1	101.7	15.5
September	.2	.2	.8	3.7	1.2	28.9	106.1	14.5
October	.4	.1	.8	4.1	1.7	29.6	110.4	17.3
November	.2	.2	.6	5.1	.9	28.9	103.1	18.8
December	.4	.4	.5	4.9	2.6	31.6	97.8	16.9
January to March	.3	.3	.6	4.9	1.2	27.0	88.8	15.3
April to June	.4	.2	.6	4.7	1.9	28.3	106.3	15.2
July to September	.4	.2	.7	3.8	1.3	27.9	102.1	14.4
October to December	.3	.3	.7	4.7	1.7	30.1	103.8	17.7
January to December	.4	.2	.6	4.5	1.5	28.3	100.2	15.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC [3]								
44 cities over 25,000; total population, 4,496,808:								
January	1.3	.7	1.0	11.7	13.4	55.5	143.6	26.3
February	1.5	.6	.9	11.8	12.9	70.5	166.6	36.5
March	1.8	.7	1.3	11.8	15.2	58.5	164.7	31.8
April	1.6	.7	1.0	10.0	17.4	54.2	154.3	31.3
May	2.0	.5	1.1	7.7	16.2	52.5	142.4	25.5
June	2.2	.6	1.3	7.1	18.6	49.7	139.1	25.7
July	1.9	.3	1.5	8.0	17.4	51.7	141.6	25.8
August	1.6	.4	1.4	8.6	17.7	54.5	147.2	28.5
September	1.9	.5	.8	9.5	18.7	54.5	150.1	30.9
October	2.7	.4	1.2	9.0	18.2	52.7	155.3	31.9
November	1.9	.6	1.1	10.7	16.9	59.1	180.9	33.3
December	2.7	1.0	1.1	14.2	18.1	60.8	183.2	32.9
January to March	1.5	.7	1.0	11.8	13.8	61.3	158.1	31.4
April to June	1.9	.6	1.1	8.3	17.4	52.2	145.3	27.5
July to September	1.8	.4	1.2	8.7	17.9	53.6	146.3	28.4
October to December	2.5	.7	1.1	11.3	17.7	57.5	173.0	32.7
January to December	1.9	.6	1.1	10.0	16.7	56.1	155.7	30.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
18 cities over 25,000; total population, 1,838,946:								
January	.9	.5	.4	6.5	7.3	25.8	44.5	8.7
February	.7	.3	.1	5.8	9.2	30.9	58.9	11.2
March	.7	.3	.2	5.4	13.2	31.9	64.6	10.5
April	.9	.4	.5	5.6	10.8	28.1	54.1	8.8
May	1.3	.3	.5	4.3	11.8	26.3	53.2	8.8
June	1.4	.5	.3	4.2	14.0	25.0	53.1	9.1
July	1.1	.3	.4	3.3	12.0	27.5	52.9	8.0
August	1.2	.5	.8	3.4	15.8	27.7	51.6	9.3
September	1.5	.5	.6	4.3	13.9	32.3	55.0	11.2
October	1.0	.6	.5	4.4	13.2	27.3	56.1	11.5
November	.8	.4	.3	5.6	13.4	30.7	61.4	14.1
December	1.2	.7	.5	6.0	10.8	31.4	62.2	12.1
January to March	.8	.4	.2	5.9	9.9	29.5	56.0	10.1
April to June	1.2	.4	.4	4.7	12.2	26.4	53.5	8.9
July to September	1.2	.4	.6	3.7	13.9	29.1	53.2	9.5
October to December	1.0	.6	.4	5.3	12.4	29.8	59.9	12.6
January to December	1.1	.4	.4	4.9	12.1	28.7	55.6	10.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 78.— *Monthly trends, offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, 382 cities over 25,000 in population, by geographic divisions*— Con.

Geographic division and month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
25 cities over 25,000; total population, 2,889,823:								
January	1.0	0.5	0.4	5.8	5.7	35.3	124.3	14.6
February	.9	.2	.8	6.6	6.0	38.9	136.1	15.0
March	.7	.1	.5	4.8	6.8	37.2	130.9	14.1
April	.7	.3	.9	3.5	8.1	37.1	120.7	12.3
May	.9	.2	.7	3.9	6.1	35.6	104.8	12.8
June	.9	.3	.9	5.0	8.2	32.8	99.9	11.6
July	1.1	.2	.7	3.1	8.0	34.2	100.1	13.7
August	.9	.2	1.0	2.9	8.1	32.5	101.8	11.4
September	1.0	.3	.5	3.8	7.5	29.0	97.7	11.8
October	1.0	.5	.5	3.3	7.2	27.3	108.2	13.8
November	.8	.4	.6	4.3	7.8	27.8	123.9	15.2
December	.8	.5	.5	5.9	6.5	33.1	133.5	18.0
January to March	.9	.3	.6	5.7	6.2	37.1	130.3	14.6
April to June	.9	.3	.9	4.1	7.4	35.1	108.4	12.2
July to September	1.0	.2	.7	3.3	7.9	31.9	99.9	12.3
October to December	.9	.5	.5	4.5	7.2	29.4	121.8	15.7
January to December	.9	.3	.7	4.4	7.2	33.4	115.1	13.7
MOUNTAIN								
11 cities over 25,000; total population, 835,805:								
January	.1	.1	[1]	.9	.5	9.3	31.1	5.5
February	.1	.1	.2	1.2	.4	8.3	36.0	4.9
March	.1	.1	.2	.9	.4	7.8	37.2	4.0
April	.1	[1]	.1	1.6	.4	9.1	36.0	5.7
May	.1	.1	.1	.8	.2	7.0	38.3	6.9
June	[1]	[1]	.2	1.1	.5	7.9	32.2	4.4
July	.1		.1	1.5	.7	9.7	35.6	4.4
August	.1	.1	[1]	2.3	.4	11.7	35.7	4.8
September	.2	.1	.3	1.7	.4	10.5	33.6	5.5
October	.1	.1	.1	1.0	.2	9.7	37.3	4.9
November	.1	.3	.1	1.5	.5	9.6	39.1	5.4
December	.1	.3	.1	1.9	.5	11.0	37.3	5.1
January to March	.1	.1	.1	1.0	.4	8.5	34.7	4.8
April to June	.1	.1	.1	1.1	.4	8.0	35.5	5.7
July to September	.1	.1	.1	1.8	.5	10.6	35.0	4.9
October to December	.1	.2	.1	1.5	.4	10.1	37.8	5.1
January to December	.1	.1	.1	1.4	.4	9.3	35.8	5.1
PACIFIC [4]								
31 cities over 25,000; total population, 4,715,839:								
January	.5	.7	1.4	13.5	4.8	85.7	205.4	50.1
February	.5	.3	1.4	12.3	3.6	82.6	196.3	51.4
March	.5	.5	2.1	12.4	4.3	78.5	201.7	50.3
April	.8	.4	1.8	11.2	3.8	70.0	185.7	47.5
May	.2	.4	1.5	10.1	4.4	64.4	178.6	44.6
June	.4	.5	1.3	11.3	5.4	62.9	183.1	44.3
July	.3	.3	1.6	10.5	4.1	69.7	202.0	43.9
August	.7	.4	1.7	9.6	3.4	68.9	212.0	47.4
September	.5	.7	1.6	10.2	4.4	72.8	209.6	48.2
October	.8	.6	1.7	12.2	4.0	69.8	202.5	52.7
November	.4	.7	1.6	12.7	3.7	80.2	215.9	53.7
December	.7	1.2	1.3	14.8	4.4	79.9	201.8	51.3
January to March	.5	.5	1.6	12.7	4.3	82.3	201.2	50.6
April to June	.5	.4	1.5	10.9	4.5	65.7	182.4	45.5
July to September	.5	.4	1.7	10.1	4.0	70.4	207.8	46.5
October to December	.6	.8	1.5	13.2	4.0	76.6	206.6	52.5
January to December	.5	.5	1.6	11.7	4.2	73.8	199.6	48.8

[1] Less than 0.1.

[2] Burglary and larceny—theft figures are based on reports from 70 cities with a total population of 6,064,603.

[3] Includes reports from District of Columbia.

[4] Manslaughter by negligence figures are based on reports from 30 cities with a total population of 3,211,562.

Average Yearly Number of Offenses Known to the Police, 1931–40.

The past 5 years have seen increases in offenses of rape, other felonious assaults, and larcenies, while substantial decreases were experienced in offenses of criminal homicide, robbery, burglary, and auto theft.

Of the increases, rape was the most substantial. The average yearly number of offenses of this type committed during the past 5 years was 35.9 percent larger than the corresponding figure for 1931–35. Larcenies continued to show a steady increase, and in examining the average yearly number of offenses committed during 1936–40 an increase of 11.4 percent was seen over the preceding 5 years. The increase in aggravated assaults was slight, amounting to 1.5 percent.

The average annual murder figure during the past 5 years was 15.2 percent lower than the corresponding figure for the 5-year period 1931–35. Negligent manslaughters, too, showed a decrease of 14.6 percent.

Except for the increase in larcenies, property crimes showed significant decreases as follows: Auto theft, 35.3 percent; robbery, 26.8 percent; and burglary, 9.5 percent.

The preceding statements are based on data presented in table 79 which includes average annual figures for two 5-year periods, 1931–35, 1936–40, based on reports received from 219 cities with population in excess of 25,000. In addition the figures are presented for nine subgroups, the cities being divided by location.

In evaluating the figures in table 79, reference should also be made to table 91 which presents figures representing the estimated number of major crimes in the United States during 1939 and 1940. Table 91 reflects increases during 1940 in all offense classes except robbery and auto theft, and a similar upward trend was reflected during 1939 as compared with 1938. In other words, although the yearly average number of crimes during 1936–40 was in many instances considerably below the yearly average during 1931–35, there is definite evidence of an upward trend during 1939 and 1940 which is particularly noticeable in offenses of rape, burglary, and larceny. Robbery and auto theft figures, however, continue to decline.

TABLE 79.—*Average yearly number of offenses known to the police, for the periods 1931–35 and 1936–40; cities over 25,000 in population, by geographic division*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Geographic division	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
NEW ENGLAND								
32 cities, total population, 3,281,694:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	49	123	222	973	601	10,015	20,168	11,303
Yearly average: 1936–40	38	99	235	691	476	9,233	18,681	7,720
Percent change	−22.4	−19.5	+5.9	−29.0	−20.8	−7.8	−7.4	−31.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC								
35 cities, total population, 5,419,163:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	243	485	343	2,152	2,708	14,557	21,995	11,137
Yearly average: 1936–40	190	247	398	1,638	2,093	10,613	22,776	8,788
Percent change	−21.8	−49.1	+16.0	−23.9	−22.7	−27.1	+3.6	−21.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL								
69 cities, total population, 7,624,214:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	463	263	564	7,824	3,267	25,938	78,432	23,355
Yearly average: 1936–40	357	264	885	6,099	3,014	26,981	84,142	15,630
Percent change	−22.9	+0.4	+56.9	−22.0	−7.7	+4.0	+7.3	−33.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL								
16 cities, total population, 2,652,339:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	183	51	138	3,044	753	9,437	21,392	11,397
Yearly average: 1936–40	111	67	152	1,326	450	7,198	25,390	4,994
Percent change	−39.3	+31.4	+10.1	−56.4	−40.2	−23.7	+18.7	−55.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC								
18 cities, total population, 3,003,349:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	369	136	161	2,429	2,663	12,157	26,352	10,761
Yearly average: 1936–40	393	112	254	2,593	3,718	12,847	33,097	7,942
Percent change	+6.5	−17.6	+57.8	+6.8	+39.6	+5.7	+25.6	−26.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL								
5 cities, total population, 882,086:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	226	87	33	1,048	1,611	5,631	7,350	3,673
Yearly average: 1936–40	195	94	54	897	1,428	5,344	9,390	2,391
Percent change	−13.7	+8.0	+63.6	−14.4	−11.4	−5.1	+27.8	−34.9
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL								
15 cities, total population, 1,998,727:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	289	90	107	1,859	1,170	9,178	18,914	8,406
Yearly average: 1936–40	256	97	139	1,173	1,682	7,602	22,395	3,689
Percent change	−11.4	+7.8	+29.9	−36.9	+43.8	−17.2	+18.4	−56.1
MOUNTAIN								
8 cities, total population, 707,180:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	37	12	29	937	131	4,496	6,998	3,007
Yearly average: 1936–40	31	21	45	392	130	2,878	8,085	1,769
Percent change	−16.2	+75.0	+55.2	−58.2	−.7	−36.0	+15.5	−41.2
PACIFIC								
21 cities, total population, 2,579,573:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	91	137	134	2,573	693	13,981	31,461	12,237
Yearly average: 1936–40	81	183	190	1,916	806	12,728	35,741	8,689
Percent change	−11.0	+33.6	+41.8	−25.5	+16.3	−9.0	+13.6	−29.0
TOTAL								
219 cities, total population, 28,178,325:								
Yearly average: 1931–35	1,948	1,385	1,731	22,839	13,597	105,391	233,061	95,276
Yearly average: 1936–40	1,652	1,183	2,352	16,725	13,797	95,424	259,697	61,611
Percent change	−15.2	−14.6	+35.9	−26.8	+1.5	−9.5	+11.4	−35.3

Offenses Known to the Police—Cities Divided According to Location.

The frequency with which crimes are committed varies among the several States and larger geographic divisions. This is more noticeable in some types of crimes than in others. For example, the burglary, larceny, and auto theft rates for cities in the Pacific States are somewhat higher than those in some of the other States.

Murder and felonious assault rates, on the other hand, are highest in the South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States.

To the student of criminal statistics the irregular distribution of crimes among the various portions of the country is not surprising, as it is well-recognized that the frequency of crimes, as well as other social phenomena, including births, deaths, diseases, marriages, divorces, automobile accidents, et cetera, is affected by a large variety of factors.

For a discussion of some of the factors affecting the extent of crime, reference may be made to the text preceding table 83.

In order that local officials and other interested individuals may compare the local crime data with State and regional averages, such figures are presented in tables 81 and 82. The number of cities used in preparing the crime rates reflected in those tables is shown in table 80.

The States represented in each geographic division in table 82 are of course the same as indicated in table 81. The population groups shown in table 82 are the same as those shown in table 76, but are set out here again for convenience:

GROUP I. Over 250,000 inhabitants.
GROUP II. 100,000 to 250,000 inhabitants.
GROUP III. 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants.
GROUP IV. 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants.
GROUP V. 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants.
GROUP VI. Under 10,000 inhabitants.

TABLE 80.—*Number of cities in each State included in the tabulation of uniform crime reports, January to December, inclusive, 1940*

Division and State	Population						Total
	Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000	
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England: 178 cities; total population, 5,797,660	2	10	13	29	66	58	178
Middle Atlantic: 488 cities; total population, 19,001,711	6	11	21	34	128	288	488
East North Central: 492 cities; total population, 16,271,722	8	10	23	58	110	283	492
West North Central: 243 cities; total population, 5,324,328	4	5	8	11	61	154	243
South Atlantic:[1] 158 cities; total population, 5,465,573	3	7	16	18	39	75	158
East South Central: 70 cities; total population, 2,291,258	3	3	4	8	19	33	70
West South Central: 108 cities; total population, 3,640,172	4	3	8	10	31	52	108
Mountain: 84 cities; total population, 1,436,889	1	1	2	7	23	50	84
Pacific: 180 cities; total population, 5,896,633	5	5	5	16	39	110	180
New England:							
Maine			1	2	7	8	18
New Hampshire			1	2	4	5	12
Vermont				1	1	9	11
Massachusetts	1	7	8	12	41	27	96
Rhode Island	1		1	6	6	3	17
Connecticut		3	2	6	7	6	24
Middle Atlantic:							
New York	3	4	6	10	47	102	172
New Jersey	1	4	5	13	31	69	123
Pennsylvania	2	3	10	11	50	117	193
East North Central:							
Ohio	4	4	4	14	28	74	128
Indiana	1	3	4	10	14	36	68
Illinois	1	1	7	14	33	88	144
Michigan	1	2	6	8	20	52	89
Wisconsin	1		2	12	15	33	63
West North Central:							
Minnesota	2	1		1	10	48	62
Iowa		1	4	6	7	36	54
Missouri	2		2	1	14	16	35
North Dakota				1	3	6	10
South Dakota				1	5	6	12
Nebraska		1	1		7	16	25
Kansas		2	1	1	15	26	45
South Atlantic:							
District of Columbia	1						1
Delaware		1				3	4
Maryland	1			2	4	5	12
Virginia		2	2	5	6	17	32
West Virginia			3	1	4	8	16
North Carolina		1	4	4	11	14	34
South Carolina			2	1	4	6	13
Georgia	1		4	1	4	7	17
Florida		3	1	4	6	15	29
East South Central:							
Kentucky	1		1	5	5	11	23
Tennessee	1	3		1	3	10	18
Alabama	1		2	1	3	9	16
Mississippi			1	1	8	3	13
West South Central:							
Arkansas			1	1	3	12	17
Louisiana	1		1	2	3	7	14
Oklahoma		2		2	11	17	32
Texas	3	1	6	5	14	16	45
Mountain:							
Montana				2	2	6	10
Idaho				1	6	10	17
Wyoming					4	3	7
Colorado	1		1	1	5	13	21
New Mexico				1	3	2	6
Arizona			1	1		7	9
Utah		1		1	2	5	9
Nevada					1	4	5
Pacific:							
Washington	1	2		3	8	18	32
Oregon	1			1	2	16	20
California	3	3	5	12	29	76	128

[1] Includes District of Columbia.

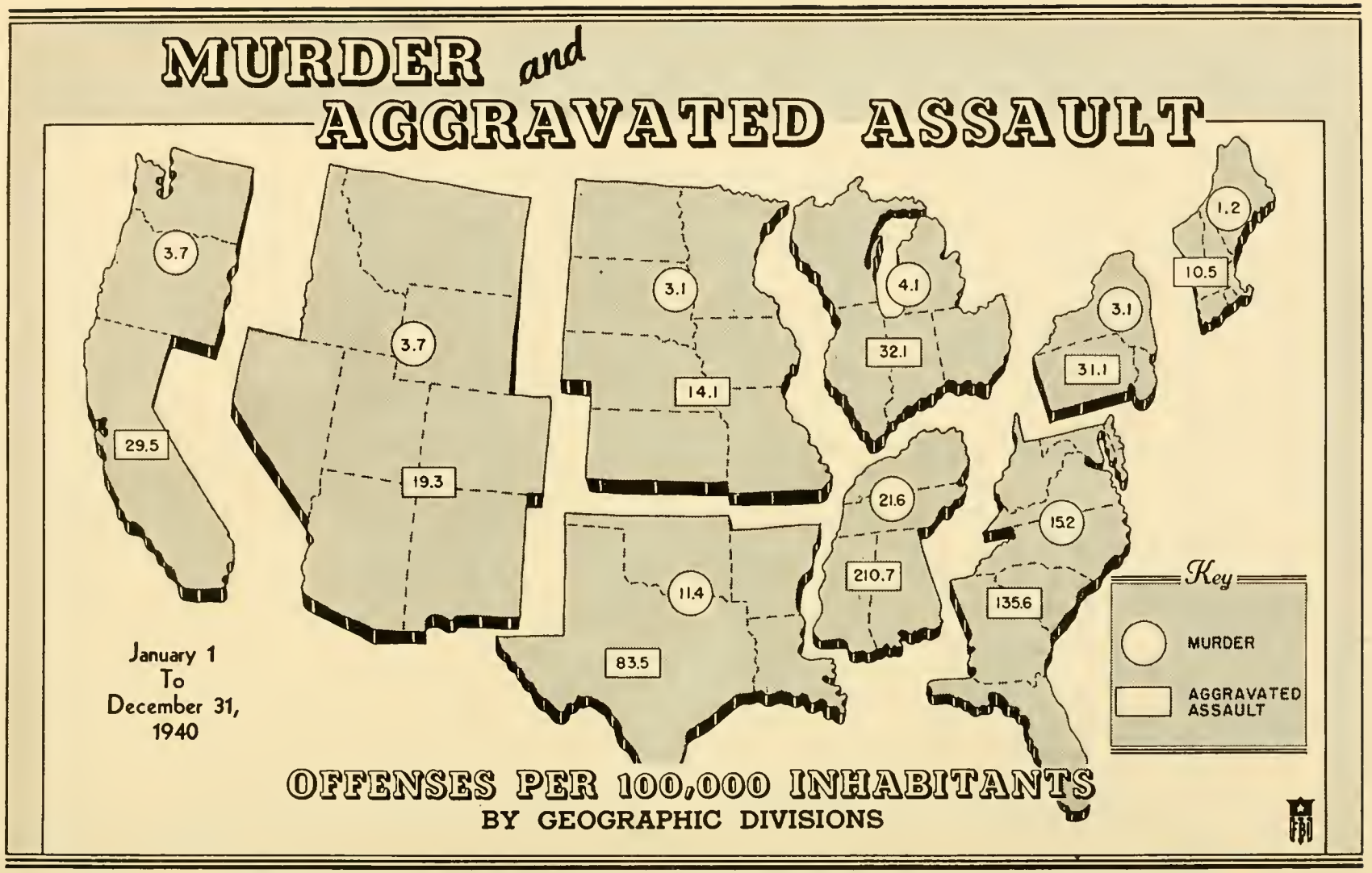
MURDER and
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
3.7
3.7
19.3
29.5
3.1
14.1
4.1
32.1
3.1
31.1
1.2
10.5
21.6
210.7
15.2
135.6
11.4
83.5
Key
MURDER
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
January 1
To
December 31,
1940
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 21.

TABLE 81.— *Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1940, by States*

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION						
New England	1.2	15.5	10.5	269.3	571.5	172.3
Middle Atlantic	3.1	26.3	31.1	[1] 259.0	[1] 471.0	145.7
East North Central	4.1	81.6	32.1	326.5	891.7	144.0
West North Central	3.1	37.7	14.1	267.0	912.2	140.2
South Atlantic [2]	15.2	72.0	135.6	430.3	1,175.7	222.6
East South Central	21.6	85.6	210.7	519.2	1,009.4	182.1
West South Central	11.4	50.9	83.5	405.3	1,316.9	155.1
Mountain	3.7	46.8	19.3	372.5	1,429.3	197.6
Pacific	3.7	78.1	29.5	522.8	1,499.1	344.2
New England:						
Maine		11.6	9.3	310.9	717.5	133.0
New Hampshire	1.4	7.2	9.9	172.1	434.2	58.7
Vermont		6.9		195.4	640.4	75.6
Massachusetts	1.0	18.4	9.1	267.2	527.4	191.7
Rhode Island	1.3	8.3	9.9	246.4	494.8	116.3
Connecticut	2.1	13.9	17.2	307.6	753.2	186.0
Middle Atlantic:						
New York	2.9	16.3	28.4	[3] 179.8	[3] 474.9	136.8
New Jersey	2.6	37.3	45.3	362.1	560.2	157.5
Pennsylvania	3.8	41.3	30.2	[4] 265.9	[4] 404.3	158.1
East North Central:						
Ohio	4.8	66.8	28.2	379.2	1,024.9	146.1
Indiana	4.0	63.6	35.1	406.7	1,006.6	247.0
Illinois	5.0	123.1	36.6	296.7	513.3	99.7
Michigan	3.2	73.6	40.7	348.0	1,359.2	187.6
Wisconsin	1.3	10.9	5.6	149.4	761.0	90.0
West North Central:						
Minnesota	1.1	26.6	11.6	276.1	749.8	140.9
Iowa	1.0	21.3	7.6	218.5	823.6	178.3
Missouri	6.5	61.6	20.5	256.8	1,074.3	117.7
North Dakota	.8	19.3	6.7	217.5	1,066.7	176.4
South Dakota	2.3	14.3	1.5	226.3	1,164.8	148.1
Nebraska	.8	21.0	14.5	197.3	611.4	153.2
Kansas	3.0	40.8	15.4	407.9	1,076.4	126.6
South Atlantic:						
Delaware	1.6	33.1	69.4	319.6	1,083.3	207.5
Maryland	8.6	46.0	81.2	220.0	544.0	263.1
Virginia	13.6	64.8	171.1	451.7	1,428.3	227.2
West Virginia	10.7	44.4	107.6	324.9	986.7	145.6
North Carolina	21.5	51.4	318.2	167.2	1,129.8	171.6
South Carolina	16.6	69.6	203.9	524.0	1,354.6	187.3
Georgia	28.8	82.8	108.9	523.8	1,487.4	222.8
Florida	14.6	92.2	101.9	622.6	1,516.0	182.0
East South Central:						
Kentucky	15.9	83.3	128.6	585.1	1,235.4	262.0
Tennessee	25.8	120.8	300.4	489.9	962.3	167.0
Alabama	25.6	53.1	212.7	549.3	780.7	157.4
Mississippi	14.2	50.0	132.9	367.1	1,072.8	73.1
West South Central:						
Arkansas	9.8	65.5	58.2	327.1	1,101.4	104.6
Louisiana	12.6	28.9	86.9	189.3	595.0	137.7
Oklahoma	8.2	63.4	56.5	509.2	1,283.0	152.6
Texas	12.2	53.2	94.2	461.8	1,625.1	169.2
Mountain:						
Montana	5.2	47.4	24.5	252.7	1,195.5	243.9
Idaho	2.0	28.4	8.8	400.2	1,458.6	188.2
Wyoming	6.2	33.5	12.4	269.4	1,080.0	140.3
Colorado	3.1	51.6	18.3	311.1	1,385.5	147.3
New Mexico	3.2	30.0	34.2	341.3	1,759.8	212.9
Arizona	4.9	71.1	31.7	489.4	2,152.6	238.7
Utah	4.5	39.4	10.7	459.3	1,139.3	237.1
Nevada		68.4	42.5	401.0	1,818.5	450.5
Pacific:						
Washington	3.1	50.4	14.7	534.2	1,367.0	256.3
Oregon	1.6	83.8	10.3	654.2	1,660.1	254.5
California	4.1	83.0	34.3	507.7	1,509.2	370.2

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 486 cities with a total population of 9,615,382.
[2] Includes report of District of Columbia.
[3] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 171 cities.
[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on reports of 192 cities.

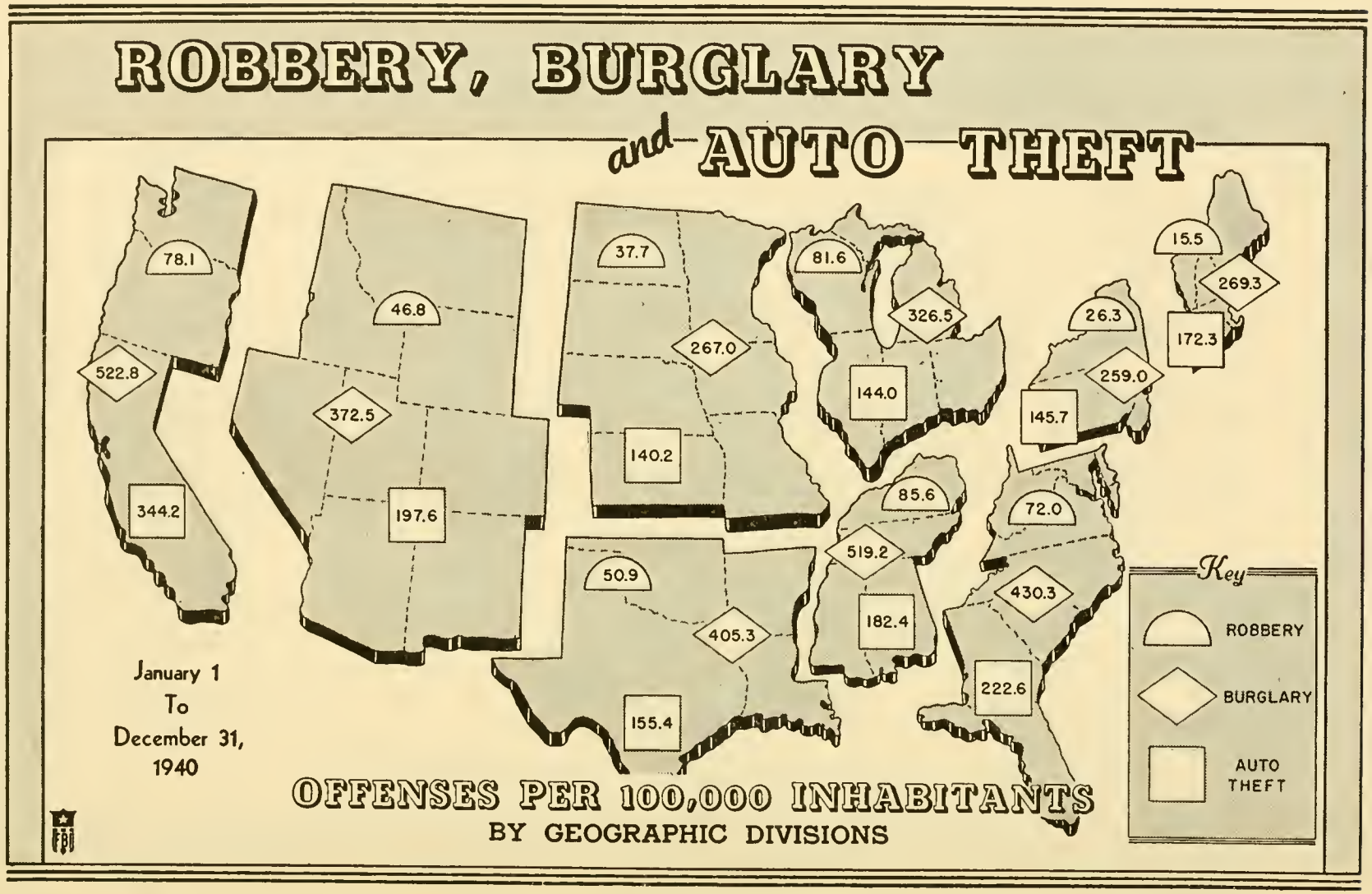
ROBBERY, BURGLARY
and AUTO THEFT
78.1
522.8
344.2
46.8
372.5
197.6
37.7
267.0
140.2
81.6
326.5
144.0
15.5
269.3
172.3
26.3
259.0
145.7
85.6
519.2
182.4
72.0
430.3
222.6
50.9
405.3
155.4
Key
ROBBERY
BURGLARY
AUTO THEFT
January 1
To
December 31,
1940
OFFENSES PER 100,000 INHABITANTS
BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

FIGURE 22.

TABLE 82.—*Number of offenses known to the police per 100,000 inhabitants, January to December, inclusive, 1940, by geographic divisions and population groups*

Geographic division and population group	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
NEW ENGLAND						
Group I	1.6	30.4	17.1	165.6	375.4	358.3
Group II	1.3	17.5	15.2	392.0	780.8	219.6
Group III	.6	14.3	8.1	327.8	672.1	149.3
Group IV	.7	10.1	6.6	250.1	594.7	102.5
Group V	1.6	7.2	5.2	203.2	464.0	60.9
Group VI	1.3	9.0	6.9	195.9	327.5	54.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC						
Group I	3.9	30.1	38.0	[1] 341.5	[1] 521.1	166.6
Group II	1.9	21.1	20.8	279.7	525.6	154.4
Group III	2.1	28.0	31.4	295.1	536.8	155.4
Group IV	1.1	20.6	20.5	246.1	532.7	115.3
Group V	1.8	17.3	17.9	206.4	407.8	91.7
Group VI	2.4	17.7	15.0	176.2	327.0	66.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.9	127.7	41.2	362.9	988.7	142.6
Group II	3.7	59.4	47.3	401.8	1,108.0	214.2
Group III	2.3	44.2	30.3	305.3	918.5	155.7
Group IV	2.2	33.6	14.4	286.4	878.9	156.3
Group V	2.3	31.5	16.2	253.9	663.6	114.3
Group VI	2.0	24.1	14.1	222.0	427.3	88.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL						
Group I	5.2	57.9	17.2	263.4	1,030.4	136.2
Group II	2.2	42.2	21.2	308.1	885.3	171.7
Group III	1.6	26.0	6.6	351.7	1,184.6	234.0
Group IV	1.1	13.4	7.0	266.4	903.5	134.3
Group V	1.2	21.5	9.6	255.0	900.3	123.3
Group VI	2.4	20.3	13.4	195.0	473.8	78.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC						
Group I [2]	14.6	90.7	77.3	372.8	962.7	306.7
Group II	18.8	93.5	147.6	609.4	1,648.5	246.9
Group III	16.9	59.7	204.0	471.8	1,414.9	160.3
Group IV	12.1	71.9	175.4	431.9	1,295.8	196.8
Group V	13.2	24.3	134.1	296.6	811.0	126.3
Group VI	11.9	32.8	132.6	321.9	667.5	117.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	20.2	135.1	329.2	709.9	1,191.1	210.5
Group II	29.2	81.5	169.2	396.2	958.9	224.5
Group III	17.8	49.8	189.4	529.7	926.6	155.2
Group IV	15.9	48.3	118.7	429.1	1,241.5	206.4
Group V	22.4	42.0	90.1	319.2	759.2	79.8
Group VI	24.6	31.5	80.8	290.4	382.6	113.4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL						
Group I	13.2	58.0	92.0	392.3	1,424.2	180.2
Group II	10.1	77.4	92.1	574.9	1,673.3	173.4
Group III	11.3	42.0	103.7	416.5	1,457.5	188.1
Group IV	5.8	35.6	60.9	328.0	1,266.9	120.1
Group V	9.2	39.6	48.6	353.5	899.1	96.7
Group VI	15.2	21.9	66.8	313.1	570.7	67.5
MOUNTAIN						
Group I	3.1	62.0	18.6	353.6	1,340.5	157.3
Group II	3.3	48.7	12.0	506.2	1,165.8	252.1
Group III	6.8	92.7	31.5	487.3	1,609.2	213.5
Group IV	5.7	47.2	17.5	380.3	2,086.0	303.0
Group V	2.4	31.1	11.2	327.4	1,554.9	195.3
Group VI	3.0	26.3	27.0	319.0	851.8	115.8
PACIFIC						
Group I	4.5	111.1	39.8	615.7	1,518.1	438.6
Group II	4.0	68.5	21.8	505.7	1,608.8	280.7
Group III	3.4	32.2	15.8	452.1	1,548.8	205.7
Group IV	1.5	44.5	16.2	491.6	1,673.0	276.2
Group V	3.2	25.4	12.4	316.7	1,378.6	211.3
Group VI	2.5	27.4	20.7	330.7	1,259.7	203.8

[1] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 4 cities.
[2] Includes the District of Columbia.

Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants.

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the calendar year 1940 is shown in table 83. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants according to the 1940 decennial census. Such data are included here in order that interested individuals and organizations may have readily available up-to-date information concerning the amount of crime committed in their communities. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 76 and 82 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

A great deal of caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities, because differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. The amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. The following is a list of some of the factors which might affect the amount of crime in a community:

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.
The economic status and activities of the population.
Climate.
Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.
The number of police employees per unit of population.
The standards governing appointments to the police force.
The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.
The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.
The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to the above-mentioned factors. It is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community.

In examining a compilation of crime figures for individual communities it should be borne in mind that in view of the fact that the data are compiled by different record departments operating under separate and distinct administrative systems, it is entirely possible that there may be variations in the practices employed in classifying complaints of offenses. On the other hand, the crime-reporting handbook has been distributed to all contributors of crime reports, and the

figures received are included in this bulletin only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the handbook, and the individual department has so indicated.

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Abilene, Tex		2	38	110	19	386	30
Akron, Ohio	9	121	122	1,058	242	1,803	409
Alameda, Calif		1	1	50	5	218	12
Albany, N. Y	3	30	22	236	68	535	177
Albuquerque, N. Mex	1	12	2	137	30	949	132
Alexandria, La	Only 11 months received						
Alexandria, Va	1	24	70	94	41	379	55
Alhambra, Calif		14		258	34	420	92
Aliquippa, Pa	3	1	18	57	12	119	14
Allentown, Pa		41	2	143	46	322	154
Alton, Ill	2	7	14	77	9	179	33
Altoona, Pa	1	25	7	225	23	195	75
Amarillo, Tex	3	19	36	222	92	626	114
Amsterdam, N. Y		4	2	79	16	101	25
Anderson, Ind		15	13	326	13	348	115
Ann Arbor, Mich		3	2	61	50	380	58
Anniston, Ala	Only 10 months received						
Appleton, Wis	Only 5 months received						
Arlington, Mass		1		85	13	138	12
Arlington, Va	No reports received						
Asheville, N. C	9	48	393	208	82	421	71
Ashland, Ky	4	12	18	85	15	264	52
Atlanta, Ga	111	383	336	2,354	585	4,806	1,047
Atlantic City, N. J	2	49	104	351	190	979	263
Auburn, N. Y	1		1	13	23	214	36
Augusta, Ga	12	29	54	423	24	713	63
Aurora, Ill		11	5	76	32	161	47
Austin, Tex	9	25	99	515	48	1,994	135
Bakersfield, Calif	1	22	8	93	52	834	170
Baltimore, Md	83	415	781	1,895	671	3,697	2,434
Bangor, Maine		6	7	55	22	250	58
Baton Rouge, La	5	11	40	145	44	373	33
Battle Creek, Mich	2	27	5	222	8	501	107
Bay City, Mich		6	2	123	15	528	132
Bayonne, N. J	No reports received						
Beaumont, Tex	10	19	70	129	10	331	83
Belleville, Ill	1	1		56	15	141	27
Belleville, N. J	1	7	1	84	2	149	28
Bellingham, Wash	1	5	1	111	12	171	29
Belmont, Mass		2		43	8	158	7
Beloit, Wis	1	1	3	66	7	354	42
Belvedere Township, Calif	1	30	20	247	25	221	222
Berkeley, Calif	1	6	8	268	26	891	47
Berwyn, Ill	1	33	1	97	8	121	12
Bethlehem, Pa	Only 10 months received						
Beverly, Mass		2		46	14	149	14
Beverly Hills, Calif		22		177	88	352	71
Binghamton, N. Y		1	4	122	18	284	115
Birmingham, Ala	60	170	665	1,698	297	2,015	487
Bloomfield, N. J		3	1	97	17	101	41
Bloomington, Ill	1	23	10	100	44	296	136
Boise, Idaho		13	1	140	35	460	95
Boston, Mass	13	293	146	1,117	638	2,197	3,245
Bridgeport, Conn	2	19	4	360	200	1,336	300
Bristol, Conn	1	2	3	82	5	90	22

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Brockton, Mass	1	5	5	289	44	372	71
Brookline, Mass		11	1	277	89	325	124
Buffalo, N. Y	13	72	134	677	258	1,390	556
Burbank, Calif	Only 5 months received						
Burlington, Iowa	1	2	5	26	6	124	26
Burlington, Vt		1		88	28	385	31
Butte, Mont	4	42	15	61	30	185	199
Cambridge, Mass	2	34	21	431	56	659	408
Camden, N. J	3	65	72	281	150	479	266
Canton, Ohio		73	79	279	(1)	890	90
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		12		75	64	528	98
Central Falls, R. I	1	2		58	3	144	24
Charleston, S. C	7	103	313	328	108	809	111
Charleston, W. Va	21	60	220	211	(1)	1,339	230
Charlotte, N. C	47	98	318	721	237	1,766	310
Chattanooga, Tenn	54	111	254	555	66	1,489	294
Chelsea, Mass	2	10	6	146	25	208	108
Chester, Pa	11	34	26	108	33	171	88
Chicago, Ill	231	5,803	1,500	10,939	3,840	11,989	2,878
Chicopee, Mass			3	79	16	149	24
Cicero, Ill		63	2	97	30	196	41
Cincinnati, Ohio	43	494	209	2,173	737	5,493	643
Clarksburg, W. Va		4	10	50	11	128	38
Cleveland, Ohio	58	898	112	2,735	249	10,999	908
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		18	1	162	23	276	33
Clifton, N. J		14	8	115	31	128	20
Clinton, Iowa		2	1	68	37	114	32
Colorado Springs, Colo	1	5		85	15	661	53
Columbia, S. C	12	39	91	541	115	1,015	162
Columbus, Ga	10	32	27	159	52	678	86
Columbus, Ohio	14	276	82	2,426	483	3,706	843
Concord, N. H		2		54	3	117	19
Corpus Christi, Tex	9	11	55	343	105	1,117	224
Council Bluffs, Iowa		13	3	150	26	413	74
Covington, Ky	6	28	31	254	24	394	100
Cranston, R. I		2	1	65	37	216	40
Cumberland, Md		8		110	41	238	71
Dallas, Tex	59	179	261	1,637	167	7,911	509
Danville, Ill		24	18	136	9	328	75
Danville, Va	4	23	68	150	27	404	48
Davenport, Iowa	1	29	2	152	12	816	141
Dayton, Ohio	16	78	29	748	71	2,686	319
Dearborn, Mich		34	22	215	94	1,042	148
Decatur, Ill	1	28	20	149	44	498	64
Denver, Colo	10	200	60	1,140	315	4,007	507
Des Moines, Iowa	4	64	34	440	187	1,515	406
Detroit, Mich	80	1,887	1,040	6,012	1,105	26,490	3,157
Dubuque, Iowa		4		47	18	277	71
Duluth, Minn		17	5	340	111	1,144	156
Durham, N. C	7	36	101	456	58	613	83
East Chicago, Ind	3	36	58	145	42	262	59
East Cleveland, Ohio		5	1	162	8	224	22
Easton, Pa	Only 5 months received						
East Orange, N. J	1	15	3	430	14	174	60
East Providence, R. I		3	2	121	11	208	28
East St. Louis, Ill	6	104	132	215	57	420	190
Eau Claire, Wis	1	7		52	16	301	56
Elgin, Ill	1	4	1	71	11	183	25
Elizabeth, N. J	2	32	20	297	71	588	152
Elkhart, Ind		9	4	80	26	494	45
Elmira, N. Y		7	1	67	26	311	81
El Paso, Tex	6	73	45	395	34	1,332	212
Elyria, Ohio		5		72	11	116	16
Enid, Okla	1	5	7	92	9	305	15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Erie, Pa	2	30	20	396	66	718	297
Evanston, Ill	1	20	23	172	88	623	40
Evansville, Ind	6	40	73	390	55	1,311	295
Everett, Mass	Only 2 months received						
Everett, Wash	2	3	2	90	3	528	65
Fall River, Mass		18	6	570	48	536	130
Fargo, N. Dak	1	9	6	106	21	276	74
Fitchburg, Mass		2		107	10	196	24
Flint, Mich	1	51	106	689	194	1,821	409
Fond du Lac, Wis		3	1	27	19	120	32
Fort Smith, Ark		12	4	116	25	542	38
Fort Wayne, Ind	2	48	14	341	107	1,998	544
Fort Worth, Tex	23	84	196	882	85	3,310	275
Fresno, Calif	6	49	24	363	88	942	212
Gadsden, Ala	14	10	42	103	13	277	54
Galesburg, Ill		9	1	119	5	112	82
Galveston, Tex	Only 3 months received						
Garfield, N. J		8	6	76	10	84	13
Gary, Ind	9	178	148	617	130	962	209
Glendale, Calif	1	25	4	397	92	1,342	161
Grand Rapids, Mich	1	37	11	559	97	2,078	357
Great Falls, Mont	2	6	3	114	30	636	42
Green Bay, Wis	2		3	62	10	295	42
Greensboro, N. C	11	17	18	383	108	724	169
Greenville, S. C	14	17	23	214	60	598	113
Hackensack, N. J		7	23	90	11	114	62
Hagerstown, Md		16	4	76	17	284	37
Hamilton, Ohio	1	10	4	56	46	289	42
Hammond, Ind		22	15	200	40	609	98
Hamtramck, Mich		67	4	171	114	543	126
Harrisburg, Pa	2	44	48	316	65	619	135
Hartford, Conn	3	30	101	786	168	2,016	523
Haverford Township, Pa		2	2	76	7	106	9
Haverhill, Mass		13	3	135	29	174	60
Hazelton, Pa		31	6	119	23	134	27
Highland Park, Mich	1	39	9	432	59	668	109
High Point, N. C	6	18	173	147	21	199	71
Hoboken, N. J	Only 8 months received						
Holyoke, Mass	1		3	212	37	411	86
Honolulu, T. H	7	18	19	1,072	161	2,084	270
Houston, Tex	55	313	176	2,371	231	6,292	895
Huntington, W. Va	5	62	111	375	82	972	114
Huntington Park, Calif		21		207	28	636	171
Hutchinson, Kans	1	4	3	168	11	433	37
Indianapolis, Ind	24	501	153	2,580	421	4,162	1,528
Inglewood, Calif		10	4	183	31	471	61
Irvington, N. J	1	29	4	236	33	251	75
Jackson, Mich	1	16	15	160	27	569	163
Jackson, Miss	11	23	149	280	60	1,201	73
Jacksonville, Fla	43	212	185	1,179	409	2,939	303
Jamestown, N. Y		2	1	78	28	208	46
Jersey City, N. J	Complete data not received						
Johnson City, Tenn	2	6	27	114	10	198	29
Johnstown, Pa	2	9	3	169	36	159	97
Joliet, Ill	2	46	6	175	27	219	71
Joplin, Mo	Only 2 months received						
Kalamazoo, Mich		13	4	227	42	724	91
Kansas City, Kans	8	138	36	700	(1)	1,217	139
Kansas City, Mo	40	453	133	1,344	548	3,775	562
Kearny, N. J		11		75	26	111	20
Kenosha, Wis		12		57	9	207	22
Kingston, N. Y		1	6	37	20	164	30
Knoxville, Tenn	25	23	211	287	207	886	292
Kokomo, Ind		6	1	253	18	415	102
La Crosse, Wis		6	1	106	12	434	44

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
La Fayette, Ind	1	4	2	90	25	443	29
Lakewood, Ohio		12	2	131	16	307	22
Lancaster, Pa	1	15	15	125	29	434	83
Lansing, Mich		5	8	184	35	569	132
Laredo, Tex		6	31	163	14	398	19
Lawrence, Mass	1	10	1	169	43	429	145
Lebanon, Pa		19		32	15	135	60
Lewiston, Maine		6	1	91	14	264	42
Lexington, Ky	8	31	152	301	107	1,152	138
Lima, Ohio		16	7	186	35	462	120
Lincoln, Nebr		10	2	73	21	561	110
Little Rock, Ark	8	56	60	332	(1)	1,055	137
Long Beach, Calif	2	105	26	1,015	247	2,816	424
Lorain, Ohio	3	16	11	103	25	287	56
Los Angeles, Calif	86	2,169	684	10,022	4,437	21,497	8,424
Louisville, Ky	46	405	531	2,542	949	3,844	1,053
Lowell, Mass		8	2	327	41	321	137
Lower Merion Township, Pa		17	7	192	56	333	51
Lubbock, Tex	3	9	22	138	49	680	11
Lynchburg, Va	4	10	41	129	23	300	64
Lynn, Mass	1	34	14	413	182	857	152
Macon, Ga	27	54	193	201	53	684	78
Madison, Wis		9	3	154	57	436	75
Malden, Mass		19		210	48	356	115
Manchester, N. H	1	1	9	76	17	421	46
Mansfield, Ohio	1	21	10	205	50	317	92
Marion, Ind		4		70	14	283	53
Marion, Ohio		5	3	99	14	311	39
Mason City, Iowa	1	1	1	36	27	178	25
Massillon, Ohio		12	13	70	29	126	64
Maywood, Ill		12	2	59	12	125	9
McKeesport, Pa	1	37	86	125	61	151	104
Medford, Mass		8	3	157	21	277	42
Melrose, Mass		3	1	57	11	83	28
Memphis, Tenn	72	613	1,700	2,004	423	2,949	312
Meriden, Conn		1		96	10	156	80
Meridian, Miss	1	32	55	206	25	285	30
Miami, Fla	32	226	281	1,324	379	1,765	312
Miami Beach, Fla		9	8	116	204	422	154
Michigan City, Ind		3		35	15	174	15
Middletown, Conn		1	2	51	7	99	14
Middletown, Ohio	3	6	10	104	24	447	49
Milwaukee, Wis	11	57	53	592	299	4,517	560
Minneapolis, Minn	7	166	47	1,557	648	3,076	1,059
Mishawaka, Ind	1	3	1	25	6	144	38
Mobile, Ala	8	65	207	349	71	308	142
Moline, Ill		10	10	82	31	262	51
Monroe, La	3	13	5	85	17	293	29
Montclair, N. J	7	7	27	45	5	56	37
Montgomery, Ala	27	24	145	605	35	510	121
Mount Vernon, N. Y	1	5	11	112	35	184	49
Muncie, Ind	4	8	22	119	27	353	192
Muskegon, Mich	1	9	4	161	56	569	81
Muskogee, Okla	2	21	7	213	4	469	59
Nashua, N. H		1	4	57	6	139	28
Nashville, Tenn	40	198	224	771	(1)	1,256	328
New Albany, Ind	1	3	6	35	5	197	20
Newark, N. J	21	331	528	2,596	450	3,541	1,307
Newark, Ohio		21	33	80	33	491	72
New Bedford, Mass	2	18	9	657	77	1,000	188
New Britain, Conn	2	9	4	216	23	330	111
New Brunswick, N. J		15	21	180	19	268	60
Newburgh, N. Y		2	5	80	25	184	44
New Castle, Pa	2	11	5	91	26	155	63
New Haven, Conn	5	49	15	719	255	1,220	421

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
New London, Conn		3	6	80	28	201	34
New Orleans, La	56	140	102	570	563	1,469	724
Newport, Ky	5	18	19	133	29	242	50
Newport, R. I		3	3	96	19	234	22
Newport News, Va	2	35	103	284	78	350	101
New Rochelle, N. Y	4	6	39	111	51	171	72
Newton, Mass		1	3	169	(1)	410	87
New York, N. Y	275	1,497	2,622	8,240	(1)	18,697	11,332
Niagara Falls, N. Y	1	10	24	369	54	448	177
Norfolk, Va	18	135	128	871	206	2,058	530
Norristown, Pa	1	5	9	68	20	66	36
North Bergen, N. J		4	1	132	15	160	32
Norwalk, Conn	2	6	9	153	14	333	48
Norwood, Ohio		11	2	127	13	140	25
Oakland, Calif	14	127	120	1,430	173	4,088	598
Oak Park, Ill	1	50	1	269	60	344	36
Ogden, Utah	4	19	9	197	32	726	130
Oklahoma City, Okla	18	146	190	1,098	132	2,387	340
Omaha, Nebr	4	67	61	482	87	927	442
Orange, N. J	1	12	53	99	12	142	48
Orlando, Fla	3	15	18	190	49	408	64
Oshkosh, Wis				105	21	361	16
Ottumwa, Iowa		3	3	52	14	96	52
Owensboro, Ky	3	11	4	118	19	167	67
Paducah, Ky	7	11	5	104	18	555	140
Parkersburg, W. Va	2	2	1	87	18	201	26
Pasadena, Calif		24	9	420	139	1,457	199
Passaic, N. J	2	16	38	240	35	311	106
Paterson, N. J	3	29	15	524	52	252	215
Pawtucket, R. I		11	27	289	45	595	112
Pensacola, Fla	2	145	109	150	125	470	131
Peoria, Ill	2	55	50	402	45	726	225
Perth Amboy, N. J				No reports received			
Petersburg, Va	2	16	61	103	22	498	28
Philadelphia, Pa	110	958	691	3,592	1,148	2,780	3,297
Phoenix, Ariz	6	59	15	371	47	1,365	186
Pittsburgh, Pa	25	550	323	2,985	498	2,114	2,091
Pittsfield, Mass		2		108	15	186	31
Plainfield, N. J	1	3	2	136	26	232	76
Pontiac, Mich	2	21	12	228	56	458	166
Port Arthur, Tex	5	3	25	50	9	291	52
Port Huron, Mich		6	2	88	1	352	78
Portland, Maine		16	8	476	78	808	189
Portland, Oreg	6	332	33	2,385	702	4,691	828
Portsmouth, Ohio	5	20	5	203	41	650	71
Portsmouth, Va	12	37	176	243	39	883	74
Poughkeepsie, N. Y		6	9	98	46	351	26
Providence, R. I	3	18	29	579	214	796	425
Pueblo, Colo	1	50	22	202	13	467	65
Quincy, Ill		39	34	54	68	180	30
Quincy, Mass		20		195	13	311	69
Racine, Wis	1	12	3	121	31	543	61
Raleigh, N. C	15	35	137	253	109	792	68
Reading, Pa		14	15	413	65	596	100
Revere, Mass		17	21	151	19	244	85
Richmond, Ind	1	14	7	66	57	186	50
Richmond, Va	39	165	401	1,057	279	3,566	556
Riverside, Calif	2	10	14	166	11	373	43
Roanoke, Va	4	12	70	140	90	674	100
Rochester, Minn		1		24	25	212	22
Rochester, N. Y	1	19	35	579	141	2,041	395
Rockford, Ill		27	4	155	41	548	87
Rock Island, Ill	1	28	1	120	34	389	61
Rocky Mount, N. C	4	15	77	94	15	462	32
Rome, Ga	4	9	23	85	10	134	37

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Rome, N. Y.				34	6	128	30
Royal Oak, Mich.		10		103	4	192	54
Sacramento, Calif.	7	168	52	842	295	2,264	364
Saginaw, Mich.	3	25	25	376	52	1,049	156
St. Joseph, Mo.	4	26	19	384	78	1,051	156
St. Louis, Mo.	55	421	119	1,354	(1)	9,941	812
St. Paul, Minn.	4	116	45	1,000	187	2,384	285
St. Petersburg, Fla.	9	19	21	436	116	1,029	41
Salem, Mass.		14		89	18	278	73
Salem, Oreg.		5	1	165	31	736	121
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	73	18	759	64	1,684	378
San Angelo, Tex.	1	6	18	56	13	231	54
San Antonio, Tex.	19	196	475	1,022	279	3,420	445
San Bernardino, Calif.	1	59	21	235	62	654	111
San Diego, Calif.	8	74	36	574	158	2,332	584
San Francisco, Calif.	26	574	339	2,675	684	6,494	2,625
San Jose, Calif.	5	18	15	266	23	872	160
Santa Ana, Calif.		2	3	111	28	612	75
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1	9	8	134	39	573	43
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	39	4	311	117	1,290	257
Savannah, Ga.	22	54	38	235	269	2,117	145
Schenectady, N. Y.		5	10	359	81	445	116
Scranton, Pa.	8	17	35	510	110	597	179
Seattle, Wash.	7	259	64	2,667	407	4,110	1,187
Sharon, Pa.		4	3	43	6	74	52
Sheboygan, Wis.		1		41	14	235	26
Shreveport, La.	16	35	120	325	50	1,282	190
Sioux City, Iowa	1	26	3	290	17	895	286
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.		2		105	40	603	51
Somerville, Mass.		22	8	512	29	423	186
South Bend, Ind.	3	49	5	487	92	1,182	200
South Gate, Calif.		9	2	182	21	489	98
Spartanburg, S. C.	(2)	11	(2)	119	54	335	92
Spokane, Wash.	5	87	35	734	95	2,141	329
Springfield, Ill.	1	41	17	281	75	855	247
Springfield, Mass.	3	10	15	339	92	1,011	314
Springfield, Mo.	1	10	3	265	48	854	115
Springfield, Ohio	3	23	31	216	26	785	89
Stamford, Conn.	1	6	3	98	62	244	83
Steubenville, Ohio	6	28	22	136	10	174	72
Stockton, Calif.	No reports received						
Superior, Wis.		7	1	86	22	373	44
Syracuse, N. Y.		15	9	372	102	947	332
Tacoma, Wash.	6	49	5	400	61	933	278
Tampa, Fla.	8	32	86	588	99	1,530	218
Taunton, Mass.		1	1	56	23	152	24
Teaneck, N. J.		2	2	63	6	39	16
Terre Haute, Ind.	5	33	5	170	10	348	139
Toledo, Ohio	11	191	117	1,304	362	3,318	765
Topeka, Kans.	2	22	5	525	39	1,014	229
Torrington, Conn.	No reports received						
Trenton, N. J.	3	65	66	673	112	958	244
Troy, N. Y.		7	15	157	55	445	115
Tucson, Ariz.	1	19	15	201	83	1,257	94
Tulsa, Okla.	13	176	96	1,034	238	2,620	294
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	No reports received						
Tyler, Tex.	Only 11 months received						
Union City, N. J.		4	1	101	27	74	125
University City, Mo.	1	7	3	174	36	255	18
Upper Darby, Pa.		21	2	197	49	286	61
Utica, N. Y.	2	3	3	116	56	644	99
Waco, Tex.	7	12	132	217	8	588	24
Waltham, Mass.		1	3	113	20	421	31
Warren, Ohio	1	29	13	209	21	407	85
Warwick, R. I.	1			17	43	111	25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 83.—*Number of offenses known to the police, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 in population (based on 1940 decennial census)*—Con.

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					$50 and over	Under $50	
Washington, D. C	72	856	293	2,552	786	7,019	2,114
Washington, Pa	1	1	1	45	11	143	53
Waterbury, Conn		3	2	301	55	276	209
Waterloo, Iowa		8	2	167	28	478	150
Watertown, Mass	1	5	2	61	5	61	18
Watertown, N. Y		2	2	40	14	129	33
Waukegan, Ill		1	5	72	65	139	30
Wausau, Wis		1		27	11	219	19
Wauwatosa, Wis		2	1	52	3	133	15
West Allis, Wis	1	1	1	82	22	398	27
West Hartford, Conn		1	18	68	27	142	30
West Haven, Conn	1	2	4	71	10	143	13
West New York, N. J			Only 5 months received				
West Orange, N. J		6	1	55	13	53	35
West Palm Beach, Fla	3	16	27	326	81	589	63
Wheeling, W. Va	1	10	4	269	45	396	57
White Plains, N. Y		4	5	74	49	135	62
Wichita, Kans	1	14	15	242	68	1,132	95
Wichita Falls, Tex	3	13	48	206	32	1,162	97
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	21	13	197	55	315	94
Wilkinsburg, Pa		16	16	118	9	126	26
Williamsport, Pa		10	7	160	10	303	87
Wilmington, Del	3	41	83	381	117	1,208	251
Wilmington, N. C	9	34	154	77	26	355	61
Winston-Salem, N. C	10	13	304	327	26	467	93
Woodbridge, N. J		5	1	75	11	90	10
Woonsocket, R. I		3		164	16	145	23
Worcester, Mass	1	30	27	662	149	1,062	374
Wyandotte, Mich		6		33	17	165	30
Yakima, Wash		5		133	48	794	44
Yonkers, N. Y	3	6	18	229	30	359	162
York, Pa		12	1	94	19	381	90
Youngstown, Ohio	12	192	138	782	76	1,242	416
Zanesville, Ohio	2	22	1	218	46	405	62

[1] Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.
[2] Complete figures not received.

Offenses Known to Sheriffs, State Police, and Other Rural Officers, 1940.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, urban crimes are compiled separately from rural crimes. The figures presented in the preceding tables are based on reports received from police departments in urban communities (places with 2,500 or more inhabitants). Comprehensive data regarding rural crimes are not yet available but the information on hand is shown in table 85.

A percentage distribution of offenses committed in rural places during 1940 is generally similar to a percentage distribution of urban crimes. The two sets of figures are shown in table 84.

TABLE 84.—*Comparison of average groups of 100 urban crimes and 100 rural crimes*

Offense	Percent		Offense	Percent	
	Urban	Rural		Urban	Rural
Total	100.0	100.0	Robbery	3.4	3.3
			Aggravated assault	2.9	5.6
Larceny	59.1	48.4	Rape	.6	2.3
Burglary	22.3	28.7	Murder	.3	1.1
Auto theft	11.1	9.7	Manslaughter	.3	.9

The preceding comparison shows that 9.9 percent of the rural crimes were offenses against the person (criminal homicide, rape, and aggravated assault) while the corresponding urban figure was 4.1 percent. This does not mean that the total of crimes against the person committed in rural areas is greater than in urban communities, because the figures in table 84 represent only average groups of 100 urban crimes and 100 rural crimes. The higher proportion of rural crimes against the person may be due to the fact that some of the reports representing rural crimes indicate that possibly they were limited to instances in which arrests were made. Incompleteness of this sort would tend to increase the percentage of rural crimes against the person, since such crimes are more often followed by arrests than are the less serious offenses against property.

TABLE 85.—*Offenses known, January to December, inclusive, 1940, as reported by 1,016 sheriffs, 9 State police organizations, and 66 village officers*

	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Offenses known	1,080	937	2,246	3,331	5,544	28,700	48,374	9,660

Offenses Known in Territories and Possessions of the United States.

There are presented in table 86 the available data concerning crimes committed in Territories and possessions of the United States. Included are the figures taken from reports received from the first and second judicial divisions of Alaska; Honolulu City, and the counties of Honolulu and Maui in the Territory of Hawaii; the Isthmus of Panama, C. Z.; and Puerto Rico. The tabulation is based on offenses reported by law enforcement officials policing both the urban and rural areas, except that the data for Honolulu City have been segregated from the figures for Honolulu County.

TABLE 86.—*Number of offenses known in United States Territories and possessions, January to December, inclusive, 1940*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over $50	Under $50	
Alaska:							
First judicial division (Juneau), population, 25,241; number of offenses known	1	-------	11	29	33	42	-------
Second judicial division (Nome), population, 11,877; number of offenses known	-------	1	1	18	6	3	4
Hawaii:							
Honolulu City, population, 179,358; number of offenses known	7	18	19	1,072	161	2,084	270
Honolulu County, population, 78,898; number of offenses known	1	-------	5	152	21	250	38
Maui County, population, 55,534; number of offenses known	4	3	18	142	10	233	12
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone, population, 51,827; number of offenses known	1	6	8	86	38	559	55
Puerto Rico: population, 1,869,255; number of offenses known	273	62	2,190	1,065	104	3,366	90

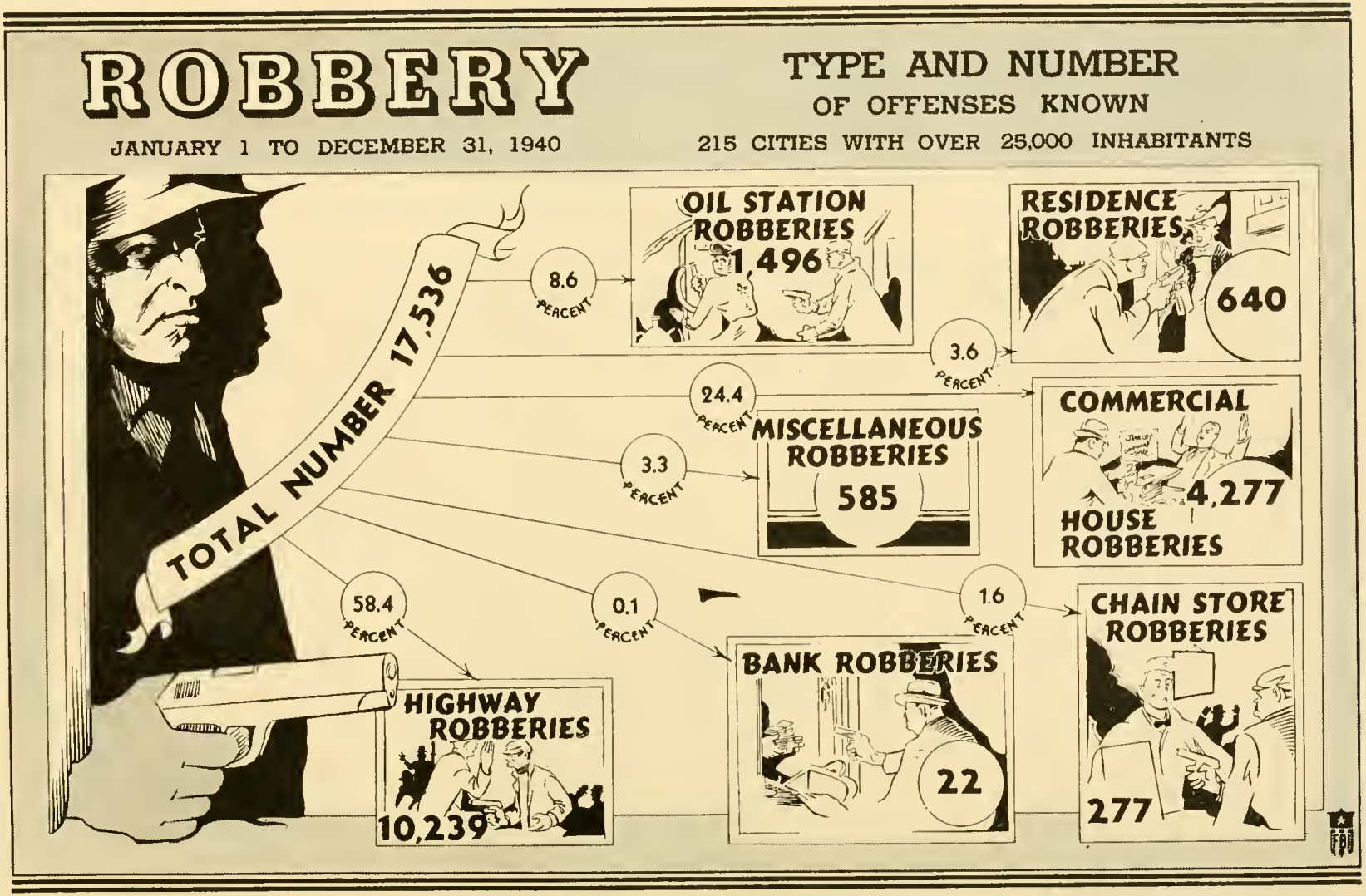
ROBBERY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
215 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 17,536
8.6 PERCENT
OIL STATION ROBBERIES
1,496
3.6 PERCENT
RESIDENCE ROBBERIES
640
24.4 PERCENT
3.3 PERCENT
MISCELLANEOUS ROBBERIES
585
COMMERCIAL
4,277
HOUSE ROBBERIES
58.4 PERCENT
HIGHWAY ROBBERIES
10,239
0.1 PERCENT
BANK ROBBERIES
22
1.6 PERCENT
CHAIN STORE ROBBERIES
277

FIGURE 23.

Data From Supplementary Offense Reports.

Stores, office buildings, warehouses, and other nonresidence structures continued, during 1940, to be the places most frequently attacked by burglars, particularly during the night. This is evident in analyzing the reports received from 215 cities with population in excess of 25,000. The police departments in these cities last year reported a total of 95,101 burglaries, 54.5 percent of which involved nonresidence structures. It was also observed that 91 percent of the nonresidence burglaries occurred during the night as compared with 65.2 percent of the burglaries involving residences.

Owners of automobiles and bicycles might do well to note how vulnerable such property is to the attacks of thieves, for the figures of last year reflect that 50.9 percent of all the larcenies reported were thefts of some type of property from automobiles or thefts of bicycles. Thefts of automobile accessories represented 14.2 percent; other thefts from automobiles, 18.5 percent; and thefts of bicycles, 18.2 percent of the total larcenies.

As indicated in the text immediately preceding table 76, automobile thefts—so important in the crime classification they merit a category independent of larcenies in general—represent more than 11 percent of all the crimes committed.

Exclusive of auto thefts, the majority (65.3 percent) of the larceny offenses involved property valued from $5 to $50; in 25.3 percent of the cases the property was valued at less than $5; and the property was valued in excess of $50 in 9.4 percent of the cases.

The 215 cities represented in table 87 reported 17,536 robberies, the majority (58.4 percent) being classed as highway robberies. Gasoline filling stations, chain stores, and other commercial houses were the scenes of 34.7 percent of the robberies.

Of the 2,031 offenses of rape reported, more than half (51.1 percent) were classed as forcible rapes, and the remainder as statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

TABLE 87.—*Number of known offenses with divisions as to the nature of the criminal act, time and place of commission, and value of property stolen, January to December, inclusive, 1940; cities over 25,000 in population, grouped by size*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses				
	Group I	Group II	Group III	Group IV	Total
	22 cities, over 250,000; population 14,479,273	34 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; population 4,729,452	60 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; population 4,193,219	99 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; population 3,472,671	215 cities; total population 26,874,615
Rape:					
Forcible	622	179	155	82	1,038
Statutory	561	211	119	102	993
Total	1,183	390	274	184	2,031
Robbery:					
Highway	7,551	1,281	928	479	10,239
Commercial house	3,611	290	245	131	4,277
Oil Station	1,009	178	192	117	1,496
Chain store	154	39	50	34	277
Residence	453	74	80	33	640
Bank	19	1	1	1	22
Miscellaneous	319	62	111	93	585
Total	13,116	1,925	1,607	888	17,536
Burglary—breaking or entering:					
Residence (dwelling):					
Committed during night	14,623	5,228	4,991	3,363	28,205
Committed during day	9,476	2,276	2,034	1,264	15,050
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):					
Committed during night	22,147	10,984	8,035	6,039	47,205
Committed during day	3,010	579	634	418	4,641
Total	49,256	19,067	15,694	11,084	95,101
Larceny—theft (except auto theft) (grouped according to value of article stolen):					
$50 and over	13,172	4,412	3,335	2,463	23,382
$5 to $50	73,205	34,437	30,473	23,977	162,092
Under $5	28,920	12,970	12,073	8,647	62,610
Total	115,297	51,819	45,881	35,087	248,084
Larceny—theft (grouped as to type of offense):					
Pocket-picking	1,198	819	654	397	3,068
Purse-snatching	4,319	1,035	759	603	6,716
Shoplifting	3,993	2,021	1,887	1,052	8,953
Thefts from autos (exclusive of auto accessories)	24,542	8,855	7,118	5,258	45,773
Auto accessories	15,974	7,119	7,061	5,106	35,260
Bicycles	17,594	9,112	10,006	8,348	45,060
All other	47,677	22,858	18,396	14,323	103,254
Total	115,297	51,819	45,881	35,087	248,084

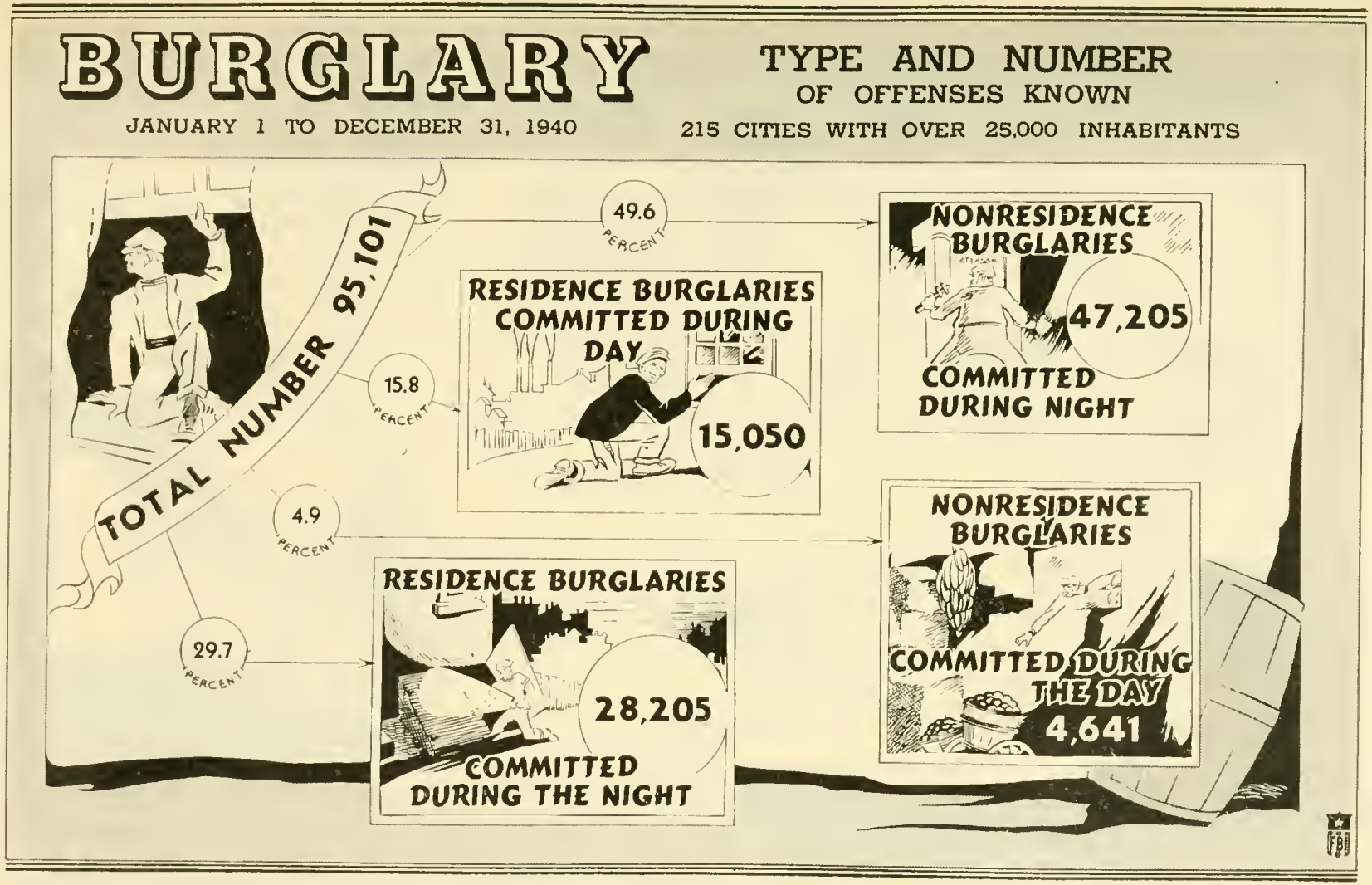
BURGLARY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
215 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 95,101
49.6 PERCENT
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES
47,205
COMMITTED DURING NIGHT
15.8 PERCENT
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES COMMITTED DURING DAY
15,050
4.9 PERCENT
NONRESIDENCE BURGLARIES
COMMITTED DURING THE DAY
4,641
29.7 PERCENT
RESIDENCE BURGLARIES
28,205
COMMITTED DURING THE NIGHT
FBI

FIGURE 24.

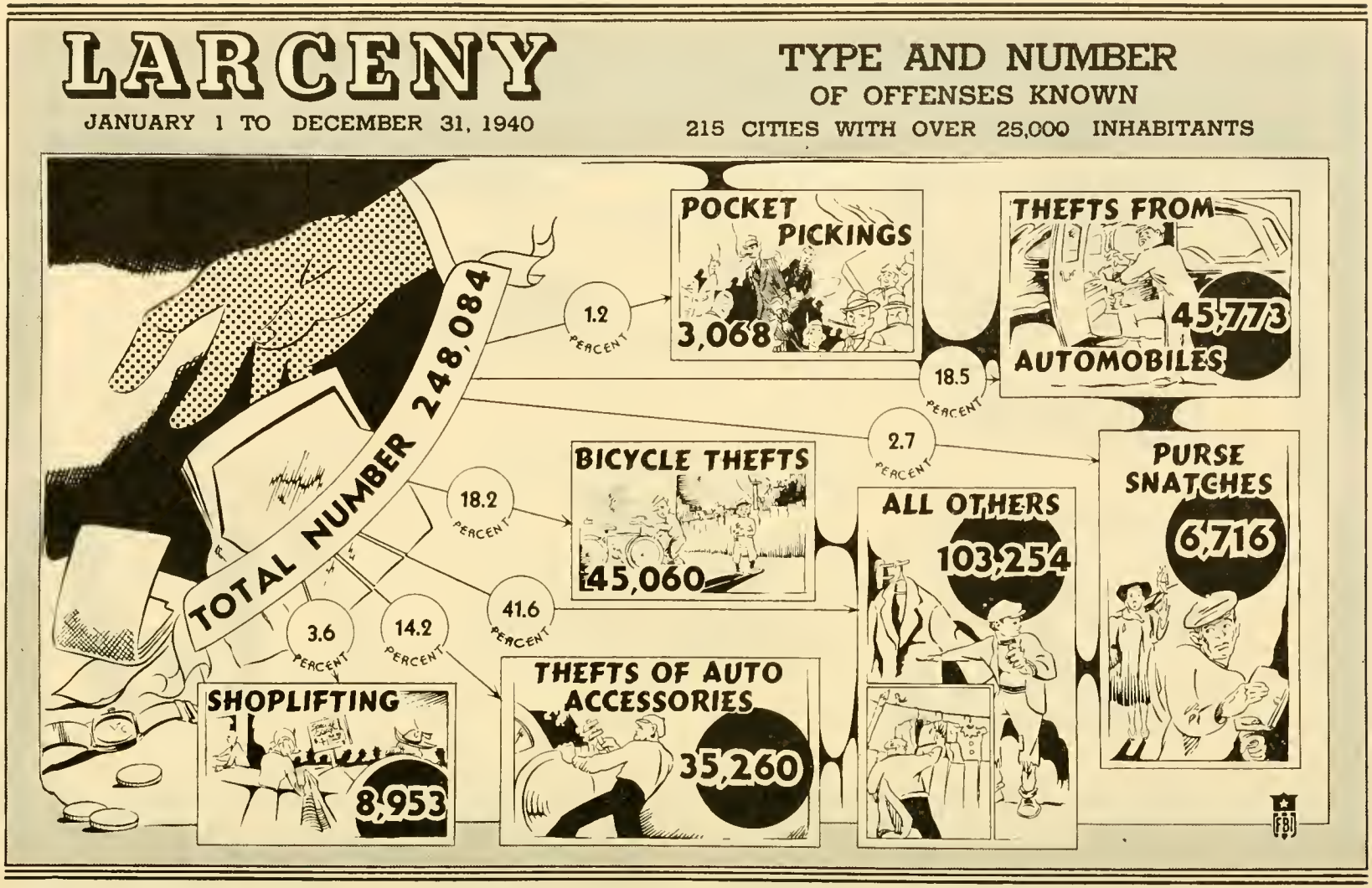
LARCENY
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940
TYPE AND NUMBER
OF OFFENSES KNOWN
215 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS
TOTAL NUMBER 248,084
1.2 PERCENT
POCKET PICKINGS
3,068
18.5 PERCENT
THEFTS FROM AUTOMOBILES
45,773
2.7 PERCENT
PURSE SNATCHES
6,716
18.2 PERCENT
BICYCLE THEFTS
45,060
41.6 PERCENT
ALL OTHERS
103,254
3.6 PERCENT
SHOPLIFTING
8,953
14.2 PERCENT
THEFTS OF AUTO ACCESSORIES
35,260
FBI

FIGURE 25.

In 215 cities in the United States with population in excess of 25,000 the police departments reported the theft of 47,800 automobiles. During the same period 46,154 (96.6 percent) were recovered.

In examining the data relative to automobiles stolen and recovered in table 88 it is noted that the proportion of stolen cars recovered is generally higher in the larger cities than in the smaller communities. However, as indicated in table 76 of this issue of the bulletin the larger cities show a substantially higher number of offenses of auto theft committed per unit of population.

TABLE 88.—*Number of automobiles stolen and recovered, January to December, inclusive, 1940; cities over 25,000 in population, grouped by size*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Number of automobiles stolen	Number of automobiles recovered	Percent recovered
Group I: 22 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,479,273	25,733	25,411	98.7
Group II: 34 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 4,729,452	9,735	9,408	96.6
Group III: 60 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,193,219	6,903	6,290	91.1
Group IV: 99 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,472,671	5,429	5,045	92.9
Total, Groups I–IV: 215 cities; total population, 26,874,615	47,800	46,154	96.6

The aggregate value of property stolen in the 215 cities was $33,441,858.95. The value of recovered property was $22,863,659.51, or 68.4 percent of the amount stolen. The percentage is affected to a large extent, however, by the value of automobiles stolen and recovered. Of all the property stolen in these cities, automobiles represented $20,057,956.85, and as indicated in table 89, recovered cars were valued at $19,330,357.68, representing a 96.4 percentage of recovery.

Excluding automobiles, the money, jewelry, furs, clothing, and other property stolen during 1940 amounted to $13,383,902.10, and recoveries were valued at $3,533,301.83 (26.4 percent). The corresponding figure for 1939 was 23 percent.

TABLE 89.—*Value of property stolen and value of property recovered with divisions as to type of property involved, January to December, inclusive, 1940: cities over 25,000 in population, grouped by size*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Type of property	Value of property stolen	Value of property recovered	Percent recovered
Group I: 22 cities over 250,000; total population, 14,479,273.	Currency, notes, etc	$2,119,744.51	$231,506.90	10.9
	Jewelry and precious metals	1,813,926.49	454,162.17	25.0
	Furs	344,522.33	41,606.73	12.1
	Clothing	1,017,818.26	206,263.36	20.3
	Locally stolen automobiles	11,466,514.39	11,179,423.27	97.5
	Miscellaneous	2,794,485.71	956,437.91	34.2
Total		19,557,011.69	13,069,400.34	66.8
Group II: 34 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 4,729,452.	Currency, notes, etc	560,408.02	112,237.38	20.0
	Jewelry and precious metals	369,237.59	156,026.63	42.3
	Furs	42,736.63	13,002.95	30.4
	Clothing	260,570.69	79,518.73	30.5
	Locally stolen automobiles	3,727,968.90	3,632,818.25	97.4
	Miscellaneous	833,004.29	321,700.63	38.6
Total		5,793,926.12	4,315,304.57	74.5
Group III: 60 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 4,193,219.	Currency, notes, etc	461,825.69	94,012.48	20.4
	Jewelry and precious metals	385,971.60	125,624.49	32.5
	Furs	47,864.82	9,725.65	20.3
	Clothing	188,021.19	54,213.69	28.8
	Locally stolen automobiles	2,701,023.41	2,515,107.57	93.1
	Miscellaneous	751,294.08	270,424.36	36.0
Total		4,536,000.79	3,069,108.24	67.7
Group IV: 99 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,472,671.	Currency, notes, etc	325,194.94	45,423.18	14.0
	Jewelry and precious metals	302,591.51	101,504.13	33.5
	Furs	34,169.10	5,686.00	16.6
	Clothing	122,640.29	33,079.67	27.0
	Locally stolen automobiles	2,162,450.15	2,003,008.59	92.6
	Miscellaneous	607,874.36	221,144.79	36.4
Total		3,554,920.35	2,409,846.36	67.8
Total, groups I–IV: 215 cities; total population, 26,874,615.	Currency, notes, etc	3,467,173.16	483,179.94	13.9
	Jewelry and precious metals	2,871,727.19	837,317.42	29.2
	Furs	469,292.88	70,021.33	14.9
	Clothing	1,589,050.43	373,075.45	23.5
	Locally stolen automobiles	20,057,956.85	19,330,357.68	96.4
	Miscellaneous	4,986,658.44	1,769,707.69	35.5
Total		33,441,858.95	22,863,659.51	68.4

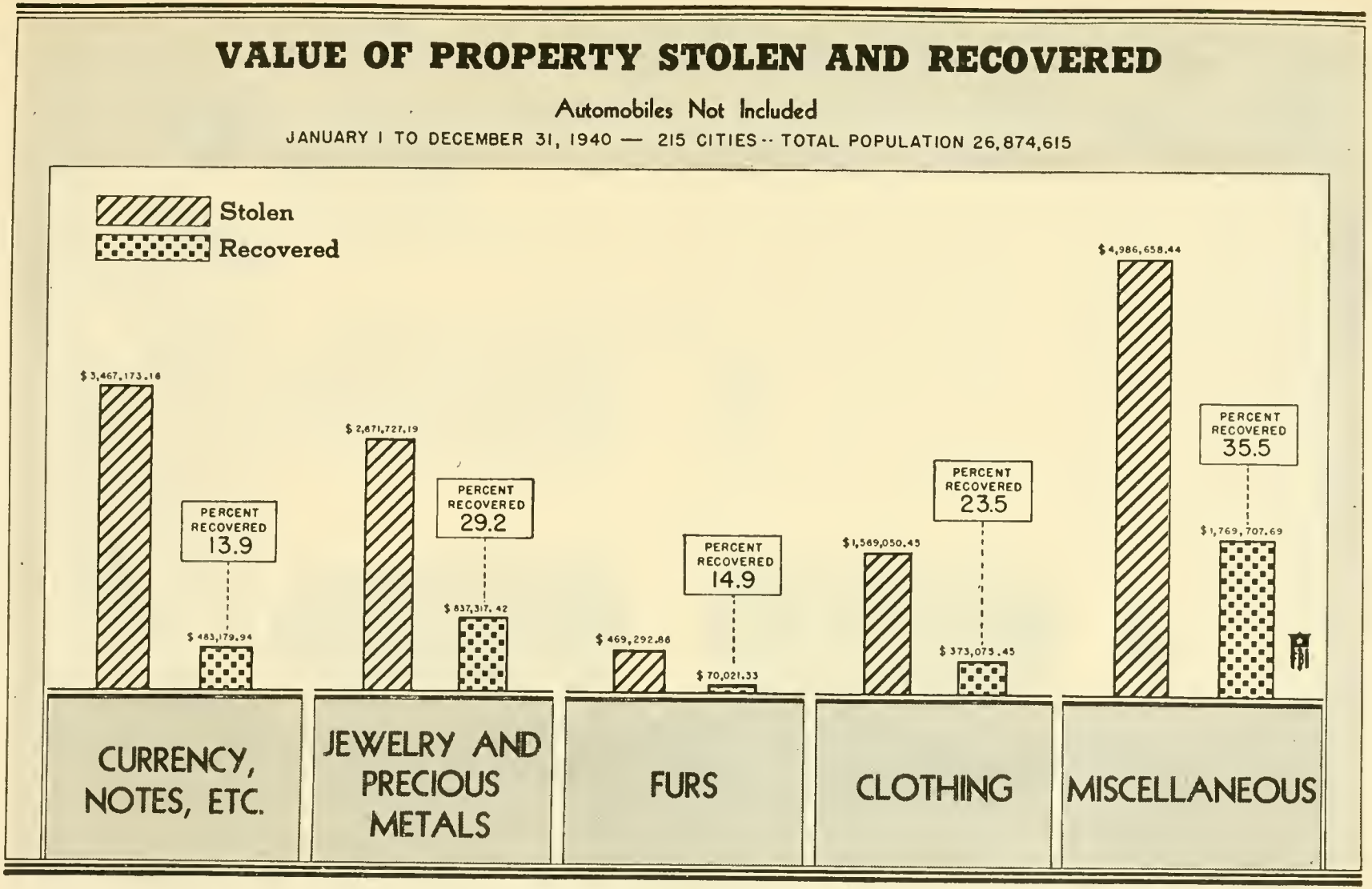
VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED
Automobiles Not Included
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940 — 215 CITIES -- TOTAL POPULATION 26,874,615
Stolen
Recovered
$3,467,173.16
PERCENT RECOVERED 13.9
$483,179.94
$2,671,727.19
PERCENT RECOVERED 29.2
$837,317.42
$469,292.86
PERCENT RECOVERED 14.9
$70,021.33
$1,569,050.45
PERCENT RECOVERED 23.5
$373,073.45
$4,986,658.44
PERCENT RECOVERED 35.5
$1,769,707.69
CURRENCY, NOTES, ETC.
JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS METALS
FURS
CLOTHING
MISCELLANEOUS

FIGURE 26.

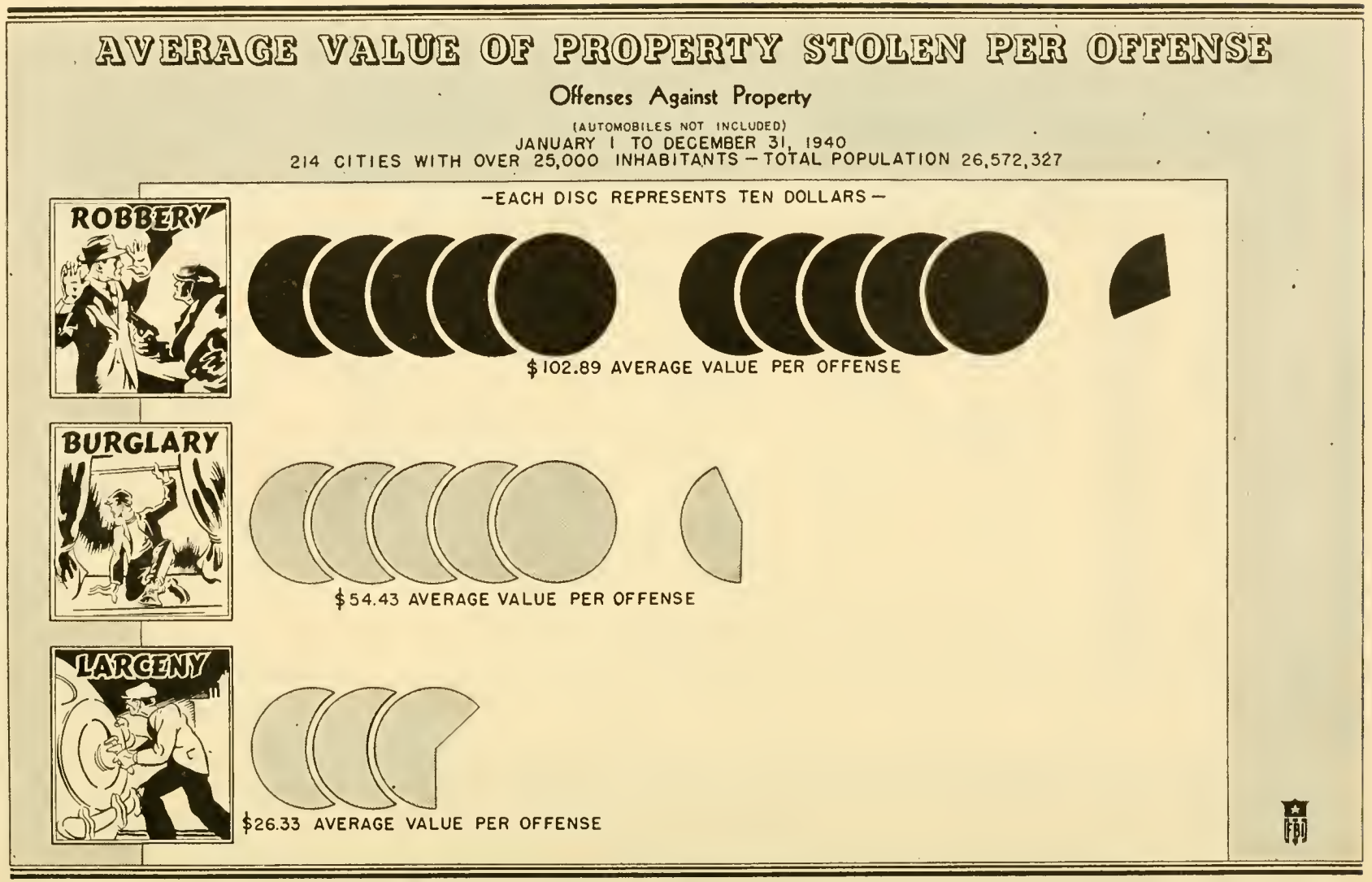
AVERAGE VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN PER OFFENSE
Offenses Against Property
(AUTOMOBILES NOT INCLUDED)
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1940
214 CITIES WITH OVER 25,000 INHABITANTS — TOTAL POPULATION 26,572,327
—EACH DISC REPRESENTS TEN DOLLARS—
ROBBERY
$102.89 AVERAGE VALUE PER OFFENSE
BURGLARY
$54.43 AVERAGE VALUE PER OFFENSE
LARCENY
$26.33 AVERAGE VALUE PER OFFENSE
FBI

FIGURE 27.

Property stolen from the victim in an average robbery last year was valued at $102.89 according to the reports of 214 cities with population in excess of 25,000.

The average value of the loot stolen in burglaries was $54.43; and in larcenies, unaccompanied by the elements of robbery or burglary, the average value of property stolen was $26.33 per offense.

However, inasmuch as the larceny offenses made up over 59 percent of all the crimes committed, the total value of property stolen in such cases exceeded that for either burglary or robbery. Similarly, more than 22 percent of the offenses committed were burglaries as compared with 3.4 percent for robberies, and consequently the total value of property stolen in burglary cases exceeded by far that taken in robberies.

The 214 cities whose reports were studied listed 46,753 automobiles stolen valued at $19,691,769.43, or an average of $421.19 per car. However, the police were successful in recovering more than 96 percent of the stolen cars, whereas for other types of property the recoveries represented only 26 percent of the property stolen.

In examining the figures presented in table 90 it should be remembered that the number of offenses listed includes attempts to commit offenses, and inasmuch as the thefts were not consummated, the value of the property sought was not reported. This would naturally tend to reduce the figure with reference to the average value of the property stolen per offense.

TABLE 90.—*Value of property stolen, by type of crime, January to December, inclusive, 1940; 214 cities over 25,000 in population*

[Total population, 26,572,327, based on 1940 decennial census]

Classification	Number of actual offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
Robbery	17,153	$1,764,806.59	$102.89
Burglary	92,747	5,047,967.34	54.43
Larceny—theft	242,693	6,389,279.59	26.33
Auto theft	46,753	19,691,769.43	421.19
Total	399,346	32,893,822.95	82.37

The police departments in 236 cities with population in excess of 25,000 listed 4,346 traffic fatalities on their supplementary homicide reports for 1940. Of these traffic deaths, 1,281 (29.5 percent) were classified as actual offenses of manslaughter by negligence. In other words, the police investigation of 29.5 percent of the traffic deaths indicated that they were primarily attributable to the gross negligence of persons other than the victims. The remaining 70.5 percent of the traffic deaths were classed as accidental or due primarily to the negligence of the victims.

Under the system of uniform crime reporting, any traffic death which the police investigation discloses was primarily attributable to the gross negligence of some person other than the victim should be classed as an offense of manslaughter by negligence. This is true, regardless of the charge placed against the offender or the findings of the court or a semijudicial body. In other words, the classification is based upon the facts set out in the investigating officer's report.

TABLE 90a.—*Number of traffic fatalities and number of offenses of manslaughter by negligence, January to December, inclusive, 1940, cities over 25,000 inhabitants by population groups*

[Population figures from 1940 decennial census]

Population group	Number of traffic deaths	Manslaughter by negligence	
		Number of offenses	Percentage of traffic deaths
Group I: 29 cities over 250,000; total population, 17,665,486	2,632	660	25.1
Group II: 40 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 5,771,837	841	331	39.4
Group III: 57 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 3,919,127	446	164	36.8
Group IV: 110 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 3,950,409	427	126	29.5
Total, groups I–IV: 236 cities; total population, 31,306,859	4,346	1,281	29.5

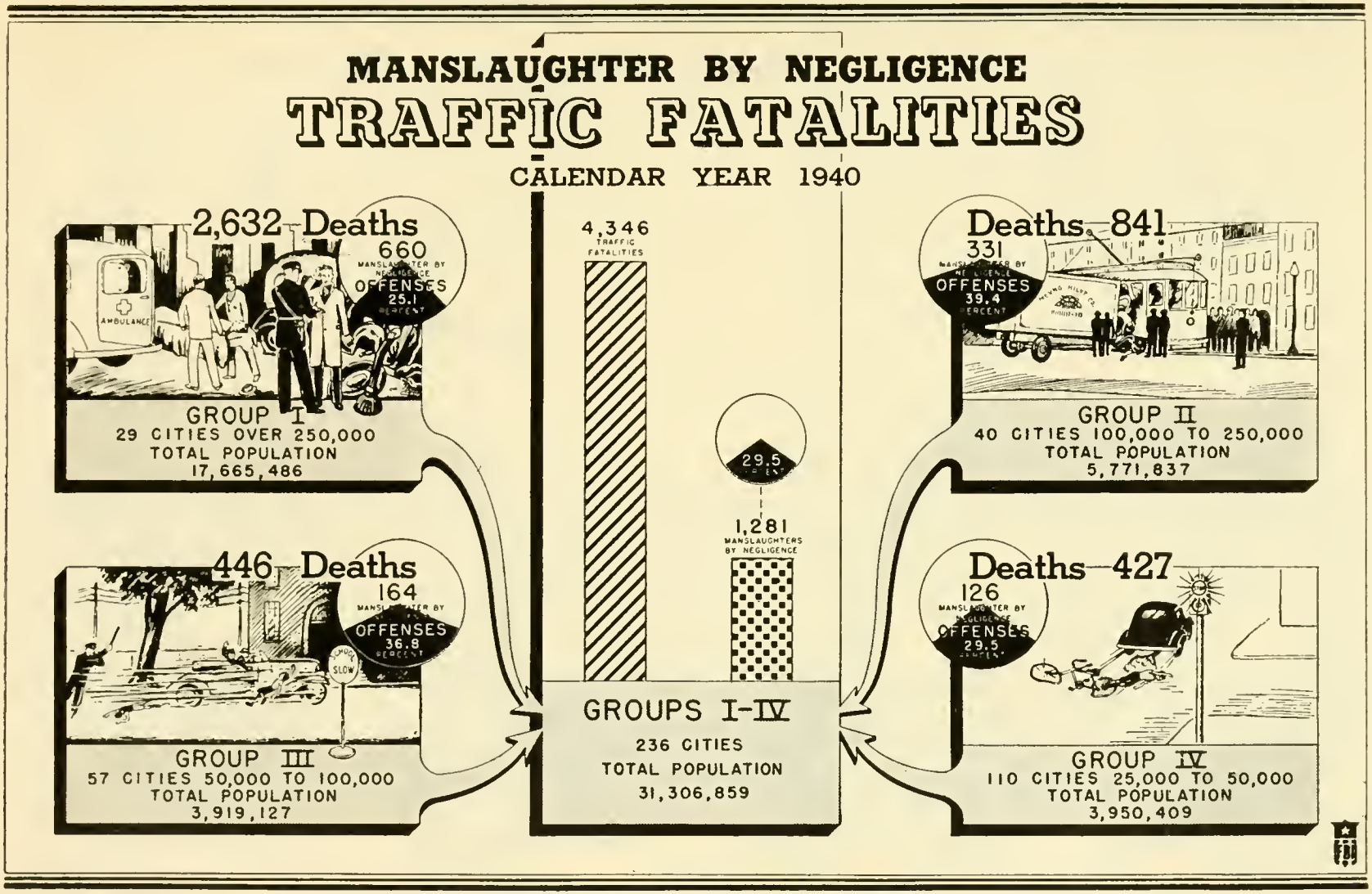
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE
TRAFFIC FATALITIES
CALENDAR YEAR 1940
2,632 Deaths
660
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE
OFFENSES
25.1
PERCENT
AMBULANCE
GROUP I
29 CITIES OVER 250,000
TOTAL POPULATION
17,665,486
446 Deaths
164
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE
OFFENSES
36.8
PERCENT
SCHOOL
SLOW
GROUP III
57 CITIES 50,000 TO 100,000
TOTAL POPULATION
3,919,127
4,346
TRAFFIC FATALITIES
29.5
PERCENT
1,281
MANSLAUGHTERS BY NEGLIGENCE
GROUPS I-IV
236 CITIES
TOTAL POPULATION
31,306,859
Deaths 841
331
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE
OFFENSES
39.4
PERCENT
GROUP II
40 CITIES 100,000 TO 250,000
TOTAL POPULATION
5,771,837
Deaths 427
126
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE
OFFENSES
29.5
PERCENT
GROUP IV
110 CITIES 25,000 TO 50,000
TOTAL POPULATION
3,950,409

FIGURE 28.

Estimated Number of Major Crimes in the United States, 1939–40.

The estimated number of major crimes in the United States during 1940 was 1,517,026. This is an increase of 32,472 (2.2 percent) over 1939.

Increases were reflected during 1940 in all offense classes represented in the tabulation with the exception of robbery and auto theft, which showed decreases of 3.3 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively. The increases in criminal homicide and aggravated assault were slight (less than 1 percent). Rape increased 2.5 percent, burglary 1.7 percent, and larceny 3.3 percent.

The estimates presented in table 91 were based on the monthly crime reports forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by police departments of cities with an aggregate population in excess of 65 million.

It is recognized that the larceny classification includes many thefts involving property of small value. However, it is also noted that the estimated total of major crimes does not include miscellaneous crimes of a serious nature, such as embezzlement, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson, receiving stolen property, drug violations, carrying concealed weapons, etc. It is therefore believed that the estimated totals set out in table 91 are conservative.

TABLE 91.—*Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1939–40*

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1939	1940	Number	Percent
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7,514	7,540	+26	+0.3
Manslaughter by negligence	4,394	4,425	+31	+.7
Rape	8,832	9,055	+223	+2.5
Robbery	55,242	53,435	−1,807	−3.3
Aggravated assault	46,483	46,538	+55	+.1
Burglary	311,104	316,369	+5,265	+1.7
Larceny	872,988	902,113	+29,125	+3.3
Auto theft	177,997	177,551	−446	−.3
Total	1,484,554	1,517,026	+32,472	+2.2

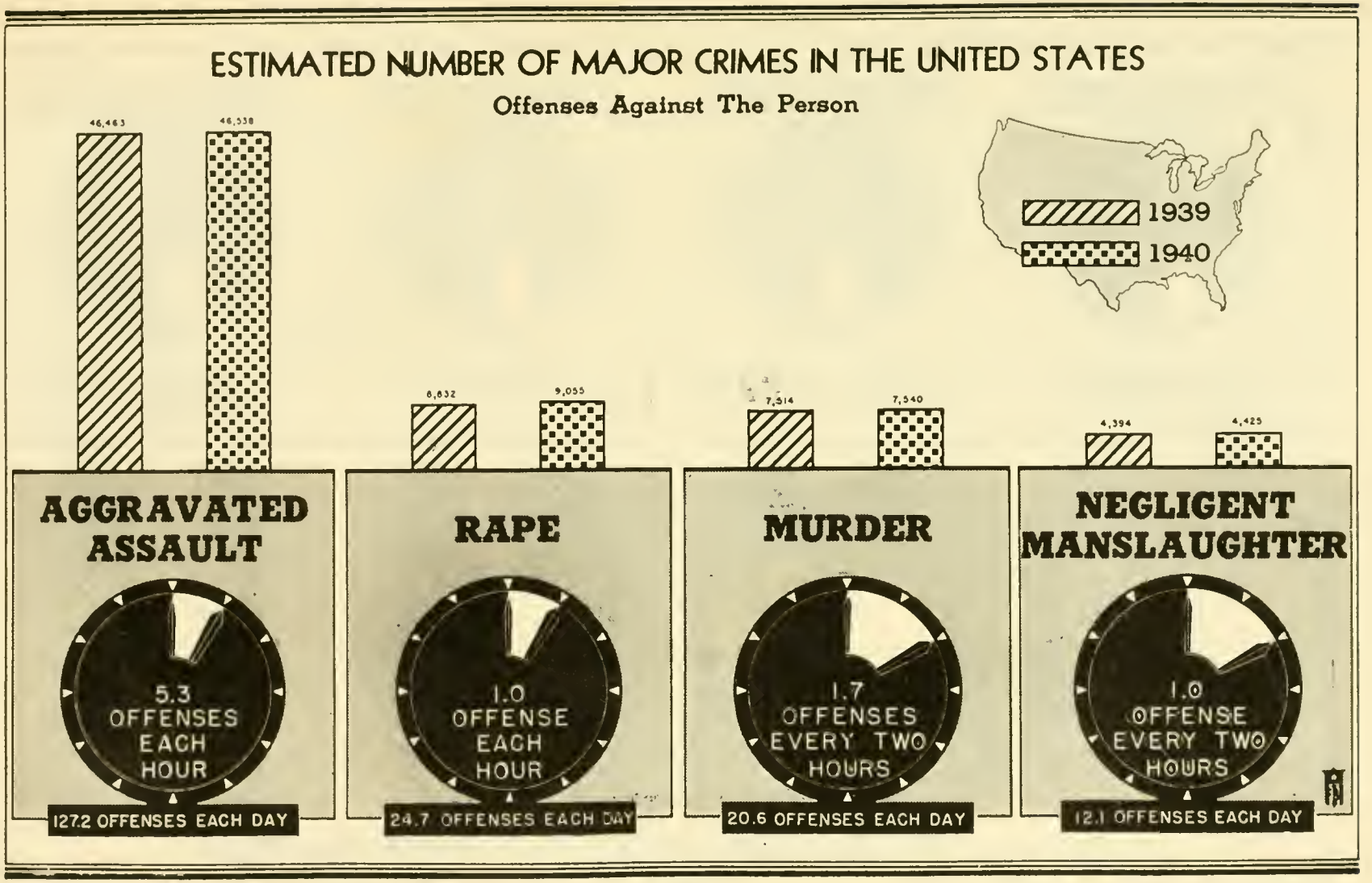
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES
Offenses Against The Person
1939
1940
46,463
46,538
6,832
9,055
7,514
7,540
4,394
4,425
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
5.3 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
127.2 OFFENSES EACH DAY
RAPE
1.0 OFFENSE EACH HOUR
24.7 OFFENSES EACH DAY
MURDER
1.7 OFFENSES EVERY TWO HOURS
20.6 OFFENSES EACH DAY
NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
1.0 OFFENSE EVERY TWO HOURS
12.1 OFFENSES EACH DAY

FIGURE 29.

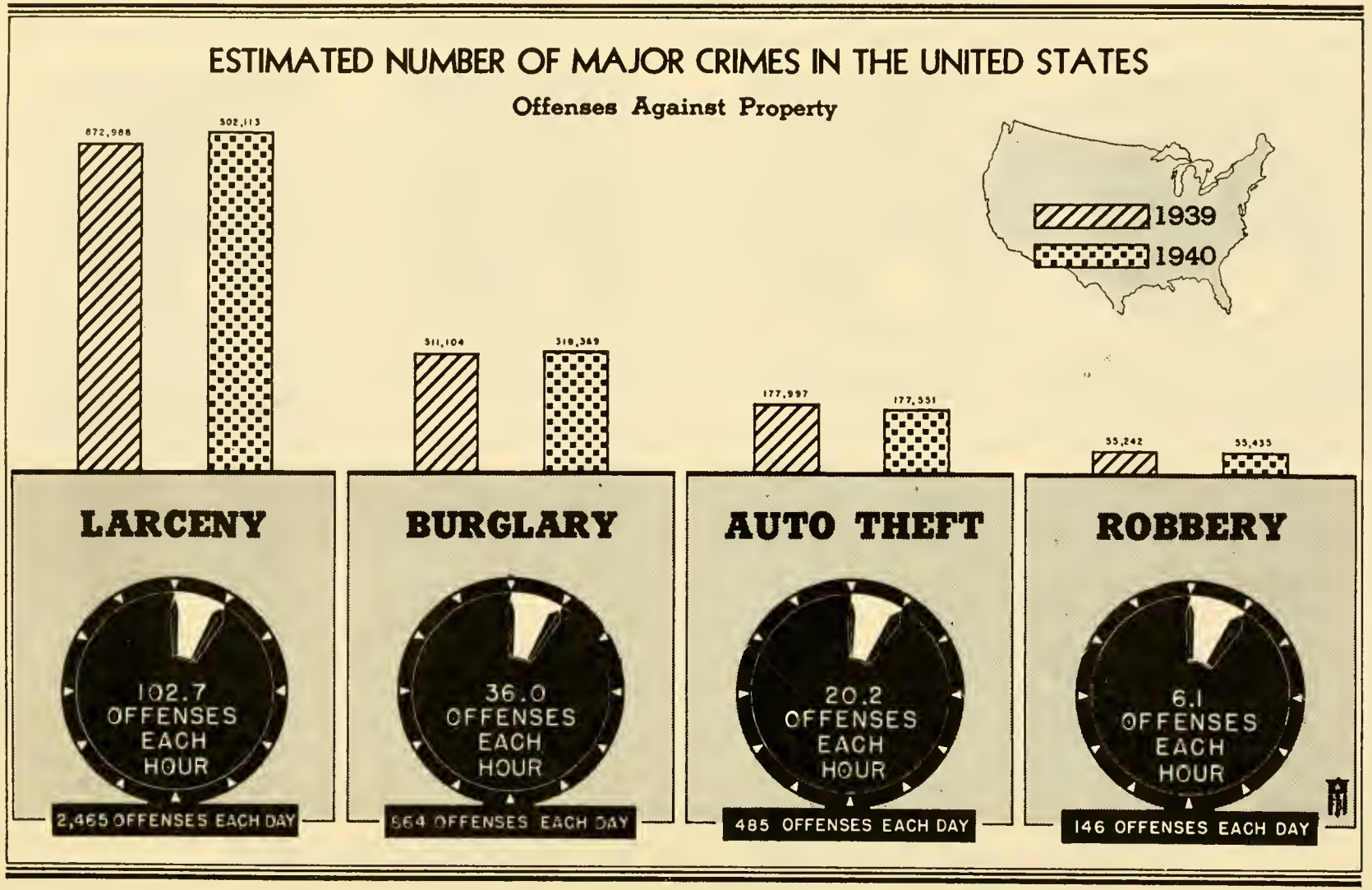
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES IN THE UNITED STATES
Offenses Against Property
1939
1940
872,988
902,113
311,104
319,369
177,997
177,551
55,242
55,435
LARCENY
102.7 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
2,465 OFFENSES EACH DAY
BURGLARY
36.0 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
864 OFFENSES EACH DAY
AUTO THEFT
20.2 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
485 OFFENSES EACH DAY
ROBBERY
6.1 OFFENSES EACH HOUR
146 OFFENSES EACH DAY

FIGURE 30.

DATA COMPILED FROM FINGERPRINT RECORDS

Source of Data.

During the calendar year 1940 the F B I examined 609,013 arrest records, as evidenced by fingerprint cards, in order to obtain data concerning the age, sex, race, and previous criminal history of the persons represented. The compilation has been limited to instances of arrests for violation of State laws and municipal ordinances. In other words, fingerprint cards representing arrests for violations of Federal laws or representing commitments to any type of penal institution have been excluded from this tabulation.

The number of fingerprint records examined was considerably larger than for prior years, which were as follows: 1939, 576,920; 1938, 554,376; 1937, 520,153; 1936, 461,589. The increase in the number of arrest records examined should not necessarily be construed as reflecting an increase in the amount of crime, nor as an increase in the number of persons arrested, since it quite probably is at least partially the result of an increased tendency on the part of local agencies to contribute fingerprint records to the Identification Division of the F B I. The tabulation of data from fingerprint cards obviously does not include all persons arrested, since there are individuals taken into custody for whom no fingerprint cards are forwarded to Washington. Furthermore, data pertaining to persons arrested should not be treated as information regarding the number of offenses committed, since two or more persons may be involved in the joint commission of a single offense, and on the other hand one person may be arrested and charged with the commission of several separate crimes.

Offense Charged.

More than 39 percent (240,680) of the records examined during 1940 represented arrests for major violations as follows:

Criminal homicide	6, 351
Robbery	13, 251
Assault	34, 018
Burglary	34, 829
Larceny (except auto theft)	62, 440
Auto theft	13, 364
Embezzlement and fraud	19, 132
Stolen property (receiving, etc.)	3, 577
Arson	1, 081
Forgery and counterfeiting	7, 105
Rape	6, 031
Narcotic drug laws	5, 014
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	5, 684
Driving while intoxicated	28, 803
Total	240, 680

Persons charged with murder, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, or auto theft numbered 164,253 which represents 27 percent of the total arrest records examined.

Sex.

Males arrested outnumbered females arrested for all types of crimes except commercialized vice. However, there are significant differences in the criminal tendencies of males and females which are revealed when a study is made of the figures representing an average group of 1,000 men arrested in comparison with an average group of 1,000 women arrested. Such a comparison indicates there were more women than men charged with murder, assault, commercialized vice, and narcotic drug violations. In the average group of 1,000 men arrested and the average group of 1,000 women arrested, 13 women and 10 men were charged with criminal homicide; 63 women and 55 men with assault; 38 women and 5 men with narcotic drug violations. On the other hand, men predominated in most of the remaining types of crimes, particularly in robberies, burglaries, and auto thefts.

During 1940, 8.5 percent (51,950) of the records represented women. This is an increase over the corresponding figures for prior years, which are as follows: 1939, 7.6 percent; 1938, 6.8 percent; 1937, 6.9 percent; 1936, 7.3 percent; 1935, 6.9 percent; 1934, 6.9 percent; 1933, 7.2 percent.

TABLE 92.—*Distribution of arrests by sex, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Criminal homicide	6,351	5,671	680	1.0	1.0	1.3
Robbery	13,251	12,662	589	2.2	2.3	1.1
Assault	34,018	30,769	3,249	5.6	5.5	6.3
Burglary—breaking or entering	34,829	34,204	625	5.7	6.1	1.1
Larceny—theft	62,440	57,094	5,346	10.3	10.2	10.3
Auto theft	13,364	13,156	208	2.2	2.4	.4
Embezzlement and fraud	19,132	18,067	1,065	3.1	3.2	2.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,577	3,313	264	.6	.6	.5
Arson	1,081	987	94	.2	.2	.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,105	6,654	451	1.2	1.2	.9
Rape	6,031	6,031		1.0	1.1	
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,987	2,494	6,493	1.5	.4	12.5
Other sex offenses	9,548	8,154	1,394	1.6	1.5	2.7
Narcotic drug laws	5,014	3,051	1,963	.8	.5	3.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,684	5,423	261	.9	1.0	.5
Offenses against family and children	7,978	7,730	248	1.3	1.4	.5
Liquor laws	9,957	8,140	1,817	1.6	1.5	3.5
Driving while intoxicated	28,803	28,001	802	4.7	5.0	1.5
Road and driving laws	5,953	5,851	102	1.0	1.1	.2
Parking violations	49	49		[1]	[1]	
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	9,498	9,295	203	1.6	1.7	.4
Disorderly conduct	29,403	25,739	3,664	4.8	4.6	7.0
Drunkenness	115,848	108,292	7,556	19.0	19.4	14.5
Vagrancy	53,664	48,952	4,712	8.8	8.8	9.1
Gambling	13,283	12,488	795	2.2	2.3	1.5
Suspicion	62,090	55,361	6,729	10.2	9.9	13.0
Not stated	4,286	3,966	320	.7	.7	.6
All other offenses	37,789	35,469	2,320	6.2	6.4	4.5
Total	609,013	557,063	51,950	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Age.

During 1940 age 19 predominated in the frequency of arrests and was followed by ages 21 and 22, respectively. This differs from the situation in 1939 when arrests for age 21 were less frequent than for age 18 or 22.

During 5 of the past 9 years age 19 has predominated in the frequency of arrests, 1932–34 and 1939–40. Arrests for ages 21, 22, and 23 exceeded arrests for age 19 in 1935–38. Figures for the groups in which the largest number of arrests occurred during 1940 are as follows:

Age:	*Number of arrests*
19	24, 870
21	23, 957
22	23, 878
18	23, 505
23	23, 208

The percentage of the total persons arrested who were less than 21 years old was 17.4 in 1936; 18.0 in 1937; 18.8 in 1938; 18.9 in 1939; and 17.5 in 1940.

There were 106,298 persons less than 21 years old arrested and fingerprinted during 1940. In addition, there were 92,913 (15.3 percent) between the ages of 21 and 24, making a total of 199,211 (32.7 percent) less than 25 years old. Arrests in age group 25–29 numbered 99,556 (16.3 percent) resulting in a total of 298,767 (49.1 percent) less than 30 years of age. (With reference to the ages of persons represented by fingerprint cards received at the F B I, it should be borne in mind that the number of arrest records is doubtless incomplete in the lower age groups because in some jurisdictions the practice is not to fingerprint youthful individuals.)

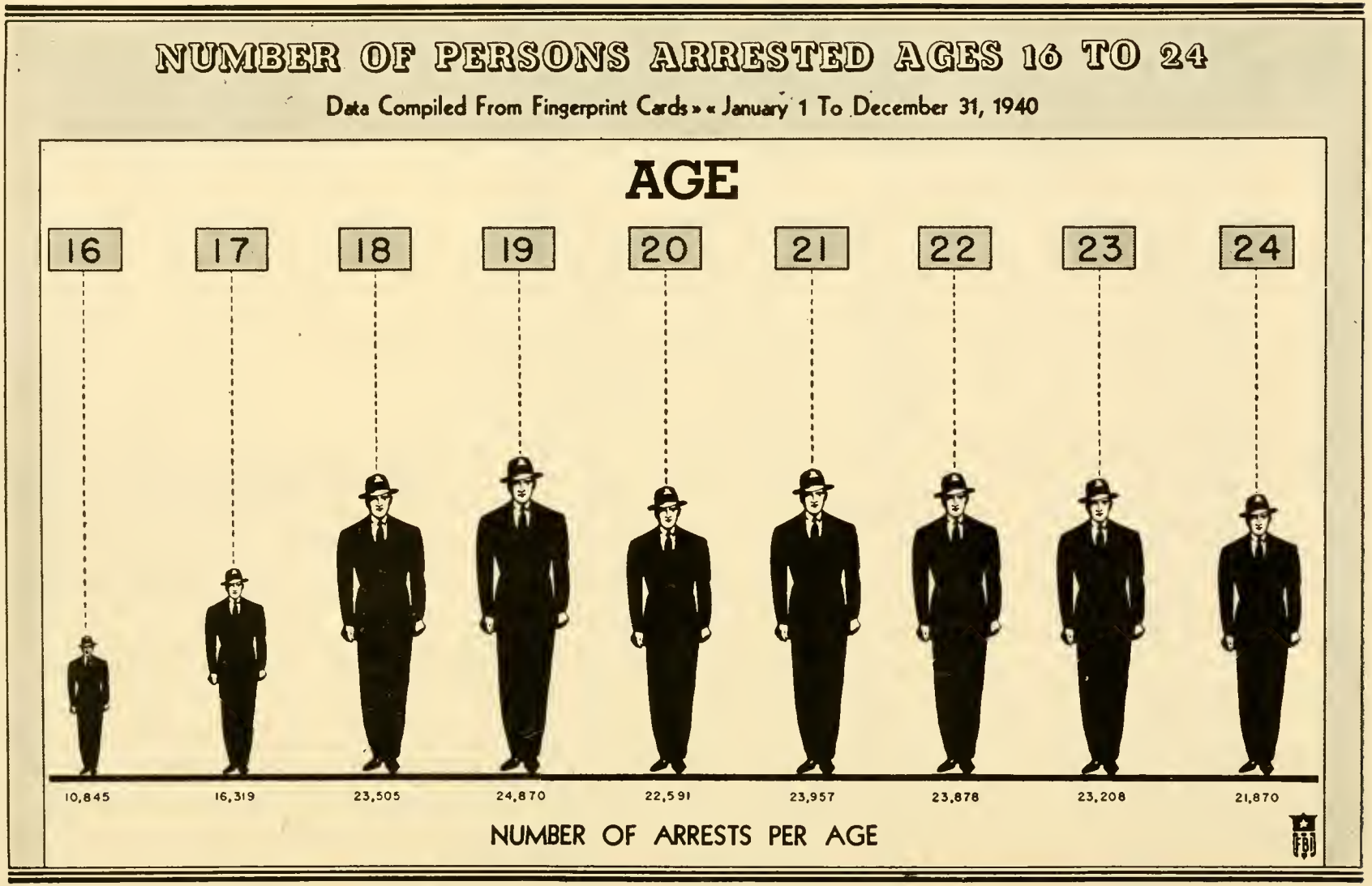
NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED AGES 16 TO 24
Data Compiled From Fingerprint Cards » « January 1 To December 31, 1940
AGE
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
10,845
16,319
23,505
24,870
22,591
23,957
23,878
23,208
21,870
NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER AGE

FIGURE 31.

TABLE 93.—*Arrests by age groups, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	8	23	20	50	89	165	223	227	267	256	278	280	1,277	953	731	529	355	620	6,351
Robbery	11	44	73	261	618	845	1,025	947	856	884	831	706	2,619	1,549	976	527	246	233	13,251
Assault	21	56	74	283	487	825	1,037	1,144	1,273	1,263	1,444	1,342	6,679	5,485	4,397	3,075	2,057	3,076	34,018
Burglary—breaking or entering	37	985	920	2,496	2,951	3,176	2,884	2,208	1,995	1,704	1,537	1,285	4,806	3,111	2,057	1,219	719	739	34,829
Larceny—theft	53	1,152	870	2,395	3,477	4,515	4,188	3,411	3,078	2,836	2,544	2,327	9,372	6,792	5,558	3,877	2,572	3,423	62,440
Auto theft	7	219	401	1,090	1,365	1,595	1,417	1,030	823	666	636	526	1,655	907	549	270	113	95	13,364
Embezzlement and fraud	8	16	19	78	141	279	383	423	649	684	676	750	3,269	3,017	2,755	2,278	1,633	2,074	19,132
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3	15	18	53	114	149	164	173	163	136	160	136	592	492	374	284	218	333	3,577
Arson	2	19	10	28	36	36	35	41	37	38	43	34	153	123	116	102	78	150	1,081
Forgery and counterfeiting	2	12	19	71	130	255	298	293	305	327	322	309	1,259	1,103	876	645	424	455	7,105
Rape	2	11	29	111	216	382	416	427	375	346	318	264	1,093	653	455	304	221	408	6,031
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	1	1	16	42	120	230	228	387	634	653	545	2,337	1,513	944	600	361	372	8,987
Other sex offenses	13	10	23	108	181	307	348	350	366	375	395	340	1,665	1,309	1,118	830	657	1,153	9,548
Narcotic drug laws	3	3	5	23	42	113	143	137	170	245	243	218	980	714	688	537	342	408	5,014
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	6	8	22	95	146	230	261	252	262	284	256	218	1,048	797	625	445	299	430	5,684
Offenses against family and children	7	6	1	14	25	63	130	154	225	273	316	325	1,682	1,562	1,256	918	524	497	7,978
Liquor laws	8	8	6	48	91	154	218	236	306	321	334	351	1,772	1,533	1,435	1,051	817	1,268	9,957
Driving while intoxicated	33	8	5	30	61	187	396	447	684	803	830	927	5,132	5,124	4,722	3,636	2,491	3,287	28,803
Road and driving laws	3	4	4	38	99	253	318	312	403	392	332	311	1,198	811	550	381	243	301	5,953
Parking violations						2	1	2	4	3		3	6	5	10	3	5	5	49
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	6	17	25	99	187	410	570	495	582	554	487	455	1,868	1,261	973	633	378	498	9,498
Disorderly conduct	33	79	79	264	558	928	1,100	1,074	1,212	1,244	1,179	1,166	5,123	4,165	3,586	2,651	1,928	3,034	29,403
Drunkenness	126	17	36	134	394	953	1,357	1,601	2,175	2,344	2,567	2,636	15,227	17,815	19,119	16,498	12,236	20,613	115,848
Vagrancy	34	90	112	617	1,267	2,363	2,352	2,010	2,308	2,296	2,018	1,890	8,676	7,188	6,302	4,685	3,427	6,029	53,664
Gambling	10	7	21	46	93	150	208	213	289	311	355	426	2,260	2,168	2,089	1,750	1,183	1,704	13,283
Suspicion	49	548	618	1,214	2,090	2,992	3,016	2,832	2,914	2,828	2,773	2,453	10,999	8,413	6,810	4,587	2,962	3,992	62,090
Not stated	15	21	9	39	73	131	153	166	159	144	148	162	784	634	570	389	294	395	4,286
All other offenses	35	724	645	1,144	1,346	1,927	1,999	1,758	1,690	1,687	1,533	1,485	6,025	4,301	3,741	2,812	1,909	2,998	37,789
Total	538	4,103	4,065	10,845	16,319	23,505	24,870	22,591	23,957	23,878	23,208	21,870	99,556	83,498	73,382	55,546	38,692	58,590	609,013

Confirming studies made in prior years, the 1940 figures indicate that youths commit a large proportion of the total offenses against property. This is particularly true with reference to robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft, as revealed by the following tabulation:

TABLE 94.—*Percentage distribution of arrests by age groups*

Age group	All offenses [1]	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft
Under 21	17.5	12.5	28.8	44.8	32.0	53.3
21–29	31.6	37.2	44.5	32.5	32.3	32.2
30–39	25.7	26.5	19.0	14.9	19.8	10.8
40–49	15.5	13.9	5.8	5.6	10.3	2.9
50 and over	9.6	9.8	1.8	2.1	5.5	.7
Unknown	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Not limited to specific crimes listed in the table.

The extent to which youthful offenders committed crimes against property is further revealed by an examination of the age distribution of all persons arrested for such crimes. During 1940, there were 154,779 persons of all ages arrested for robbery, burglary, larceny, auto theft, embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, receiving stolen property, and arson; and 49,866 (32.2 percent) of those persons were less than 21 years old. The corresponding percentages for prior years are as follows: 1939, 32.9; 1938, 31.5; 1937, 31.0; 1936, 28.5.

The extent of the participation of youth in the commission of crimes against property is further indicated by the following figures. During 1940, 32.7 percent of all persons arrested were less than 25 years of age. However, persons less than 25 years old numbered 53.5 percent of those charged with robbery, 63.6 percent of those charged with burglary, 49.3 percent of those charged with larceny, and 73.1 percent of those charged with auto theft. More than one-half of all crimes against property during 1940 were committed by persons under 25 years of age.

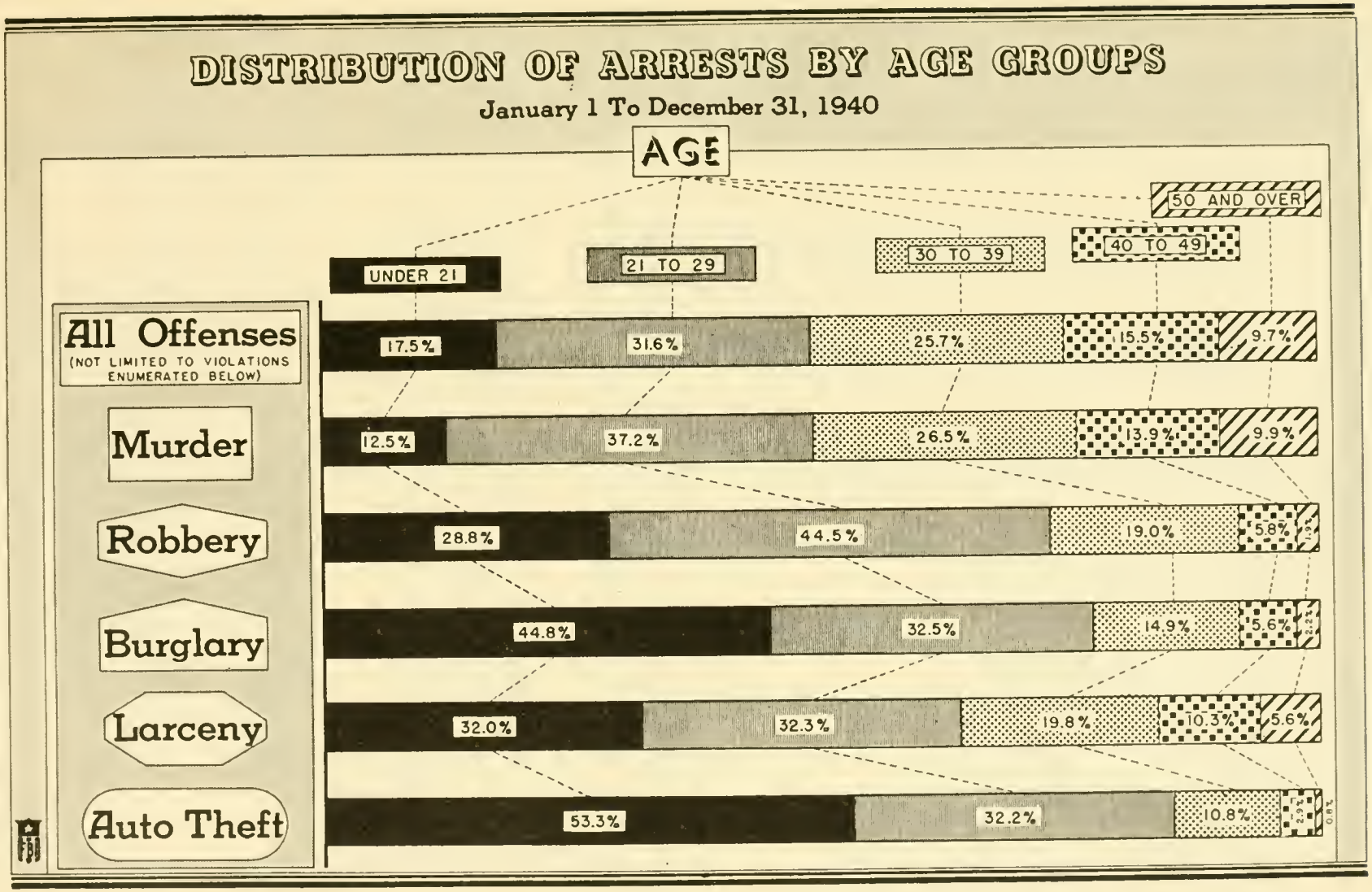
DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS
January 1 To December 31, 1940
AGE
UNDER 21
21 TO 29
30 TO 39
40 TO 49
50 AND OVER
All Offenses
(NOT LIMITED TO VIOLATIONS ENUMERATED BELOW)
17.5%
31.6%
25.7%
15.5%
9.7%
Murder
12.5%
37.2%
26.5%
13.9%
9.9%
Robbery
28.8%
44.5%
19.0%
5.8%
Burglary
44.8%
32.5%
14.9%
5.6%
Larceny
32.0%
32.3%
19.8%
10.3%
5.6%
Auto Theft
53.3%
32.2%
10.8%

FIGURE 32.

TABLE 95.—*Number and percentage of arrests of persons under 25 years of age, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Total number of persons arrested	Number under 21 years of age	Total number under 25 years of age	Percentage under 21 years of age	Total percentage under 25 years of age
Criminal homicide	6,351	797	1,878	12.5	29.6
Robbery	13,251	3,813	7,090	28.8	53.5
Assault	34,018	3,906	9,228	11.5	27.1
Burglary—breaking or entering	34,829	15,620	22,141	44.8	63.6
Larceny—theft	62,440	20,008	30,793	32.0	49.3
Auto theft	13,364	7,117	9,768	53.3	73.1
Embezzlement and fraud	19,132	1,339	4,098	7.0	21.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,577	686	1,281	19.2	35.8
Arson	1,081	205	357	19.0	33.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,105	1,078	2,341	15.2	32.9
Rape	6,031	1,592	2,895	26.4	48.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,987	638	2,857	7.1	31.8
Other sex offenses	9,548	1,327	2,803	13.9	29.4
Narcotic drug laws	5,014	466	1,342	9.3	26.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,684	1,014	2,034	17.8	35.8
Offenses against family and children	7,978	393	1,532	4.9	19.2
Liquor laws	9,957	761	2,073	7.6	20.8
Driving while intoxicated	28,803	1,134	4,378	3.9	15.2
Road and driving laws	5,953	1,028	2,466	17.3	41.4
Parking violations	49	5	15	10.2	30.6
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	9,498	1,803	3,881	19.0	40.9
Disorderly conduct	29,403	4,082	8,883	13.9	30.2
Drunkenness	115,848	4,492	14,214	3.9	12.3
Vagrancy	53,664	8,811	17,323	16.4	32.3
Gambling	13,283	738	2,119	5.6	16.0
Suspicion	62,090	13,310	24,278	21.4	39.1
Not stated	4,286	592	1,205	13.8	28.1
All other offenses	37,789	9,543	15,938	25.3	42.2
Total	609,013	106,298	199,211	17.5	32.7

In examining the percentage distribution of arrests by age for males alone, it is found that in the frequency of arrests age 19 is followed by ages 18, 21, and 22, respectively. This differs from the figures for all persons arrested, which showed more arrests for ages 21 and 22 than for age 18.

The age distribution of females arrested differs substantially from the corresponding figures for males and those for both sexes combined. For females the largest number of arrests was for ages 22, 23, and 24.

To facilitate comparison, data for separate sexes for selected individual age groups are presented herewith:

Age	Number of arrests			Age	Number of arrests		
	Male and female	Male	Female		Male and female	Male	Female
19	24,870	22,659	2,211	23	23,208	20,175	3,033
21	23,957	21,525	2,432	20	22,591	20,517	2,074
22	23,878	20,814	3,064	24	21,870	19,252	2,618
18	23,505	21,634	1,871				

TABLE 96.—*Arrests by age groups, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Age																		Total all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	6	21	17	44	80	148	196	206	244	227	250	234	1,110	831	657	482	329	589	5,671
Robbery	11	43	71	257	606	827	991	918	814	828	786	669	2,494	1,465	918	498	238	228	12,662
Assault	20	41	61	242	427	707	905	976	1,132	1,122	1,264	1,179	5,941	4,982	3,991	2,861	1,943	2,975	30,769
Burglary—breaking or entering	37	971	910	2,477	2,918	3,142	2,833	2,176	1,949	1,666	1,503	1,251	4,722	3,035	2,004	1,194	696	720	34,204
Larceny—theft	47	1,097	830	2,271	3,304	4,222	3,844	3,166	2,842	2,555	2,299	2,089	8,368	6,117	5,034	3,535	2,320	3,154	57,094
Auto theft	6	216	393	1,082	1,359	1,568	1,400	1,011	805	646	630	514	1,622	891	541	266	111	95	13,156
Embezzlement and fraud	8	14	17	71	131	243	338	385	606	643	627	704	3,080	2,863	2,589	2,171	1,564	2,013	18,067
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3	15	17	53	110	138	154	159	152	125	140	128	550	451	339	260	197	322	3,313
Arson	2	18	10	28	33	35	35	37	34	35	40	32	140	107	108	91	68	134	987
Forgery and counterfeiting	2	9	17	67	115	231	263	267	282	301	306	280	1,178	1,038	831	621	404	442	6,654
Rape	2	11	29	111	216	382	416	427	375	346	318	264	1,093	653	455	304	221	408	6,031
Prostitution and commercialized vice				1	14	29	47	54	78	76	88	93	447	439	356	299	210	263	2,494
Other sex offenses	11	8	18	83	137	241	275	284	285	277	299	280	1,343	1,124	980	751	629	1,129	8,154
Narcotic drug laws	2	1	2	9	24	44	61	64	70	75	80	83	503	439	501	431	304	358	3,051
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	5	8	20	92	140	223	248	242	253	272	237	208	998	761	588	425	286	417	5,123
Offenses against family and children	7	3	1	14	21	55	122	137	215	263	296	311	1,632	1,516	1,233	894	515	495	7,730
Liquor laws	8	7	5	43	84	111	193	190	257	269	281	283	1,402	1,233	1,130	848	670	1,126	8,140
Driving while intoxicated	33	8	5	29	59	182	384	432	664	782	802	887	4,957	4,958	4,576	3,543	2,442	3,258	28,001
Road and driving laws	3	4	4	38	97	251	318	304	396	386	330	302	1,166	798	540	375	239	300	5,851
Parking violations						2	1	2	4	3		3	6	5	10	3	5	5	49
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	6	17	23	97	186	403	561	489	574	541	476	447	1,817	1,226	948	620	370	494	9,295
Disorderly conduct	29	64	60	214	465	802	916	900	1,003	1,027	960	968	4,301	3,626	3,203	2,452	1,818	2,931	25,739
Drunkenness	107	16	24	119	337	813	1,200	1,419	1,965	2,069	2,263	2,356	13,676	16,420	17,826	15,704	11,795	20,183	108,292
Vagrancy	30	81	99	572	1,166	2,103	2,079	1,774	1,995	1,898	1,698	1,632	7,619	6,572	5,896	4,483	3,311	5,944	48,952
Gambling	10	6	21	45	92	141	200	197	262	295	325	403	2,109	2,051	1,952	1,641	1,116	1,622	12,488
Suspicion	41	512	564	1,105	1,923	2,689	2,679	2,488	2,505	2,381	2,304	2,085	9,495	7,478	6,186	4,280	2,803	3,843	55,361
Not stated	14	17	7	34	69	122	139	148	142	126	132	148	718	593	533	369	281	374	3,966
All other offenses	31	640	538	974	1,215	1,780	1,861	1,665	1,622	1,580	1,441	1,419	5,668	4,024	3,569	2,704	1,834	2,904	35,469
Total	481	3,848	3,763	10,172	15,328	21,634	22,659	20,517	21,525	20,814	20,175	19,252	88,155	75,696	67,494	52,105	36,719	56,726	557,063

TABLE 97.—*Arrests by age groups, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Age																		Total, all ages
	Not known	Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50 and over	
Criminal homicide	2	2	3	6	9	17	27	21	23	29	28	46	167	122	74	47	26	31	680
Robbery		1	2	4	12	18	34	29	42	56	45	37	125	84	58	29	8	5	589
Assault	1	15	13	41	60	118	132	168	141	141	180	163	738	503	406	214	114	101	3,249
Burglary—breaking or entering		14	10	19	33	34	51	32	46	38	34	34	84	76	53	25	23	19	625
Larceny—theft	6	55	40	124	173	293	344	245	236	281	245	238	1,004	675	524	342	252	269	5,346
Auto theft	1	3	8	8	6	27	17	19	18	20	6	12	33	16	8	4	2		208
Embezzlement and fraud		2	2	7	10	36	45	38	43	41	49	46	189	154	166	107	69	61	1,065
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc			1		4	11	10	14	11	11	20	8	42	41	35	24	21	11	264
Arson		1			3	1		4	3	3	3	2	13	16	8	11	10	16	94
Forgery and counterfeiting		3	2	4	15	24	35	26	23	26	16	29	81	65	45	24	20	13	451
Rape																			0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3	1	1	15	28	91	183	174	309	558	565	452	1,890	1,074	588	301	151	109	6,493
Other sex offenses	2	2	5	25	44	66	73	66	81	98	96	60	322	185	138	79	28	24	1,394
Narcotic drug laws	1	2	3	14	18	69	82	73	100	170	163	135	477	275	187	106	38	50	1,963
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1		2	3	6	7	13	10	9	12	19	10	50	36	37	20	13	13	261
Offenses against family and children		3			4	8	8	17	10	10	20	14	50	46	23	24	9	2	248
Liquor laws		1	1	5	7	43	25	46	49	52	53	68	370	300	305	203	147	142	1,817
Driving while intoxicated				1	2	5	12	15	20	21	28	40	175	166	146	93	49	29	802
Road and driving laws					2	2		8	7	6	2	9	32	13	10	6	4	1	102
Parking violations																			0
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws			2	2	1	7	9	6	8	13	11	8	51	35	25	13	8	4	203
Disorderly conduct	4	15	19	50	93	126	184	174	209	217	219	198	822	539	383	199	110	103	3,664
Drunkenness	19	1	12	15	57	140	157	182	210	275	304	280	1,551	1,395	1,293	794	441	430	7,556
Vagrancy	4	9	13	45	101	260	273	236	313	398	320	258	1,057	616	406	202	116	85	4,712
Gambling		1		1	1	9	8	16	27	16	30	23	151	117	137	109	67	82	795
Suspicion	8	36	54	109	167	303	337	344	409	447	469	368	1,504	935	624	307	159	149	6,729
Not stated	1	4	2	5	4	9	14	18	17	18	16	14	66	41	37	20	13	21	320
All other offenses	4	84	107	170	131	147	138	93	68	107	92	66	357	277	172	138	75	94	2,320
Total	57	255	302	673	991	1,871	2,211	2,074	2,432	3,064	3,033	2,618	11,401	7,802	5,888	3,441	1,973	1,864	51,950

Criminal Repeaters.

The 1940 figures again disclose the extent of the serious problem of the criminal repeater. During the calendar year, there were 50 persons arrested for criminal homicide whose records showed prior convictions of murder or manslaughter. Similarly, the figures listed hereafter indicate instances of persons charged with crimes during 1940 whose criminal histories contained prior convictions of the same type of offense:

Robbery	837
Burglary	3,793
Larceny	6,469
Auto theft	742
Embezzlement and fraud	1,592
Forgery and counterfeiting	727
Rape	77
Narcotic drug laws	1,003
Driving while intoxicated	1,450

The compilation generally reflects a tendency on the part of recidivists to repeat the same type of offense. This is particularly true with reference to crimes against property.

One-half of the persons whose records showed prior convictions had been convicted of a major violation before they were arrested and fingerprinted in 1940. Prior convictions for the more serious types of crimes were revealed as follows:

Criminal homicide	1,621
Robbery	7,382
Assault	10,497
Burglary	20,092
Larceny (and related offenses)	44,909
Arson	210
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,973
Rape	1,335
Narcotic drug laws	3,651
Weapons (carrying, etc.)	2,111
Driving while intoxicated	6,659
Total	103,440

Of the 609,013 arrest records examined during 1940, there were 304,300 (50.0 percent) representing individuals who already had fingerprint cards on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. There were, in addition, 6,922 current records bearing notations relative to previous criminal activities of persons arrested during 1940 although their fingerprints had not been on file prior to 1940. This makes a total of 311,222 persons arrested during the year concerning whom there was information on file dealing with prior criminal activities, and the records showed that 206,484 of them had been

convicted previously of one or more crimes. This number is 66.3 percent of the 311,222 records containing data concerning prior criminal activities, and 33.9 percent of the 609,013 arrest records examined. The records of the 206,484 persons reveal a total of 540,847 convictions prior to 1940. In 226,301 instances the convictions were of major offenses, whereas in 314,546 cases the convictions were based on violations less serious in nature.

As previously indicated, women represented 8.5 percent of the total persons arrested and fingerprinted during 1940. However, only 5.9 percent of the 206,484 persons with previous convictions represented women. Of the total males arrested and fingerprinted during the year, 51.0 percent had previous fingerprint records on file, whereas the corresponding percentage for females was 38.6.

TABLE 98.—*Number with previous fingerprint records, arrests, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Total		Male		Female	
	Number arrested	Previous finger-print record	Number arrested	Previous finger-print record	Number arrested	Previous finger-print record
Criminal homicide	6,351	1,964	5,671	1,833	680	131
Robbery	13,251	7,822	12,662	7,543	589	279
Assault	34,018	14,751	30,769	13,910	3,249	841
Burglary—breaking or entering	34,829	17,146	34,204	16,948	625	198
Larceny—theft	62,440	29,059	57,094	27,412	5,346	1,647
Auto theft	13,364	6,425	13,156	6,370	208	55
Embezzlement and fraud	19,132	10,075	18,067	9,706	1,065	369
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3,577	1,366	3,313	1,300	264	66
Arson	1,081	342	987	331	94	11
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,105	4,035	6,654	3,916	451	119
Rape	6,031	2,202	6,031	2,202		
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8,987	4,862	2,494	1,117	6,493	3,745
Other sex offenses	9,548	3,377	8,154	2,997	1,394	380
Narcotic drug laws	5,014	3,197	3,051	2,205	1,963	992
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	5,684	2,250	5,423	2,189	261	61
Offenses against family and children	7,978	3,157	7,730	3,105	248	52
Liquor laws	9,957	4,550	8,140	4,043	1,817	507
Driving while intoxicated	28,803	9,981	28,001	9,784	802	197
Road and driving laws	5,953	1,883	5,851	1,857	102	26
Parking violations	49	16	49	16		
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	9,498	3,613	9,295	3,568	203	45
Disorderly conduct	29,403	13,764	25,739	12,569	3,664	1,195
Drunkenness	115,848	66,639	108,292	63,320	7,556	3,319
Vagrancy	53,664	35,281	48,952	32,874	4,712	2,407
Gambling	13,283	4,783	12,488	4,614	795	169
Suspicion	62,090	31,185	55,361	28,589	6,729	2,596
Not stated	4,286	2,411	3,966	2,298	320	113
All other offenses	37,789	18,164	35,469	17,609	2,320	555
Total	609,013	304,300	557,063	284,225	51,950	20,075

TABLE 99.—*Percentage with previous fingerprint records, arrests, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense	Percent	Offense	Percent
Vagrancy	65.7	Assault	43.4
Narcotic drug laws	63.8	Offenses against family and children	39.6
Robbery	59.0	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	39.6
Drunkenness	57.5	Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	38.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	56.8	Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	38.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	54.1	Rape	36.5
Embezzlement and fraud	52.7	Gambling	36.0
Suspicion	50.2	Other sex offenses	35.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	49.2	Driving while intoxicated	34.7
Auto theft	48.1	Parking violations [1]	32.7
All other offenses	48.1	Arson	31.6
Disorderly conduct	46.8	Road and driving laws	31.6
Larceny—theft	46.5	Criminal homicide	30.9
Liquor laws	45.7		

[1] Only 49 fingerprint cards were received representing arrests for violation of parking regulations.

TABLE 100.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Arson	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	50	96	171	133	171	37	14	10	3	29	13	17	9	12	38
Robbery	36	837	312	868	986	293	108	32	4	110	46	69	40	89	77
Assault	189	446	1,898	899	1,396	224	130	60	16	124	106	115	101	99	223
Burglary—breaking or entering	69	524	407	3,793	2,593	602	168	97	12	205	83	39	63	132	118
Larceny—theft	136	735	812	2,660	6,469	752	592	130	19	503	110	170	142	376	186
Auto theft	15	173	146	596	868	742	92	24	8	106	39	11	16	16	24
Embezzlement and fraud	30	167	156	375	962	209	1,592	31	3	565	37	39	51	50	45
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	11	41	43	126	159	43	25	49	1	16	5	11	5	12	21
Arson	4	4	15	32	46	2	8	2	5	4	6		4	3	2
Forgery and counterfeiting	10	79	56	243	426	114	318	10	3	727	9	13	17	44	12
Rape	17	78	120	218	269	48	23	7	1	38	77	12	31	9	29
Prostitution and commercialized vice	15	59	84	61	206	23	38	12	4	31	5	1,505	64	121	15
Other sex offenses	21	83	141	183	279	52	59	5	2	41	47	63	354	24	25
Narcotic drug laws	7	50	49	110	227	25	25	8	2	30	5	166	21	1,003	17
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	27	106	159	213	253	62	15	10	2	22	14	15	23	20	84
Offenses against family and children	7	46	151	100	238	36	57	5	1	50	19	15	24	7	25
Liquor laws	41	67	200	172	288	63	29	31	3	26	16	40	15	31	45
Driving while intoxicated	62	147	285	353	651	164	171	29	13	105	39	30	56	30	67
Road and driving laws	14	35	73	103	156	51	18	9		23	7	5	9	6	13
Parking violations		1	2		1								1		
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	13	71	126	210	405	95	59	20	3	46	22	17	14	10	31
Disorderly conduct	92	268	696	647	1,226	164	184	41	10	140	70	141	157	83	115
Drunkenness	234	759	1,906	1,951	3,912	565	785	107	33	584	159	260	358	408	318
Vagrancy	143	663	764	1,970	3,280	500	582	96	22	459	91	365	222	412	195
Gambling	25	101	157	144	304	34	73	23	1	48	11	29	19	52	46
Suspicion	188	1,021	849	2,225	3,418	700	711	119	18	563	152	460	220	457	184
Not stated	30	95	76	216	240	69	94	10	1	62	15	20	17	22	16
All other offenses	135	630	643	1,491	1,954	483	363	64	20	316	132	73	135	123	140
Total	1,621	7,382	10,497	20,092	31,383	6,152	6,333	1,041	210	4,973	1,335	3,700	2,188	3,651	2,111

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	11	71	27	12	.....	24	80	94	48	25	1	8	61	1,265
Robbery	18	77	56	44	.....	58	222	241	285	43	3	32	300	5,286
Assault	123	470	281	79	.....	145	721	978	410	149	15	49	516	9,962
Burglary—breaking or entering	54	183	122	82	.....	132	322	562	610	46	15	58	733	11,824
Larceny—theft	138	417	305	118	2	225	741	1,515	1,304	109	17	123	1,113	19,919
Auto theft	25	60	100	23	.....	72	113	203	219	13	5	27	308	4,044
Embezzlement and fraud	76	129	176	45	.....	83	160	484	370	42	5	35	323	6,240
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	14	64	17	8	.....	11	27	32	38	15	.....	10	55	859
Arson	3	10	11	.....	.....	5	11	16	9	1	.....	1	20	224
Forgery and counterfeiting	23	38	47	16	.....	29	72	152	85	12	.....	6	119	2,680
Rape	14	48	30	15	.....	25	86	78	49	15	4	10	106	1,457
Prostitution and commercialized vice	11	77	21	8	.....	11	164	191	293	21	3	19	79	3,141
Other sex offenses	31	47	60	15	.....	31	151	201	113	16	4	13	111	2,172
Narcotic drug laws	3	97	17	5	.....	8	58	95	178	18	.....	15	50	2,289
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7	73	44	8	.....	23	68	97	74	18	1	9	94	1,541
Offenses against family and children	290	73	98	20	.....	46	104	197	63	8	2	13	140	1,835
Liquor laws	15	1,420	57	24	.....	26	107	223	102	86	1	9	97	3,234
Driving while intoxicated	65	317	1,450	144	.....	174	264	1,436	201	28	6	30	226	6,543
Road and driving laws	10	81	99	85	.....	55	56	150	46	13	1	7	57	1,182
Parking violations	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	26	129	172	55	.....	202	102	270	91	18	3	11	151	2,372
Disorderly conduct	71	316	267	67	1	114	1,672	1,856	818	71	8	35	483	9,813
Drunkenness	355	1,135	2,312	256	7	335	1,894	24,325	3,406	135	32	192	1,547	48,270
Vagrancy	137	440	302	84	.....	118	1,013	4,165	5,936	129	34	127	1,473	23,722
Gambling	26	254	39	25	.....	33	99	141	145	749	.....	16	119	2,713
Suspicion	127	614	271	78	1	177	664	2,082	2,340	138	44	168	1,214	19,203
Not stated	29	63	53	12	.....	15	66	187	137	18	7	28	92	1,690
All other offenses	208	350	225	60	.....	133	509	1,301	1,052	67	18	588	1,781	12,994
Total	1,910	7,054	6,659	1,388	11	2,312	9,546	41,273	18,423	2,003	229	1,639	11,368	206,484

TABLE 101.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted one or more times, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Arson	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	44	95	157	130	162	37	13	9	2	28	13	11	6	11	37
Robbery	36	827	301	865	957	293	103	32	4	110	46	33	35	85	77
Assault	177	438	1,772	896	1,321	223	130	56	14	122	106	63	86	88	220
Burglary—breaking or entering	68	524	401	3,780	2,569	595	167	96	12	204	83	25	63	126	118
Larceny—theft	130	717	768	2,632	6,060	746	568	125	18	487	110	68	123	337	184
Auto theft	15	173	143	596	866	740	91	23	8	106	39	8	15	16	24
Embezzlement and fraud	30	162	152	372	925	209	1,530	31	3	554	37	27	48	45	45
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	11	41	39	125	151	41	23	48	1	16	5	5	4	10	21
Arson	4	4	14	32	46	2	8	2	5	4	6		3	3	2
Forgery and counterfeiting	10	77	54	241	418	114	306	10	3	706	9	8	16	42	12
Rape	17	78	120	218	269	48	23	7	1	38	77	12	31	9	29
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8	31	45	51	89	15	19	6	1	16	5	55	15	15	12
Other sex offenses	19	80	130	181	269	51	55	5	1	41	47	12	323	12	25
Narcotic drug laws	6	45	41	106	190	23	21	7	2	24	5	26	14	859	16
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	27	105	153	213	248	62	13	9	2	22	14	12	22	17	79
Offenses against family and children	7	46	150	100	237	36	57	5	1	50	19	9	21	5	25
Liquor laws	39	67	186	170	270	63	27	25	3	26	16	18	10	25	43
Driving while intoxicated	61	146	278	352	642	163	168	29	13	102	39	23	52	27	67
Road and driving laws	14	35	72	103	154	50	18	9		23	7	4	8	6	12
Parking violations		1	2		1								1		
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	12	71	125	210	402	95	58	20	3	45	22	13	11	6	31
Disorderly conduct	91	263	639	643	1,155	163	175	39	9	134	70	49	127	72	113
Drunkenness	227	745	1,837	1,938	3,810	557	776	106	32	574	159	97	305	355	308
Vagrancy	136	647	735	1,956	3,170	497	563	90	22	445	91	105	196	339	190
Gambling	25	99	152	144	299	33	71	22	1	46	11	22	17	50	45
Suspicion	178	997	818	2,203	3,252	693	679	111	15	542	152	166	191	348	179
Not stated	29	94	73	213	228	69	91	10	1	62	15	9	13	14	16
All other offenses	132	623	624	1,485	1,917	480	353	63	17	305	132	41	126	115	138
Total	1,553	7,231	9,981	19,955	30,077	6,098	6,106	995	194	4,832	1,335	921	1,882	3,037	2,068

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving laws	Parking	Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	10	63	27	12		24	71	85	46	24	1	8	59	1,185
Robbery	18	74	55	42		58	211	229	271	42	2	30	298	5,134
Assault	119	448	276	79		143	654	922	372	146	15	48	502	9,436
Burglary—breaking or entering	54	178	122	82		131	311	552	602	45	15	57	732	11,715
Larceny—theft	136	404	298	115	1	223	658	1,450	1,216	108	15	115	1,084	18,896
Auto theft	25	60	98	22		72	109	201	216	13	4	27	304	1,014
Embezzlement and fraud	75	125	170	45		82	151	469	355	42	4	35	310	6,033
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	14	60	17	8		11	27	32	37	15		10	54	826
Arson	3	9	11			5	11	13	9	1		1	20	218
Forgery and counterfeiting	23	36	47	16		28	71	150	79	12		6	117	2,611
Rape	14	48	30	15		25	86	78	49	15	4	10	106	1,457
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	42	12	5		7	41	72	75	20	1	3	40	708
Other sex offenses	30	46	60	15		30	124	167	90	16	4	12	103	1,948
Narcotic drug laws	3	92	14	5		8	35	58	84	18		8	37	1,747
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	7	70	43	8		23	66	94	74	18	1	9	93	1,504
Offenses against family and children	286	73	98	20		46	97	197	60	8	2	12	136	1,803
Liquor laws	15	1,254	55	21		25	93	199	92	71	1	8	86	2,911
Driving while intoxicated	65	315	1,420	144		172	258	1,401	195	27	6	30	222	6,417
Road and driving laws	10	80	99	85		55	56	144	45	13	1	7	55	1,165
Parking violations		1				2		1	1					10
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	26	127	167	54		202	101	264	91	18	2	11	151	2,338
Disorderly conduct	70	286	254	67	1	111	1,478	1,688	754	67	7	30	462	9,017
Drunkenness	348	1,093	2,260	251	7	332	1,748	23,092	3,240	131	26	176	1,505	46,035
Vagrancy	136	415	294	84		118	934	3,994	5,554	125	32	117	1,434	22,419
Gambling	25	239	39	25		32	98	141	140	734		16	118	2,644
Suspicion	126	576	264	77	1	170	582	1,962	2,161	134	40	147	1,170	17,934
Not stated	29	60	53	12		15	62	178	131	18	7	26	88	1,616
All other offenses	203	337	222	57		130	492	1,274	1,020	65	18	501	1,730	12,600
Total	1,877	6,611	6,505	1,369	10	2,280	8,628	39,107	17,059	1,946	208	1,460	11,016	194,341

TABLE 102.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show the persons arrested had previously been convicted 1 or more times, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted														
	Criminal homicide	Robbery	Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Auto theft	Embezzlement and fraud	Stolen property	Arson	Forgery and counterfeiting	Rape	Prostitution and commercialized vice	Sex offenses	Drug laws	Weapons
Criminal homicide	6	1	14	3	9		1	1	1	1		6	3	1	1
Robbery		10	11	3	29		5					36	5	4	
Assault	12	8	126	3	75	1		4	2	2		52	15	11	3
Burglary—breaking or entering	1		6	13	24	7	1	1		1		14		6	
Larceny—theft	6	18	44	28	409	6	24	5	1	16		102	19	39	2
Auto theft			3		2	2	1	1				3	1		
Embezzlement and fraud		5	4	3	37		62			11		12	3	5	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc			4	1	8	2	2	1				6	1	2	
Arson			1										1		
Forgery and counterfeiting		2	2	2	8		12			21		5	1	2	
Rape															
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	28	39	10	117	8	19	6	3	15		1,450	49	106	3
Other sex offenses	2	3	11	2	10	1	4		1			51	31	12	
Narcotic drug laws	1	5	8	4	37	2	4	1		6		140	7	144	1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc		1	6		5		2	1				3	1	3	5
Offenses against family and children			1		1							6	3	2	
Liquor laws	2		14	2	18		2	6				22	5	6	2
Driving while intoxicated	1	1	7	1	9	1	3			3		7	4	3	
Road and driving laws			1		2	1						1	1		1
Parking violations															
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	1		1		3		1			1		4	3	4	
Disorderly conduct	1	5	57	4	71	1	9	2	1	6		92	30	11	2
Drunkenness	7	14	69	13	102	8	9	1	1	10		163	53	53	10
Vagrancy	7	16	29	14	110	3	19	6		14		260	26	73	5
Gambling		2	5		5	1	2	1		2		7	2	2	1
Suspicion	10	24	31	22	166	7	32	8	3	21		294	29	109	5
Not stated	1	1	3	3	12		3					11	4	8	
All other offenses	3	7	19	6	37	3	10	1	3	11		32	9	8	2
Total	68	151	516	137	1,306	54	227	46	16	141	0	2,779	306	614	43

Offense charged at time of current arrest	Most serious offense of which previously convicted													
	Family and children	Liquor laws	Driving while intoxicated	Road and driving	Parking	Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	Disorderly conduct	Drunkenness	Vagrancy	Gambling	Suspicion	Not stated	All other offenses	Total
Criminal homicide	1	8					9	9	2	1			2	80
Robbery		3	1	2			11	12	14	1	1	2	2	152
Assault	4	22	5			2	67	56	38	3		1	14	526
Burglary—breaking or entering		5				1	8	10	8	1		1	1	109
Larceny—theft	2	13	7	3	1	2	83	65	88	1	2	8	29	1,023
Auto theft			2	1			4	2	3		1		4	30
Embezzlement and fraud	1	4	6			1	9	15	15		1		13	207
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc		4							1				1	33
Arson		1						3						6
Forgery and counterfeiting		2				1	1	2	6				2	69
Rape														0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4	35	9	3		4	123	119	218	1	2	16	39	2,433
Other sex offenses	1	1				1	27	34	23			1	8	224
Narcotic drug laws		5	3				23	37	94			7	13	542
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc		3	1				2	3					1	37
Offenses against family and children	4						7		3			1	4	32
Liquor laws		166	2			1	14	24	10	15		1	11	323
Driving while intoxicated		2	30			2	6	35	6	1			4	126
Road and driving laws		1						6	1				2	17
Parking violations														0
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws		2	5	1			1	6			1			34
Disorderly conduct	1	30	13			3	194	168	64	4	1	5	21	796
Drunkenness	7	42	52	5		3	146	1,233	166	4	6	16	42	2,235
Vagrancy	1	25	8				79	171	382	4	2	10	39	1,303
Gambling	1	15				1	1		5	15			1	69
Suspicion	1	38	7	1		7	82	120	179	4	4	21	44	1,269
Not stated		3					4	9	6			2	4	74
All other offenses	5	13	3	3		3	17	27	32	2		87	51	394
Total	33	443	154	19	1	32	918	2,166	1,364	57	21	179	352	12,143

TABLE 103.—*Number of cases in which fingerprint records show 1 or more prior convictions, and the total of prior convictions disclosed by the records, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Number of records showing 1 or more prior convictions	Number of prior convictions of major offenses	Number of prior convictions of minor offenses	Total number of prior convictions disclosed
Criminal homicide	1,265	1,496	1,044	2,540
Robbery	5,286	8,548	4,979	13,527
Assault	9,962	11,936	10,313	22,249
Burglary—breaking or entering	11,824	19,711	10,402	30,113
Larceny—theft	19,919	32,413	23,481	55,894
Auto theft	4,044	5,907	3,143	9,050
Embezzlement and fraud	6,240	9,644	5,136	14,780
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	859	1,177	726	1,903
Arson	224	237	163	400
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,680	4,603	1,709	6,312
Rape	1,457	1,767	1,117	2,884
Prostitution and commercialized vice	3,141	4,547	2,505	7,052
Other sex offenses	2,172	2,647	2,089	4,736
Narcotic drug laws	2,289	5,444	2,239	7,683
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	1,541	2,140	1,367	3,507
Offenses against family and children	1,835	1,832	1,599	3,431
Liquor laws	3,234	2,104	4,778	6,882
Driving while intoxicated	6,543	5,688	6,640	12,328
Road and driving laws	1,182	973	1,156	2,129
Parking violations	10	9	12	21
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	2,372	2,232	2,663	4,895
Disorderly conduct	9,813	8,370	17,781	26,151
Drunkenness	48,270	27,704	115,309	143,013
Vagrancy	23,722	21,580	48,068	69,648
Gambling	2,713	2,981	2,253	5,234
Suspicion	19,203	24,104	24,712	48,816
Not stated	1,690	2,202	1,953	4,155
All other offenses	12,994	14,305	17,209	31,514
Total	206,484	226,301	314,546	540,847

Race.

Most of the persons represented in this study were members of the white and Negro races. Excluding Mexicans, who numbered 23,184, members of the white race represent 439,695 of the 609,013 arrest records received, while 138,746 were Negroes, 3,647 Indians, 1,032 Chinese, 440 Japanese, and 2,269 all others.

Inasmuch as whites greatly outnumber Negroes in the general population of the United States, it is significant to express the figures representing whites and Negroes arrested in terms of the number of each in the general population. According to the 1930 decennial census, there were, exclusive of those under 15 years of age, 8,041,014 Negroes, 13,069,192 foreign-born whites, and 64,365,193 native whites in the United States. (Similar figures based on the 1940 decennial census are not yet available.)

Of each 100,000 Negroes in the general population of the United States, 1,708 were arrested and fingerprinted during 1940, whereas the corresponding figure for native whites was 620 and for foreign-born whites 202. The relationship between the three figures will of course vary considerably for individual types of violations.

In connection with the foregoing data, it is of some significance to point out that the figure for native whites includes the immediate descendants of foreign-born individuals. Persons desiring to make a thorough study of the comparative amounts of crime committed by native whites and foreign-born whites should refer to existing compilations showing the number of instances in which offenders are of foreign or mixed parentage. Such information cannot be presented here for the reason that fingerprint arrest records do not provide for the recording of such data.

TABLE 104.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Race							Total, all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	3,539	2,549	25	7	4	192	35	6,351
Robbery	8,643	4,077	50	11	1	385	84	13,251
Assault	17,331	14,978	164	44	21	1,267	213	34,018
Burglary—breaking or entering	25,269	8,531	130	9	11	776	103	34,829
Larceny—theft	42,430	17,763	263	26	14	1,792	152	62,440
Auto theft	10,928	1,983	60	3	6	363	21	13,364
Embezzlement and fraud	16,475	2,206	66	8	11	318	48	19,132
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	2,519	977	4	1	1	68	7	3,577
Arson	867	188	3		1	18	4	1,081
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,332	646	26	8	4	73	16	7,105
Rape	4,385	1,333	31	15	4	207	56	6,031
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,374	2,283	74	9	18	188	41	8,987
Other sex offenses	7,800	1,426	33	16	8	215	50	9,548
Narcotic drug laws	3,118	968	28	527	8	300	65	5,014
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	2,857	2,606	8	8	4	152	49	5,684
Offenses against family and children	6,431	1,247	22	1	1	259	17	7,978
Liquor laws	5,074	4,700	47	14	10	104	8	9,957
Driving while intoxicated	24,962	1,967	284	7	19	1,493	71	28,803
Road and driving laws	4,387	1,285	44	3	3	211	20	5,953
Parking violations	37	7				4	1	49
Other traffic and motor vehicle laws	7,017	1,990	47	2	12	370	60	9,498
Disorderly conduct	19,583	8,255	210	10	7	1,239	99	29,403
Drunkenness	92,629	14,192	1,232	15	59	7,577	144	115,848
Vagrancy	39,500	10,485	319	46	26	3,003	285	53,664
Gambling	6,809	5,563	4	187	147	320	253	13,283
Suspicion	43,485	16,806	277	28	7	1,283	204	62,090
Not stated	3,228	836	32	3	6	154	27	4,286
All other offenses	27,686	8,899	164	24	27	853	136	37,789
Total	439,695	138,746	3,647	1,032	440	23,184	2,269	609,013

TABLE 105.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, male, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Race							Total, all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	3,326	2,094	20	7	4	185	35	5,671
Robbery	8,333	3,812	45	11	1	379	81	12,662
Assault	16,606	12,507	151	43	20	1,232	210	30,769
Burglary—breaking or entering	24,877	8,326	128	9	11	751	102	34,204
Larceny—theft	39,655	15,341	238	26	14	1,707	113	57,094
Auto theft	10,764	1,945	60	3	6	358	20	13,156
Embezzlement and fraud	15,636	1,992	62	8	11	315	43	18,067
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	2,405	837	3		1	60	7	3,313
Arson	800	163	3		1	16	4	987
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,964	571	24	8	4	70	13	6,654
Rape	4,385	1,333	31	15	4	207	56	6,031
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,669	684	12	7	17	77	28	2,494
Other sex offenses	6,749	1,115	22	16	7	197	48	8,154
Narcotic drug laws	1,521	689	16	524	7	235	59	3,051
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,775	2,428	8	8	4	151	49	5,423
Offenses against family and children	6,234	1,202	22	1	1	254	16	7,730
Liquor laws	4,534	3,443	41	13	9	92	8	8,140
Driving while intoxicated	24,240	1,913	268	7	19	1,483	71	28,001
Road and driving laws	4,309	1,262	44	3	3	210	20	5,851
Parking violations	37	7				4	1	49
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	6,871	1,943	46	2	12	363	58	9,295
Disorderly conduct	17,720	6,534	188	10	7	1,187	93	25,739
Drunkenness	87,138	12,418	1,128	15	58	7,394	141	108,292
Vagrancy	36,088	9,452	265	44	26	2,814	263	48,952
Gambling	6,531	5,055	3	187	146	315	251	12,488
Suspicion	38,735	14,961	224	27	7	1,233	174	55,361
Not stated	3,021	733	30	3	6	147	26	3,966
All other offenses	26,156	8,187	151	24	24	799	128	35,469
Total	407,079	120,947	3,233	1,021	430	22,235	2,118	557,063

TABLE 106.—*Distribution of arrests according to race, female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940*

Offense charged	Race							Total, all races
	White	Negro	Indian	Chinese	Japanese	Mexican	All others	
Criminal homicide	213	455	5			7		680
Robbery	310	265	5			6	3	589
Assault	725	2,471	13	1	1	35	3	3,249
Burglary—breaking or entering	392	205	2			25	1	625
Larceny—theft	2,775	2,422	25			85	39	5,346
Auto theft	164	38				5	1	208
Embezzlement and fraud	839	214	4			3	5	1,065
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	114	140	1	1		8		264
Arson	67	25				2		94
Forgery and counterfeiting	368	75	2			3	3	451
Rape								0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	4,705	1,599	62	2	1	111	13	6,493
Other sex offenses	1,051	311	11		1	18	2	1,394
Narcotic drug laws	1,597	279	12	3	1	65	6	1,963
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	82	178				1		261
Offenses against family and children	197	45				5	1	248
Liquor laws	540	1,257	6	1	1	12		1,817
Driving while intoxicated	722	54	16			10		802
Road and driving laws	78	23				1		102
Parking violations								0
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	146	47	1			7	2	203
Disorderly conduct	1,863	1,721	22			52	6	3,664
Drunkenness	5,491	1,774	104		1	183	3	7,556
Vagrancy	3,412	1,033	54	2		189	22	4,712
Gambling	278	508	1		1	5	2	795
Suspicion	4,750	1,845	53	1		50	30	6,729
Not stated	207	103	2			7	1	320
All other offenses	1,530	712	13		3	54	8	2,320
Total	32,616	17,799	454	11	10	949	151	51,950

TABLE 107.- *Number of arrests of Negroes and whites in proportion to the number of each in the general population of the country, male and female, Jan. 1–Dec. 31, 1940, rate per 100,000 of population* [1]

[Excluding those under 15 years of age]

Offense charged	Native white	Foreign-born white	Negro
Criminal homicide	4.6	3.3	31.6
Robbery	12.4	2.3	50.6
Assault	23.2	16.2	185.8
Burglary—breaking or entering	36.3	6.1	103.0
Larceny—theft	61.1	15.4	214.7
Auto theft	16.0	1.9	24.4
Embezzlement and fraud	23.0	7.3	27.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc	3.3	2.7	12.0
Arson	1.1	.9	2.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	9.3	1.6	7.9
Rape	6.2	2.5	16.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	8.7	1.5	28.4
Other sex offenses	10.5	6.1	17.7
Narcotic drug laws	4.5	1.2	12.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc	3.9	2.2	32.3
Offenses against family and children	9.0	3.9	15.5
Liquor laws	6.9	4.3	58.4
Driving while intoxicated	35.6	10.9	24.4
Road and driving laws	6.5	1.3	16.0
Parking violations	.1	(2)	.1
Other traffic and motor-vehicle laws	10.1	2.5	24.7
Disorderly conduct	27.6	12.9	102.0
Drunkenness	128.9	42.9	176.5
Vagrancy	56.4	17.2	129.7
Gambling	8.0	5.5	69.1
Suspicion	63.3	13.9	206.3
Not stated	4.6	1.6	10.4
All other offenses	38.8	13.6	108.4
Total	619.9	201.7	1,708.1

[1] Population figures from Federal census, Apr. 1, 1930.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 per 100,000.

Size of Fingerprint File.

At the end of December 1940, there were 15,023,719 fingerprint records and 15,868,850 index cards containing the names and aliases of individuals on file in the Identification Division of the F B I. Of each 100 fingerprint cards received during 1940, more than 61 were identified with those on file in the Bureau. Fugitives numbering 7,530 were identified through fingerprint records during 1940, and interested law enforcement officials were immediately notified of the whereabouts of those fugitives. As of December 31, 1940, there were 11,130 police departments, peace officers, and law-enforcement agencies throughout the United States and foreign countries voluntarily contributing fingerprints to the F B I.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATIONS

In order to indicate more clearly the types of offenses included in part I and part II offenses, there follows a brief definition of each classification:

Part I Offenses.

1. *Criminal homicide.*—(*a*) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty. (2) The killing of a hold-up man by a private citizen. (*b*) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape.*—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery.*—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stick-ups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault.*—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering.*—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempted burglary. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(*a*) Fifty dollars and over in value. (*b*) Under $50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft.*—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

Part II Offenses.

8. *Other assaults.*—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting.*—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud.*—Includes all offenses of fraudulent conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*— Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as, prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Exclude Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "Drunkenness" (class 18) and "Driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Exclude Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22–24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1–25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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